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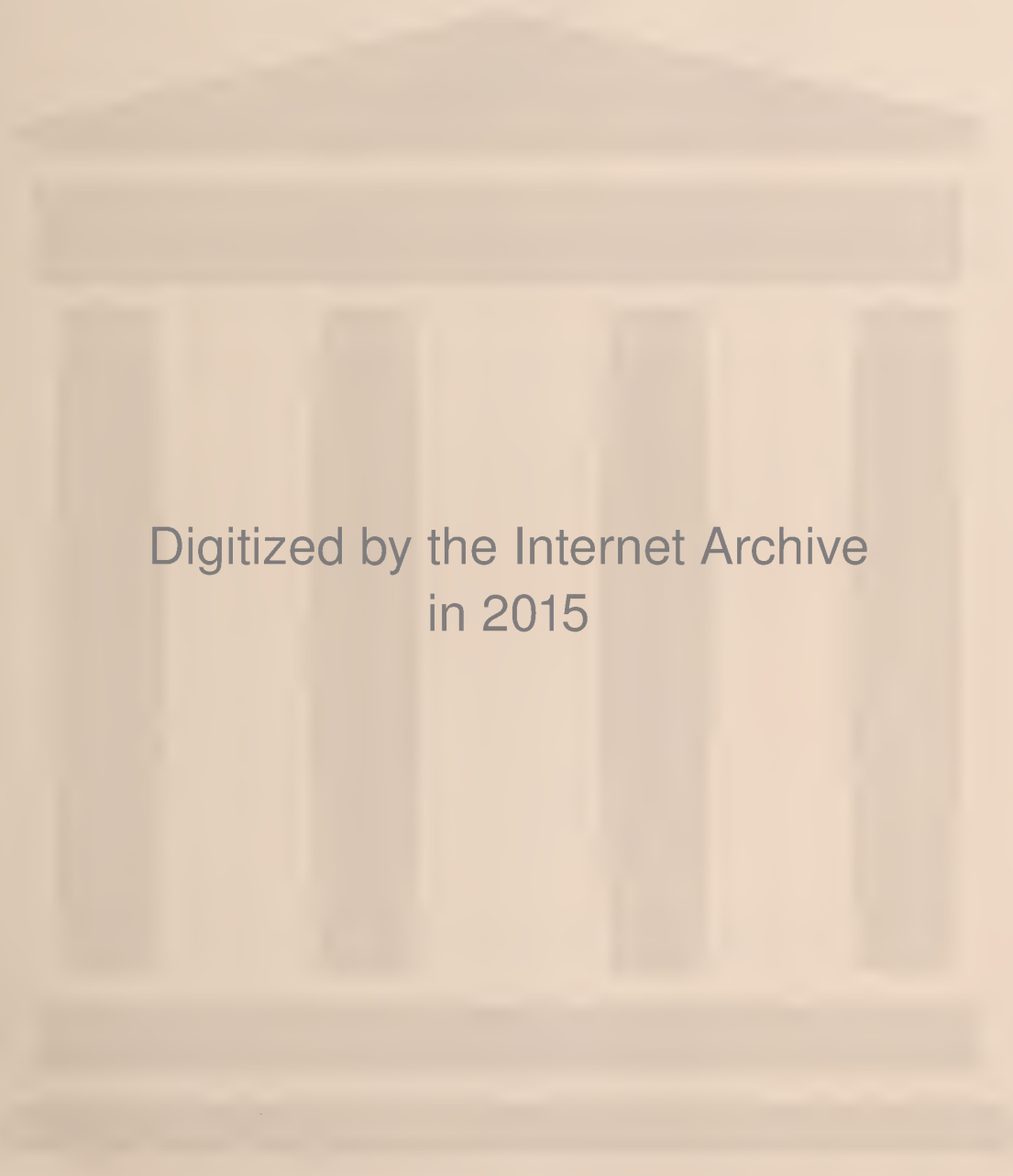

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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—*The Pioneer*

## New Year's Chimes

Ring out the want, the sin, the sorrow,
The greed and evil of the times;
Ring in, with melody and chimes,
The dawning of a righteous morrow.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

*Adapted from Tennyson*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Christmas at Ellis Island—The Beginning of the End—Recent Medical Opinions Upon Alcohol—Woman Suffrage Helps the Temperance Cause—The Burden of the Ballot—Poll of the Press on National Constitutional Prohibition

# THE TRUE ABIDING PLACE OF PROHIBITION

HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON

**The true abiding place of prohibition, when the people have settled the question, is the organic law, the Constitution, the part of the law resting in the hands of the people, the real organic law of State and Nation. The people only can make and unmake constitutions. Therefore, the constitution of a state is the true ultimate abiding place of Prohibition for the State. The Constitution of the United States is the true abiding place of Prohibition for the Nation.**

# Partial Poll of the Press on National Constitutional Prohibition

The movement for National Constitutional Prohibition is potent. It is not a fad of cranks and extremists. It has the support of men of ability and prominence, and there is a tremendous popular sentiment behind it. It can't be ignored or brushed lightly aside. It will gather strength and momentum with the passing of time, and it is going to win. Modern progress has reached the point where it will not longer tolerate the debasing effect of promiscuous traffic in intoxicants, and this sentiment will take the concrete form of National Prohibition.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner*

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It is entirely possible that the nation will prohibit the saloon during this administration. It is certain more and more states will come to total prohibition. The saloon is doomed, and the wise man will not waste his time quarreling about it, nor will he long kick against the pricks.—*Des Moines (Ia.) Leader*

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For a long time political parties in Kansas tried to ignore prohibition, but could not escape the issue. It is becoming so much of a national issue that it probably will not be long until nationally the political parties will be compelled to line up with one side or the other.—*Westmoreland (Kas.) Recorder*

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While there is little probability that the resolution providing for National Prohibition will be acted upon by the present Congress, it may be that the day is not far distant when such a proposed amendment will be submitted to the states for definite action. This is the proper way to settle the matter and it would seem that Congress could do no better than to adopt the resolution, thus putting the issue directly up to the individual states three-fourths of which would have to ratify it before National Prohibition would be an accomplished fact.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph*

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A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for National Prohibition has been introduced into the Senate. Absurd, do you say? Ridiculous? Maybe so. But the prospects for its adoption are a lot brighter than were the prospects for the adoption of the amendment for the direct election of senators twenty years ago.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Star*

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And why not a prohibition amendment to the Constitution? Already there are nine states in this country in which there is prohibition, and in each of these states the law is in part nullified because of the importation of liquors from other states. "Prohibition does not prohibit" say the opponents of prohibition, and this is made so in part because the liquor forces press forward the sale of liquor. When all this country is placed on a prohibition basis, then indeed it will be possible to make prohibition prohibit, and when this becomes true we will have a better people and a better country.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Observer*

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Doubtless there are many temperance people who fear that Senator Sheppard may be immoderately optimistic—and he may be. So may Senators Borah, Thompson, Owen, and others who expressed themselves. Nationwide prohibition may not come as soon as these gentlemen seem to expect it—and again, it may. Certainly it will come, eventually. The fight has begun in earnest and it will end in success, whether the end be soon or late. The prohibition wave, which the liquor interests have been trying to convince themselves and the public was receding, is rising higher and higher and will ultimately sweep the whisky traffic from the United States.—*Bristol (Va.) Herald*

# CHRISTMAS AT ELLIS ISLAND

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

So many visited Ellis Island during the World's Convention that I am sure they will be interested in the Christmas festivities held under the auspices of the missionaries. There are always hundreds of men and women in the detention wards awaiting admission. They are detained for various reasons: Some because they lack money, or are too old or in ill health, or because they cannot get the necessary affidavits from friends; others because of the illness of members of their families. Nothing touches my heart more than the utter loneliness of some of these people in a strange country, speaking a foreign language, and unable to understand why they are not admitted to the land of promise. Here and in the hospital the missionaries have their largest opportunities for service and when they can converse in several languages their usefulness is greatly increased. Mrs. Athena Marmaroff, the W. C. T. U. missionary, speaks the languages of all the Balkan states, but her mother heart makes her especially tender toward the children and the young women who are detained, sometimes for weeks, at Ellis Island.

The Christmas entertainment this year occurred on Tuesday afternoon, December 23. Two large Christmas trees, beautifully decorated, and lighted by electricity, were erected in the dining-room. Possibly one hundred fifty visitors were present. About one thousand immigrants were brought in. First came the little boys, then the older boys and men, followed by a company of girls, little and big, and finally came the young women and older women. It was a pleasing sight to see the bright smiles on the faces of the children as they caught their first glimpse of the beautifully lighted tree. As the band played the national melodies of many countries, it was interesting to watch the people as they recognized the national air of their own land. After a prayer, addresses were made in Hungarian, Polish, English, Russian, German and Italian. As the people heard the words of their own language even strong men and women, either from homesickness or joy, wept, and visitors could not keep back their tears in sympathy.

There was singing in Hungarian and German and the meeting, which had opened with "America," closed with "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." There were presents for everybody. Each little girl had a doll, a paper bag containing an orange, an apple and some crackers. Every woman was given a pair of stockings, a handkerchief, fruit, and crackers, and appropriate gifts were presented to the boys and men. During the program, when some of the children grew restless, Mrs. Marmaroff went among them quieting each with a piece of candy.

Another year the W. C. T. U. ought to have even a larger part in this Christmas celebration for undoubtedly many unions could dress dolls, send donations of toys and gifts appropriate for the boys. Gifts of money are also acceptable. The New York W. C. T. U. headquarters sends money to help in the expense of the occasion. There is need for warm clothing for women and children especially at this time of the year when many come from southern climates and are insufficiently clothed.

The Christmas celebration will be a bright spot in the memory of all who participated, and as each address emphasized the reason for Christmas, and spoke of the Christ spirit, it was a rare opportunity for sowing gospel truth among many nations.

# THE BEGINNING OF THE END

## Liquor Dealer Prepares for National Constitutional Prohibition

That the days of the liquor traffic are numbered is being prophesied on every hand, and even the men engaged in the business are preparing for the time when they must seek other means of livelihood. The confession of a Kansas City (Mo.) saloonkeeper, recently published in the *Kansas City Star*, throws light upon the attitude of mind of many of "the trade." He is quoted as saying:

"I have been a saloonkeeper in Kansas City twenty-two years. My place is centrally located, elaborately fitted up, completely stocked, and is well patronized. The saloon is for sale—at a bargain, appraised by the usual standards—as I am going to retire from the business.

"My reason for quitting the liquor trade is not that I am old or rich, or troubled by my conscience. I simply have decided to get out while the getting is good, for I believe that I can read the handwriting on the wall. I believe that the finish of the booze business in this country is in sight, and I prefer to step from under before the roof falls in.

"I would not undertake to say when nationwide prohibition is going to arrive, but it is coming, as sure as fate, and it is not many years away. It is coming, not so much as a result of feverish and hysterical agitation, but as a result of a majority of the voters of the country making up their minds that boozing is a criminal waste of time and money, and booze a nuisance and a dangerous drug.

"The patronage of my place has been growing less with suspicious steadiness for more than two years. When I first looked about for a cause I couldn't find any. Other saloonkeepers had the same complaint wherever I went about town. I had occasion to go to St. Louis and to Chicago, and saloon men there, too, complained that business was bad. Nearly all of them blamed the state of business to 'hard times,' and each seemed to get a lot of satisfaction out of the knowledge that other saloon men were no better off than he. But the 'hard times' talk did not convince me, and there wasn't much consolation in knowing that the trade of the other fellows was dwindling along with mine. 'Hard times' might account for a temporory falling off in patronage with some, but I noticed that the men who had ceased to come to my place, or came less often than formerly, were not men who would be affected in their drinking by an alleged shortage in current cash. My best customers were fairly prosperous business men, and it was the falling away of these that was cutting down my business.

"In the last five years I have spent my time in front of my bar, 'mixing with the trade.' I had given up drinking years before, because I had learned that a man can't drink booze and sell it. It is not a very good advertisement for the business, but so frequently heard that my customers seemed to overlook the real significance of it. I came to know intimately many of the business men who were good patrons of mine, and when one of those ceased to come in, I would take advantage of the first opportunity to ask the question. Usually they would laugh and answer, 'Oh, I'm on the water wagon for a little while,' but when I pressed them for something more definite I would get something like this:

"'Well, John, I'll tell you; I've decided that I can't afford to drink. After I've had a few drinks and try to transact business with some fellow who is cold sober, I find that he has the edge on me when it comes to a test of wits. I can't afford to handicap myself that way; and besides, I feel a lot better physically when I don't drink. There's nothing to John Barleycorn as a side partner—he'll throw you down every time.'

"I didn't pay much attention to that the first time I heard it, but after a while I got it so often that I could repeat it forwards, backwards and both ways from the middle. It got on my nerves. It had always been my practice to encourage a hard drinking man when he was trying to stick on the water wagon, but I wasn't so enthusiastic about it when, instead of one, there were dozens of my best customers taking seats on the sprinkler.

—*Portland (Me.) Evening Express*

**There are men in the liquor business who laugh when they are told that nationwide prohibition is not improbable. They are the ill informed, the ones who are too wise to learn what is going on about them. If they would take a trip over the state of Missouri and interview men in their own business they would soon appreciate the danger. But they will not do that. They don't want to see anything but the big cities. They don't realize that the big cities cannot control if opposing forces are strongly united against them. They would be surprised at what they would hear out in the state, and they would hear most of it from liquor dealers who see farther than the big cities.**—*From an editorial in the Municipal News, a retail liquor organ published in St. Louis.*

### John Barleycorn to Be Killed by Its Friends

"John Barleycorn is going to be killed and buried in this country by his former friends and associates, not by constitutional enemies who never saw the inside of a saloon. The sentiment toward booze that has been growing among my patrons the last two years or more is not confined to my patrons and against the booze in my saloon alone. The same sentiment is growing all over the country, and toward booze everywhere. Social and business conditions have changed until booze and booze-fighting have no place in the present day scheme of things. The ability to carry a jag gracefully is no longer esteemed as one of the polite accomplishments of a gentleman and business life is too strenuous these days for a man to hamper himself with a fuddled brain. And with the realization that they can't drink themselves and remain at the top notch of efficiency, business men are demanding that their employes let booze alone. Corporations and firms are not hiring drinkers, and they are getting rid of old employes who persist in drinking.

### The Way the Wind is Blowing

All those things point in just one direction, to my way of thinking. They mean that the men of this country are making up their minds that drinking is bad business, and doesn't offer compensation sufficient to offset the toll of time and money and health it takes. Drunkards there are and will be so long as there is booze to be had, and they are panic stricken at the suggestion that country-wide prohibition may prevail. But the self-respecting and social drinkers, the real dependence of the liquor traffic, are preparing to banish booze.

"And take it from me, when that time comes, booze will be banished effectively and completely. A lot of liquor dealers and saloon bums are fond of kidding themselves with the argument that universal prohibition would only result in wholesale bootlegging, more vicious secret drinking and other evasions. I know better. When it becomes a serious offense against the Federal law for a man to manufacture, import, sell, handle or possess intoxicating liquor, booze drinking will cease.

### Not Proud of Being a Saloonkeeper

"And I don't know but everyone will be glad of it, in the long run. I've never been proud of being a saloonkeeper, and I don't believe any other self-respecting man can be. We jolly ourselves along with the argument that it is legitimate, recognized by the national government, the state, the county and the city, but we know in our hearts that it is a rotten business.

"Anyhow, good or bad, I am going to get out of it before the fireworks begin, and I'd advise every other man with money invested in it to do the same. John Barleycorn has had his day."

# Recent Medical Opinions and Findings Upon Alcohol

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U.

At the sixth International Congress on Physiotherapy held in Germany, Prof. Ewald of Berlin spoke upon "Alcohol and Infectious Diseases." He said: "The opinion has now been reached that alcohol does not play the role in therapeutics, especially of infectious diseases, that was formerly ascribed to it. The injury caused by the alcohol to the infection does not compensate for the harm resulting from the unfavorable influences on the natural protective power of the organism, the blood-pressure and the respiration. The stimulating action of alcohol on the heart is only of short duration and is followed by a marked decline. It was believed formerly that treatment by alcohol was especially indicated in the infectious tropical diseases, in syphilis and other venereal diseases, in pneumonia, rheumatism, scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria. But at present the opinion prevails that treatment with alcohol is injurious rather than advantageous in many cases."

### Medical Use of Alcohol Discarded

At the International Medical Congress, held in London, August, 1913, Sir Thomas Barlow, M. D., said in his presidential address, "The routine traditional employment of alcohol in disease has happily been largely discredited." At a medical breakfast held during this Congress Sir Thomas said it is the duty of physicians to teach total abstinence. "There is an enormous amount of alcoholism, and consequent crime and insanity and illness which deplete the strength of the country," remarked Dr. Barlow. "We have the most subtle kind of poison in our midst, and we have got to be on the *qui vive* on every side to see that it does not get the best of us."

At the 1911 meeting of the British Medical Association held in Birmingham, fifty well-known physicians gave addresses on alcohol in different parts of that city and in the surrounding district. An epitome of those addresses has been published. It contains the following as to alcohol used medically: "In pneumonia and typhoid fever alcohol does more harm than good. Alcohol may hasten the end in a fatal illness. It prolongs the duration of the illness in those cases in which the patient recovers."

Prof. J. G. Adami, of McGill University Medical School, Montreal, who ranks among the foremost medical teachers of America, in an address before the Canadian Medical Association, in July, 1912, took strong exception to the conclusions of the Pearson and Elderton (Galton) memorial upon the effects of alcohol upon offspring. He said: "In the body the germ plasm *is* capable of being influenced by chemical and physical agents. We have long observed that intoxicants affecting the body of the parent are liable also to affect the germ cells. * * * When we come to compare the family statistics for confirmed alcoholics and for the ordinary temperate population there can be no doubt but that alcohol is responsible for an appalling amount of early death. The vitality of the offspring is gravely affected, and, for myself, from families of alcoholics observed by me, I cannot but feel that the children of confirmed drunkards show an increased susceptibility to the action of relatively small amounts of alcohol." He then quotes the experiments of Stockard to prove his contention that alcohol injures offspring, and shows also that cases of infectious disease or exposure to lead poisoning of the father will cause weaknesses in the children, and continues: "I have proved to you that intoxicants and the poisons of infectious diseases have a deleterious effect upon offspring: that they are apt to cause relative infertility, still-births, monstrosities, and imperfect developments, lowered vitality with tendency to death during infancy, instability and imperfect development of the nervous system showing itself in convulsions, epilepsy, imbecility, and insanity."

### Experiments With Guinea Pigs

Dr. Charles R. Stockard of Cornell Medical School, New York, has made experiments with guinea pigs and other animals to study the effects of alcohol upon offspring. He exposed these animals to the fumes of alcohol six days out of seven until he had brought them almost to the point of intoxication. Alcoholic males were then paired with normal females, alcoholic females with normal males, and alcoholic males with alcoholic females. Twenty-five out of the forty matings either gave no result or the embryos aborted early. Fifteen matings produced only twenty-five young (should have been about seventy). Two of these reached maturity, four, at time report was written, were young but seemed normal. Of the nineteen remaining, eight were still-born, seven lived for a few days, then died in convulsions; the other four were unborn when their mothers were killed, and one of them was deformed. Twenty-four matings of alcoholic males with non-alcoholized females resulted thus: Fourteen gave early abortions or had no young; five gave still-born litters (eight in all); five gave living litters (in all twelve young). Of these twelve living young, seven died in convulsions soon after birth. At two months, time of writing report, these five survivors were only half the usual size. The average litter of the healthy guinea pig is between four and five.

There can be no clearer, more positive evidence of the effects of alcohol upon progeny. Dr. Mott of London gives similar evidence as to fits, nervous insanity and other troubles in human families with a history of drink in the parents.

### Chinese Physician Has No Use for Alcohol

At the International Medical Congress breakfast referred to in the foregoing, Dr. W. U. Lien Teh, the famous Chinese physician who directed the preventive service against the Manchurian plague, said that western-trained doctors who ordered alcohol in China are turned out of the house. Chinese people know better than to believe that alcohol is useful in sickness.

The Province of Quebec, Canada, has had a Royal Commission engaged in studying the alcohol question. Dr. Gauvreau, registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province, sent a circular letter to all the physicians of the province asking if they would assent to certain statements regarding alcohol which had been prepared for the Royal Commission. Two of the statements follow: "Contemporary science asserts, and that with proofs, that alcohol is a marked poison of the liver and nervous system, and is, in truth a dangerous substance which men ought absolutely to refrain from taking. * * * In order to be as completely master as possible of all our faculties and natural resources, and that at all times, we must live rigorously abstinent." Between 600 and 700 physicians replied to the circular of Dr. Gauvreau endorsing these statements, and only a few answered dissenting.

# LIQUOR! HOW I HATE IT!

Ex-Governor M. R. Patterson of Tennessee

If we have no sorrows, it creates them; and if we have them it increases them and makes them harder to bear. It blights the young man as lightning does the tree, and leaves him stripped of his heritage. It takes from middle age ambition and hope and robs old age of its serenity and peace. It is the thief of character. It turns men into monsters and women into harlots. It invades the ballot box to corrupt it. It weakens the administration of justice. It is the polluted stream which mingles with the current of public affairs and poisons all it touches. Whenever it comes it brings sorrow, and whenever it goes it leaves a remorse. Liquor dulls the edge of endeavor; it dethrones the reason; it enters and stains the cloisters of spirituality and becomes the foul and stealthy murderer of human souls. If you would know more of its black and blighting record, look at the long and sad procession of its victims. Go to the courts and see the crimes it has caused and the criminals it has made. Go to the prison and read the story of its tragedies in the listless eyes and hopeless faces behind the bars. Go to the police station and find the derelicts—the driftwood of humanity, as you see them moving and shuffling in the fear and cowardice of misspent lives. Go to the divorce courts and hear the causes which dissolve the holy bonds of wedlock and send families adrift. Go to the homes where the serpent has left its slimy trail on the lintels of the door. Hear the oaths and curses, the revilings and imprecations from thickened tongues and maddened brains. See the wife and mother as she pales in terror, with a bruised and broken heart. See the children as they huddle and shiver in fright, like birds before the hunter's gun. See the sweet milk of concord sour and turn into the very broth of hell. Liquor! How I hate it!

# Woman Suffrage Helps the Temperance Cause

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

No fair-minded person will deny that the help given by woman's ballot for moral reform movements and good government is inestimably great. It is claimed by competent judges that "Colorado has the sanest, most humane, most progressive and most scientific laws relating to the child to be found on statute books anywhere in the world." The president of the Colorado W. C. T. U. aptly remarks that Massachusetts women who have to "keep their place in the home and depend upon silent influence" worked fifty-five years to get a law making the mother an equal guardian with the father of minor children. Colorado placed this law on the statute books the year after woman suffrage was granted. The recall of a prominent judge in California because he favored white slave traders, and the recall of a prominent mayor in Washington who upheld vice, are reminders of the moral power of woman's ballot.

Unmistakably the past year has been a great one for the cause of woman suffrage as well as for the temperance cause. In fact, these causes are closely interwined, and we expect similar triumphs are to rapidly follow. Old-time prejudices are fading away and if the woman suffragists of our country continue to conduct their campaigns with the dignity, consistency, courtesy and intelligence thus far displayed, and they will, we are sure to keep on the winning side.

The fact that about four million women can now vote for president cannot fail to impress politicians; and should woman suffrage carry in four more states before the next presidential election, which is extremely probable, nearly one-fifth of the national electoral vote will come from woman suffrage states.

Great and grave are the responsibilities resting upon women voters. The heroic, self-sacrificing women of bygone years are still speaking to the home-loving women and appealing to them to go forward. The multitudes who pass through Statuary Hall in our nation's Capitol pause beside the marble statue of Frances E. Willard and read her significant words engraved on the pedestal—words which I believe have inspired many to intense desire and to enthusiastic activity:

"It is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved, with fearful odds against them. By the dangers they have dared; by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to Heaven, I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."—*Excerpt from Annual Address*

# THE BURDEN OF THE BALLOT

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

(Excerpt from Address at World's W. C. T. U. Convention)

I was with the first women who went in the Crusade. I marched with them out into the streets. I accompanied them into the saloons and I worked with them then, thinking with the other women of this country, that by such means we could make men see what that traffic meant to the home, what it meant to childhood. Now what has made the enthusiasm of the present day for the ballot? I'll tell you. It is because having tried all other means, the women, like other forces seeking reform, have come up against a stone wall of political power, and there is no way to beat down that wall save by the power of the ballot.

What do you suppose has made the political powers in this country change their attitude to women? Do you think it is because they love women more, because they recognize their ability more than in years gone by? Do you suppose they think we are wiser now? No, it is because we have the ballot and are able to make political parties, and because we have enough votes now to decide the next presidential election in the United States. It is the power we women hold that has convinced the great body of politicians in this country. If the power of a few women has been able to do this, what will be the result when the political power of all this mass of enthusiastic womanhood is combined?

In a recent number of *Life* was a cartoon showing an arm covered with a black sleeve and white cuff and coming out of it a hand and in that hand a ballot. Underneath the cartoon were these words: "The Widow's Mite." It is that widow's mite in the hands of the womanhood of the nation which is going to wake up the deep and earnest desire of a large part of the manhood of this country who are really as eager as the women of the land for decency and order but who can not fight the battle outside of the home alone any more than they can inside it.

Let me tell my pet story. Very often you hear men say that women ought not to be burdened with the ballot. Are we burdened with the government or not? Do we not have to endure the government as it is? Do we not have to pay our part as do men to support the raw product of the liquor traffic and the vice interests of this country? Whenever I hear men make the statement I have just credited to them I think of the Irish woman in Salem, Mass., who washed six days in the week—that was the way her husband supported her. On the day before the election in Salem it snowed and early the next morning the little woman went out and shoveled off the snow before beginning her day's washing. A big policeman passed by every few minutes, but paid no attention whatever to the woman. In the afternoon, however, she went to the polls to cast her ballot and the same policeman stepping up to her said, "Where are you going?" "To drop in my ballot," said the little woman, whereupon the big policeman suggested that perhaps she could not reach the box and he would better drop it in for her. Said she, "Now, look here, I went out this morning and shoveled the snow off the walk and did a big washing and don't you think a woman who has cleaned the snow off the sidewalk and then done a week's washing has strength enough in her backbone to lift this ballot into the box?"

Don't you think the women of this country have strength enough left in their backbones to say what kind of laws they want passed, what kind of conditions they want to surround their homes, and what kind of men they want to enforce those laws?

—Portland Oregonian

# FRANCHISE INSTITUTE PROGRAM

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

**Scripture Reading, Gen. 1:26-31.**

**I. Outline of National Government.**

a. Of whom is the Senate composed?

b. Of whom is the House of Representatives composed?

c. Define the duties of the President and Cabinet.

**II. Outline of state and local government.**

a. How many officials? Name them.

b. How are these officials elected?

**III. What is Commission Government?**

**IV. Define the following:**

Alien
Australian Ballot
Ballot
Caucus
Citizen
Habeas Corpus Writ
Registration
Veto
Initiative and Referendum
Lobby
Mandamus
Precinct
Primary
Recall
Vote

**V. Outline of the status of women in the United States.**

a. Laws of your state regarding woman's property rights.

b. Disabilities of married women.

c. The co-guardianship of children.

**VI. Outline of the liquor laws of your state.**

**VII. General Discussion, "How the woman's vote would help in affairs of government."**

# IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIS FATHER

M. M. McCLAY, Chicago, Ill.

"If you had only been less severe with him, Julius! If you had only given him one more chance! He was just a boy."

"A boy! He was old enough to disgrace us—to bring shame upon the name that has always stood for moderation, honesty, and honor. But we'll not discuss this question tonight. It is the same old one, and it never leads anywhere."

"Forgive me, dear. I did not intend to speak of it, but this wild night is so like—"

The sentence was left unfinished, and a painful silence fell between husband and wife. At last Mrs. Sevelle arose, and brokenly saying good-night, she left the room.

Yes, it was just such a night as this, ten long years ago—with its driving sleet against the windows, its blackness, its chill. It all came back to the man sitting there before the glowing fire. Rising, he paced the room, just as he had done on that other night when after heated words his son had left him and gone out into the storm.

The father walked to the window and peered out, then with a shudder he turned away and resumed his seat before the fire.

In a vision the past arose before him. That night—could he ever forget it? He had been too restless to sleep and had decided to sit up for Henry's return. He would have a talk with him. With clenched hands he had walked the floor for hours, his heart filling with anger as the time went by.

Eleven o'clock came, twelve, two—then halting feet came up the steps. A key was unsteadily placed in the lock, and a moment later Henry staggered into the room.

"Hello, dad! Glad you're up. Want to talk to you," the boy said thickly. "I'm in for it! Got to pay five hundred dollars tomorrow or go to jail."

Throwing his hat upon one chair and his overcoat upon another, he sank down exhausted. The father's long pent-up anger now descended in all its fury. At first Henry listened without comprehending, then gradually he seemed to come to himself. He understood; he was sober now. In the pause that came, all the passionate anger of youth stirred within him, and rising he stood squarely facing his father.

But the man continued, "Did you ever see *me* come home drunk, or go to a gambling den and gamble away my money?"

"No!" flung back the son. "If I had, perhaps I should have been more careful about following your example. Will you let me ask you a few questions, sir? Whose hand was it that first gave me wine? I was only a little chap at the time, but I well remember when you gave me a tiny glass of the red stuff. I didn't like it, but you said it was good for me, so I drank it, and afterwards I liked it only too well. Until lately wine or some other drink has always had a place on our table. Then, as for gambling, look at that costly vase over there. Do you remember when mother brought it home, and with what pride she told us she had won it at the card table? I know you repented later and banished cards and wine, but the business was done. You had given me a taste for both; I was only ten years old when you and mother taught me to play cards. You and she played for vases, china, bric-a-brac, canes, and umbrellas, and I for money. What's the difference?"

"You are talking like a fool!" was the angry retort. "I absolutely refuse to pay any more debts for you. You are a disgrace to me. You are no son of mine, and the sooner you leave this house the better."

"Do you mean that, father?"

"I most certainly do."

"Then I'll leave you now."

The boy snatched his hat and coat and rushed out into the night, closing the door violently behind him.

As the father now sat in the same room where this scene had been enacted, every detail passed through his mind with harrowing distinctness.

"Ten long years!" he groaned, and as he thought of his beautiful wife, prematurely old and gray, he realized, as she had realized from the first, that they both had been to blame.

He had heard of people finding relief in prayer, but he had never prayed. "O God!" he cried at last in an agony of spirit, "O God, be merciful to me a sinner!"

Above the roaring storm he heard it—knew it—the step that had been the music of the house. Someone was in the room, but he could not look up—he did not dare Henry must be dead, and his spirit had come back to torture the father with added remorse.

" 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and in Thy sight.' Forgive me."

The words were strong and human. Lifting his bowed head, the father saw standing before him the upright, stalwart figure of *a man*—his son.

"No, do not speak; first let me tell you all," Henry said.

Spellbound the father listened, motionless, wide-eyed.

"Of course, I did not reform at once. I went from bad to worse, drinking constantly, until there seemed to be nothing left to save. One night as I was wandering on the streets, hungry, cold, and homeless, I passed a building all lights and music, and out of that heaven came floating a woman's voice:

"Just as I am—Thy love unknown
Hath broken every barrier down."

"It was the hymn that mother had sung to me so many times when I was a little fellow. On a great wave of feeling it bore me into that refuge, and when I came out an hour later, life had really begun for me—the life that you and mother wanted me to lead. And now I'll go to mother. I know she is waiting for me—just as she has been waiting all these years."

The father still uttered no word, but as the door closed he fell upon his knees and with a shining face, he, too, prayed the prayer of the prodigal.

In answer, there came a spirit voice clearer than that of the wild night: "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him."

# TO THE NEW YEAR

*A friend stands at the door;*
*In either tight-closed hand,*
*Hiding rich gifts, three hundred and three-score,*
*Waiting to strew them daily o'er the land,*
*Even as the seed the sower.*
*Each drops he, treads it in, and passes by;*
*It can not be made fruitful till it die.*

*Oh, New Year, teach us faith!*
*The road of life is hard;*
*When our feet bleed, and scouring winds us scathe,*
*Point thou to Him whose visage was more marred*
*Than any man's; who saith,*
*"Make straight paths for your feet," and to the oppressed,*
*"Come ye to me, and I will give you rest."*

*Comfort our souls with love,—*
*Love to all human kind;*
*Love special, close, in which like sheltered dove,*
*Each weary heart its own safe nest may find;*
*And love that turns above*
*Adoringly; contented to resign*
*All loves, if need be, for the love divine.*

*Friend! come thou like a friend;*
*And whether bright thy face,*
*Or dim with clouds we can not comprehend,*
*We'll hold our patient hands, each in his place,*
*And trust thee to the end,*
*Knowing thou leadest onward to those spheres*
*Where there are neither days, nor months, nor years.*

—*Dinah Maria Muloch Craik*

# THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

## DANA'S NEW YEAR NEIGHBOR

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

In the warm country where Dana lives there is seldom any snow. On New Year's Day instead of putting on her skates or going for a sleigh-ride she sat on the sunny porch of her home and played with her pet kittens.

"Just think," she said to them, "last night when you and I were fast asleep the bells rang out the old year and the bells, big and little, and the whistles everywhere and all the people that were sitting up welcomed in the new. I meant to stay awake and enjoy it all, but the first thing I heard was mother's voice calling, 'Happy New Year, Dana, and breakfast is ready!' Such sleepy-heads as we are, aren't we, kitties? Well, we are up in time to make New Year's resolutions anyway. Everybody makes resolutions today, you know. Let me see—you ought to resolve never to sly into the pantry and never, never to jump up onto the dining room table. Mother says that the very best way to have happy days all the year round is to do something nice for somebody every day. I wonder how we'll begin. I suppose the maid would be glad if you would catch every mouse that comes into the cellar. I could—O it is so much easier to think out resolutions for you than it is to make them myself."

Just then Dana caught sight of a little boy who was watching her from behind a tree across the street.

"There is that bashful little Avery boy

Miss Johnson wants me to invite to the Loyal Temperance Legion. How can I tell him about our nice meetings when he always runs away if I try to speak to him? Then Dana had a sudden inspiration. She started across the street with her pets. "Would you like to take one of these kittens?" she asked pleasantly. The little boy nodded his head.

"Which will you have?"

"That one!" The boy pointed to the one in her right arm.

"All right. Her name is Dixie and this one is Trixie. If you will bring Dixie over to the woodshed we will feed the kitties some milk."

While the pets were lapping their milk Dana showed the bashful little boy where the kittens slept at night on a rug in a basket. Then she brought a toy mouse and made them run after it and jump for it. It was so much fun to watch them that the boy asked to hold the string, and soon the two children and the kittens were laughing and talking and having a fine romp. Dana's mother heard the noise and invited the little boy into the house to help make candy and crack nuts. Such a good time as they all had! The little boy forgot all about being bashful and before he went home he had promised to go to the next Loyal Temperance Legion meeting.

It was only the beginning of good things when the kittens helped Dana to get acquainted with her new neighbor, for the little boy learned to like the L. T. L. meetings so well that he talked about them to his mother and father, and one day they all signed the pledge. The little boy's papa says that he owes a great deal to the children and most as much to Dixie and Trixie.

Happy New Year!

## A SUGGESTION FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Suppose we think little about number one,
Suppose we ALL help some one else to have fun;
Suppose we ne'er speak of the faults of a friend;
Suppose we ARE ready our own to amend;
Suppose we laugh with, and not at, other folk,
And never HURT any one, "just for the joke";
Suppose we hide trouble and show only cheer—
'Tis likely WE'LL have quite a Happy New Year.

—*St. Nicholas.*

Happy New Year!

## NEDDY'S NEW YEAR

*A little shape came floating in*
*And paused by Neddy's bed;*
*"I'm half afraid to speak to you,*
*And yet I must," it said;*
*"I'm your New Year—and O, I wish*
*I didn't have to be!*
*Because I've met outside the door*
*Your last Old Year, you see.*

*"He looked so weak and tired and sad,*
*And carried such a pack*
*Of angry words and foolish scrapes*
*Upon his weary back!*

*'Don't, don't go in!' he cried to me;*
*'For though you're young and strong.*
*That boy will make you just the wreck*
*That I am now, ere long!'*

*"He stumbled on, with sigh and groan.*
*I could not take, alas.*
*His wise advice, for come I must*
*Before the hour should pass.*
*But, O, if you would only try*
*A different plan with me,*
*I'm sure you'd be surprised to find*
*How happy we could be!"*

*Ned blushed; he knew the shape was right.*
*"I'll try!" he murmured low:*
*And when onee Neddy says a thing*
*He means it, too, you know.*
*Quarrels and scrapes were put aside,*
*The year was free and glad.*
*And Ned vowed, "'Twas the jolliest year*
*A fellow ever had."*

—*Priscilla Leonard, in Sabbath School Visitor.*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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## "HAPPY NEW YEAR"

This is the word on the lips of everyone on the first day of the New Year. Some speak it lightly and carelessly, with little thought of its true meaning. Others say it with an unspoken prayer that each of the twelve months before us may be filled with joy. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union wishes the nation and the world a "happy new year," and as proof that its wish is a most sincere and hearty one, pledges itself to do all in its power to bring to pass certain events which will tend to lessen the sorrow and misery of humanity and increase its happiness. As white ribboners by the thousands, on January 15, shall unite in prayer for National Prohibition of the liquor traffic, in a very real sense they will pray that the nation may have before it many happy years. In the campaign for righteousness in which they are engaged, with voice and pen and ballot they will aim to permanently record in the history of America the wish and determination that all who make their homes under the Stars and Stripes may have the happiness of living in territory made clean and safe because from it has been forever banished the legalized liquor traffic.

## HOW TO SEND MONEY

All moneys sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for subscriptions to our papers, literature, supplies, or campaign fund should be by draft, express or money order, payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois.

If necessary at any time to send a personal check, add ten cents to the amount to be remitted for any sum less than $100.00 to pay the exchange charged us through the Chicago Clearing House.

## DECLINE OF ALCOHOLISM IN THE ARMY

Advocates of the restoration of the canteen are not quoting largely from the last report of the new Secretary of War, for they find nothing in it to support their theories. In his first annual report Secretary Garrison states that the admission rate to hospitals on account of venereal diseases has diminished in the last year more than one-half. The rates for these diseases for 1912, says the Secretary, were very satisfactory, "and were even better for the first six months of 1913." Even more gratifying is the statement in regard to alcoholism. "The rate for alcoholism," says the report, "was the lowest since 1873, except that for the year 1898, which for purposes of comparison should not be taken into consideration, as it was a year of war, when such rates are usually low." The Secretary indulges in the hopeful prophecy that there will be a still more marked increase during the coming year in view of the fact that it is expected the full benefit of the act of Congress directing stoppage of pay will be seen. This act, it will be recalled, provides that when men are confined in hospital or incapacitated for duty by reason of alcoholism or venereal diseases, their pay stops. It provides also for a periodical physical examination and compulsory prophylaxis.

The statements made in the report of Mr. Garrison are in perfect accord with the views of Colonel L. M. Maus, the late General Frederick D. Grant, and many other prominent army men, that the abolishing of the canteen would tend to reduce alcoholism and the diseases that result from a life of vice.

## BEHIND THE TIMES

Ten years ago the individual or the newspaper that championed National Constitutional Prohibition or prophesied the possibility in the near future of the enactment of a national prohibition law was liable to be subjected to ridicule or, at least, termed "visionary." Today few even of the papers representing the liquor interests dare to treat the subject lightly and many take the opportunity to indulge in solemn warnings to the members of "the trade" to repent of their ways, and reform their business in order to avert the impending doom. A notable exception to this rule is the recent editorial statement of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. Evidently vexed beyond endurance at the wave of prohibition sentiment which is sweeping the country, and is threatening the liquor interests of Kentucky, the paper declares, "Prohibition is not now, never has been, and never will be a national issue. All attempts to make it so are vicious in principle and abortive in effect." If the editor of the Kentucky paper would devote a little time to reading his exchanges, he would discover that his brother editors the country over apparently do not agree with him. The *Shreveport* (La.) *Journal* attempts to set him right on the question in this wise: "The esteemed Kentucky contemporary displays a sadly disappointing inability to read the signs of the times when it declares that 'prohibition will never be a national issue.' The signs point unmistakably to the time when national prohibition will be written in the organic law of the land, and all the frothings and pooh-poohings of Colonel Tom Gilmore of Louisville and his whisky organs cannot head it off many more years. The fact is there are thousands of people in this country today who openly declare that when a movement is started to wipe out the liquor traffic entirely from the nation, they will give it their support. These men are opposed to local option—opposed to prohibition in states and communities because they believe that it cannot be enforced locally—but they would jump at the opportunity to deal the liquor interests a death blow by outlawing them in the whole of the country."

## CONDEMNED ON ITS OWN RECORD

No testimony that can be produced against the liquor traffic is stronger than that which is being published in the pages of the official organs of the "trade." On its own evidence any honest jury of men would condemn it. "To perpetuate itself," says the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal*, "it has formed an alliance with the slums that repels all conscientious and patriotic citizens. It deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers and backs with all its resources the most unworthy men, the most corrupt and recreant officials. It does not aid the purification of municipal or national administration." The most extreme and so-called "fanatical" advocate of prohibition could not put the case more truthfully and clearly. The paper above quoted admits frankly that the liquor traffic cannot save itself by declaring the government is incapable of coping with the problem it presents, but that when the people decide that it must go, it will be banished from the land. If every thinking man who possesses an enlightened conscience and is open to conviction would look at the situation presented by the liquor traffic and its train of evils as plainly as do some of the men engaged in the business, the question of the abolition of the drink traffic would be speedily settled.

## CHARITY AND PROHIBITION TERRITORY

Few people appreciate the benefits of prohibition as do the charity workers. The outlawing of the saloon lessens their work in a marked degree. "We are only preparing to give one-half as many dinners this Christmas as we used to during the reign of saloons," Captain Pinkerton, the Salvation Army officer in charge at Jacksonville, Illinois, is reported to have said. "We have now one-half less calls on us than before the liquor places were abolished." A representative of the Associated Charities of the same place gives this testimony: "We have far fewer complaints of cruelty to women and children, fewer cases of drunken women, and fewer cases of destitution in the families of men who drink than when the town was wet."

# RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,

.....191 .....

(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

# ? At the Sign of the Question Mark ?

**Are violations of liquor laws found only in prohibition territory, as the liquor interests would have us believe?**

The San Francisco chapter of the Knights of the Royal Arch have made the statement publicly that there are 2,000 persons selling liquor illegally in the city and county of San Francisco. Throughout license territory in the United States the same conditions prevail. In Massachusetts the licensed and unlicensed dealer work side by side. Many times the owner of a license supplies liquor to the illegal seller at a slight advance over what he paid for it, and turns over to the dive those customers who are no longer a credit to his establishment.

**Does the prohibition of the liquor traffic "kill" a town, as the liquor men declare?**

Business men in cities which have voted out the saloon report a steady increase in their business. Money formerly spent for liquor goes into legitimate channels of trade, and the grocer, merchant and real estate man all come in for a larger share of the money spent by the citizens.

**Is there any truth in the argument of the liquor men that people will not move into a saloonless district?**

According to U. S. Senator Thompson, the prohibition state of Kansas has more than doubled its population in the last four years.

**Does property value decrease when the saloons are voted out?**

Property values in Kansas have increased from 100 to 1,000 per cent in the period of four years.

**Do the liquor men believe that National Constitutional Prohibition is a possibility?**

The *National Liquor Dealers' Journal* recently said, "To amend the constitution requires the ratification of three-fourths of the states, or thirty-six out of our forty-eight. Of these nine are now entirely in the prohibition column and eighteen more are in major area and population under local prohibition laws; it will not be difficult to swing these eighteen in line if the question of national prohibition is raised. The irritation aroused by the inefficiency of local or even state prohibition turns the mind and purpose of its friends to a national policy with the strength of the whole government behind it. Thus we may safely count on twenty-seven states as sure to ratify the national amendment; nine more are needed, and judging from recent experience, especially the West Virginia case, the possibility of getting them is not a superhuman task. The moral and religious forces of the nation are against the liquor business. Unify these forces in support of a definite policy and the end is here."

**Is it good business policy to license saloons?**

According to figures compiled for the state of Massachusetts in 1910 by a commission appointed to inquire into the high cost of living, it was found that the sum total of all licenses for the state of Massachusetts that year was $3,406,000.88. This amount is but one-third of the expenditures of the state on account of the liquor traffic. No business could exist if its receipts were only one-third of its expenditures. No more can a state or a nation. Figures from other cities and states and from the United States as a whole show that the liquor traffic always causes an expenditure many times larger than the revenue received.

**What are the total annual receipts and expenditures of the United States on account of the liquor traffic?**

According to Professor John A. Nicholls the annual waste due to the drink traffic in the United States is $5,000,000,000. This amount is estimated to cover the care for the consequences of the traffic, prosecuting crime chargeable to the saloons, maintaining public asylums, hospitals, prisons for its victims, and loss in earning capacity. This is more than thirteen times the total amount of the revenue, which is only $3,500,000.

**Is the liquor traffic necessary to the farmer as a market for his grain?**

Less than two and one-half per cent of the leading grain crops of the United States is used in the manufacture of liquor.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## HARRIET B. KELLS

*"On any morning*
*Think of*
*Stepping on shore and finding it Heaven!*
*Of taking hold of a hand and finding it God's hand;*
*Of breathing a new air, and finding it celestial air;*
*Of feeling invigorated and finding it immortality;*
*Of passing from storm and tempest to an unknown calm;*
*Of waking up and finding it Home!"*

On the morning of December 27, there was received at National Headquarters the news of the summons to heavenly activities of Harriet B. Kells, president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. and a former member of the editorial staff of the official paper. An hour later the mail carrier delivered to one of Mrs. Kells' white ribbon comrades at Headquarters a Christmas greeting, with a message that spoke eloquently of her undying devotion to the very last to the cause of temperance. It read, "May we all help to make the new year the best ever for our blessed work." A tribute to this beloved comrade will be given in next week's paper.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

Mrs. Ella H. Furst, Flemington, Pa., a charter member and for thirteen years president of the local union.

Mrs. Mary M. Bradley, Ocean Grove, N. J., a worker in the ranks since the early days.

Mrs. Cora Suits, Barberton, Ohio, a life member of the W. C. T. U., and a faithful, active member of the local and county organization. Mrs. Suits was one of the Crusaders of 1874, and although only a young girl, visited the saloons and pled with the men to give up their business.

Among the temperance reformers of late years, Judge William Jefferson Pollard of St. Louis, who very recently passed away, occupied a unique place. His famous pledge was known and used around the world, and his scheme for saving men from their appetites has been adopted by some of the European countries. The pledge reads as follows:

"As evidence of my appreciation of the opportunity given me by the judge of the above-named court to become a sober and better citizen, I hereby freely and voluntarily sign the following pledge: 'I will abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor of every kind and character for the period of one year from date.'"

## HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

### RED LETTER DAYS

JANUARY 3—*Mothers' Day (the birthday of Madame Willard).*
FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*

### THE PRESS

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

"Opportunity is obligation.
Ability is responsibility."

As we enter upon the active campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition an opportunity for great service comes to the Press department. Of first importance is the publicity of our plans, an arousement of all the people, and this duty is especially ours. In the words of our motto: "Opportunity is obligation." We have been preparing for this advance movement for forty years and now our "Ability is responsibility."

Whatever form the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition may assume we must take advantage of every opening. It is ours to keep the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union before the reading public while it is news. The temperance ready-print and plate matter is an efficient educational aid in this campaign and its wider use is important.

A Press Paragraph column will be a helpful feature of THE UNION SIGNAL for 1914. In this column local Press superintendents will find interesting facts and valuable statistics ready for use in the W. C. T. U. column in local papers. It will be advisable to copy these paragraphs, on a typewriter if possible, as editors do not like to receive clippings. Each local union should certainly see that its Press superintendent is furnished with a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL, that she may have the latest authoritative information concerning the progress of the campaign.

As the local union begins the work for National Constitutional Prohibition it is important that the work be reported to the papers. This home news is a most valuable factor in the education of public sentiment.

Please keep a careful record of every item of work accomplished in this department. We should keep constantly in mind that we of the Press will do our full duty in reporting this year. If each superintendent of every W. C. T. U. department would report for one year all the work done, and these reports were gathered into a magnificent whole at the National convention, it would strike consternation into the hearts of the enemies of the home. You and I are not responsible for the faithfulness or the failure of others, but we are responsible for the reporting of work in the Press department.

"Opportunity is obligation. Ability is responsibility."

*1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.*

### TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

ADDIE A. AUSTIN

The great World's and National W. C. T. U. conventions are over and what a wonderful privilege was enjoyed by those who had the pleasure of attending them! They certainly were marvelous gatherings and the magnificent reports cheered the hearts of all.

Great were the plans made for an aggressive campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. The superintendents of Literature are recognized as a mighty factor in this work, for it is our privilege to "agitate and educate" throughout the whole country, by giving publicity to our work through the printed page. Plan to use literature in every possible way, and your National superintendent will endeavor to keep you supplied with samples of the very latest leaflets.

Push the claims of the National official paper, THE UNION SIGNAL, everywhere possible, for through its columns are given the latest news and information along all lines of temperance endeavor. The Campaign UNION SIGNAL, issued each month, at the small price of twenty-five cents per year, is one of the very best campaign documents that can be used.

The departments of Temperance Literature and Circulation of Official Papers were united at the National Convention under the head of Temperance Literature. Any who are not superintendents of both departments, will, of course, take up the plans and suggestions covering their own only.

The Win One Circle will be continued during the year 1914 and the only qualification for membership is that of sending a new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL and requesting membership in the Win One Circle. Immediately upon receipt of the name of the new subscriber, a membership card, with badge and a little white ribbon stick pin, will be forwarded. We trust that the Circle this year will number at least one thousand members.

*The Young Crusader* W. C. T. U. subscription song was enthusiastically received at the National Convention, and we shall be glad to furnish the words of this song to any one who will use it during the year.

The Scamp Club will appeal strongly to the children. Any boy or girl sending four new names to *The Young Crusader* will become a member of the Scamp Club and receive a beautiful little squirrel pin made of bronze.

Your National superintendent will be pleased to hear from you often. Let us make this the greatest year in our department, formulating plans, arranging programs, and doing all with the thought of helping to win National Constitutional Prohibition. Nothing else will satisfy. "The Liquor Traffic Must Go."

*1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.*

### MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island N. Y.

At the National Convention all superintendents were instructed to make their plans of work for 1914 show how their departments can be utilized to advance the campaign now entered upon for National Constitutional Prohibition. The plan of work for this department has been put into the form of a quiz, and it is entitled, "How Can the Medical Temperance Department of the W. C. T. U. Help to Bring National Constitutional Prohibition?" Copies of this quiz have been sent to state superintendents in sufficient number to supply one to every local union. These went to all state superintendents at the end of November, except to the superintendents who did not report last year. With these leaflets have been sent free copies of the report of this department for 1913 in sufficient number to supply a copy to county superintendents and other workers particularly interested. Several state superintendents have been kind enough to acknowledge receipt of these free helps. I should be glad to hear from all soon. If any state superintendent has not received her package will she kindly notify me quickly? Express packages need to be traced soon if they go astray. A few words on a postal to me will not cost much effort, and surely the free helps are worth that.

In addition to the "Quiz" mentioned there are seven new leaflets for this year. They are "Recent Medical Opinions and Findings on Alcohol," "What Is In Soft Drinks?", "Save the Babies," all 35 cents per 100; "Death from Dopes," "Reasons Why Patent Medicines Should Not Be

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the co-operation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Young Campaigners For National Constitutional Prohibition

SLOGAN—The Liquor Traffic Must Go!

BADGE—Flag red or flag blue button inscribed with initials Y. C. P. and slogan.

COLORS—The National Flag.

RALLY CRY—(To be given explosively, and with great vim.)

Who wants our whole country dry?
!! !! !!
Who to make it so will try?
!! !! !!

CAMPAIGNERS' MUSTER ROLL—I agree to wear the Campaigners' badge and to do all I can to help secure National Constitutional Prohibition.

(Signing this agreement constitutes the only condition of enlistment in the Young Campaigners' movement.)

SUGGESTED PLANS

PUBLICITY—Widely advertise these plans through the newspapers, churches, Sunday schools, social meetings, temperance and philanthropic societies, Granges, public schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Pioneers, etc.

Secure the co-operation of educators and permission to circulate the Muster Roll in public schools, high schools and other educational institutions.

Secure the enlistment of the young people in your own and near-by communities, and wherever you have acquaintances in your own or in other states.

MUSTER ROLL—In circulating the Muster Roll for signatures, secure first, if possible, the names of the older young people.

Ask those who sign the Muster Roll to aid at once in securing additional signatures.

Offer the Muster Roll for signatures at all gatherings of young people and children.

OFFICERS—No officers are suggested for the Young Campaigners. It is a campaign plan or movement rather than an organization with officers, and should not interrere with the regular organization work of the Young People's Branch or the Loyal Temperance Legion. It is most desirable that our young people should assist in these plans and that those of suitable age should become Young Campaigners.

Each locality should appoint a popular friend of the young people as general director of the Young Campaigners. A chief marshal and a color bearer for parades should also be appointed.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC—Much should be made of the musical features of the campaign. A campaign chorus in each locality, a campaign drum corps, a campaign bugler, a campaign drummer, will greatly help. A campaign chorus should be ready to sing at campaign rallies and to give special musical programs, concerts, etc. Enlist all the vocal and instrumental musical talent in your locality for the campaign. The Temperance Songster, the Young Peoples' Temperance Chorus Book, and Marching Songs for Young Crusaders, will be useful in making up concert programs. The National W. C. T. U. will from time to time issue four-page song leaflets containing new campaign songs.

PUBLIC RALLIES—The Young Campaigners can take a helpful part in public meetings by wearing the regalia, by singing, and by discussing the campaign issue either through short original addresses or through addresses prepared for them by good speakers or writers in the locality.

Neighborhood or schoolhouse meetings in country places, addressed by local speakers, and with a short program of songs, recitations, rally cries, etc., by Young Campaigners, will make sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

MEDAL CONTESTS—A Medal Contest Reciter is being prepared especially for the nation-wide campaign. This feature of the campaign plans is one of great value for the Young Campaigners.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE—Young Campaigners can help place campaign posters in the best localities, can distribute suitable leaflets at public meetings or in the homes, can distribute advertising matter for public rallies, and can address literature to be sent to voters through the postoffice.

CAMPAIGN PARADES—A march by the Young Campaigners with floats for the younger children, each campaigner wearing a campaign hat and badge and carrying a pennant on a cane, will help call together an audience for campaign speakers, and will impress the community with the importance of protecting the children and young people from the liquor traffic. Banners and posters should be a prominent feature of the parade.

BANNERS AND MOTTOES—Banners can be printed on heavy white cardboard with motto or inscription on both sides. A plain stick wound with cloth furnishes an inexpensive standard for carrying the banner on parade. Short mottoes in large letters are more effective than those which cannot be easily read from a distance.

Each band of Young Campaigners should have a banner with the name "Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition," and another with the slogan "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." Each band should own a good sized American flag.

Each locality will have its own mottoes. These might be used: "We are Prohibition Patriots"; "Our Cause is Right"; "Defend Your Boys and Girls"; "A Saloonless Nation in 1920"; "We're Out For Prohibition."

SUGGESTED RALLY CRY FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE—

We're Young Campaigners of the nation!
We are out for prohibition
In our nation's constitution!
Shout for victory! Strike the blow!
See the liquor traffic GO!

SUPPLIES—

PENNANTS—HATS—BUTTONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button ..... | $ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons..... | 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 nats, | 100 buttons.. ..... | 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons..... | 130.00 |

NATIONAL
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

## MOTHERS' DAY, JANUARY 3

When comes January 3, lovingly listed in the W. C. T. U. Red Letter Day calendar of every white ribboner as Mothers' Day, the birthday of Madame Willard, one never wearies of glimpses into the life of the gentle soul who made home what it was to Frances E. Willard. The following word picture from a "A Great Mother" of her life with her children cannot fail to be helpful to other mothers:

"Madam Willard had to deal with a variety of characters in her children, and among these active young spirits she was the resourceful pacificator; the wholesome sunshine was not more life-giving than her spiritual atmosphere in which intellect and love joined forces to hold her household to the golden mean. She was the most skillful of diplomats, and determined boundaries, drew up treaties, subdued kingdoms and wrought righteousness. Her golden rule for the upbringing of children was this: *Never let any human being separate you from the knowledge and love of your little ones.* If this one rule could be written in living letters on every mother's heart, how would their children arise up and call them blessed."

## PERSONAL MENTION

Mary Sayre Kochne, Waynesburg, Pa., is offering a $10 prize for the best original oration on "Why the Worldwide Fight Against Alcohol"; sub-heads, "Religion and Morals," "Health," "Economics," "Politics."

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Miss Hardynia K. Norville, the newly elected World's white ribbon missionary to South America, sailed from New York on December 27, for Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the steamship "Vandyke" of the Lampert and Holt line. Her address in Buenos Aires will be Asociacion Cristiana de las (Jovenes) Calle San Martin, No. 243-245. The prayers and good wishes of the white ribboners of the United States go with Miss Norville as she enters upon her work in a new and difficult field.

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## "MOTHER"

Have you read that thrilling book by Rev. J. B. Culpepper, "Some Women I Have Known." Its opening chapter on 'Mother" will move your soul to its depths. It contains, among other stirring chapters, "A Bottle of Tears," which makes a very effective recitation. Already some 25,000 copies have been issued. Price, 75 cents. Or it and another delightful book, "Songs and Sayings for You," both for $1.00. The entire proceeds, not simply profits, from orders sent in reply to this notice go into the fight against rum. Buy one or more; thus do yourself a good turn and help a worthy cause. Order now of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla.

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We have a LIMITED NUMBER of the

**Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar for 1914**

which we offer at thirty cents each, four for $1.00.

This calendar has the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with a quotation from her which every white ribboner will want to memorize. A most attractive calendar, worked out in delicate sepia tints.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

# A CRY FROM FRENCH WOMEN

An exchange tells this story of the effect of the efforts of the Socialist mayor of the French canton of Firminy recently to enforce the neglected law which forbids the opening of drink-shops within stipulated distances of churches, schools and public buildings: "There were great explosions of wrath from the poison fraternity! But the women rejoice, and to show appreciation of the new mayor's courage have circulated the following petition, which was speedily covered with signatures:

"We Appeal to Your Hearts!

"If you believe—

"That alcohol is the enemy of the family;

"That it brings misery into the household, and discord, anxieties, tears and sickness;

"That it makes the best of fathers brutal and coarse, ruins health and degrades multitudes of the youth, who, apart from it, would be good sons;

"If you believe—

"That it would pay to have a little more happiness and peace in your family life;

"If you wish for reasonable men and sound children in the future;

"If you have suffered enough and wept enough;

"You ought to join us and sign *en masse* the following petition:

"The undersigned, women and daughters of the canton of Firminy, in view of the fact that the extravagant number of drink-shops ever increases; that each new saloon, with its mirrors, its dazzling lights, and the rest, constitutes a new temptation for their husband, brother or son to give himself to drink and to spend money, which the family needs; that these establishments are veritable snares for tired workmen; that the opaque windows serve only to conceal the drinker in order to hold him a longer time, and, by hindering the public from seeing what is going on inside, are equivalent to a confession of bad conduct within;

"Declare that they fully approve the measure taken by the Mayor and the Socialist municipal government for combatting that scourge of the family—alcohol."

## Among Our Workers

The Clifton Heights union of St. Louis, Mo., celebrated the birthdays of four of its members with a very successful birthday party at the Christian church. Several district officials addressed the white ribboners. In the evening, in spite of the rain, the church was crowded, and the program consisted of temperance songs, tableaux, and stereopticon pictures.

Mrs. May L. Woods, National organizer and lecturer, during the early part of December, did very successful work in McDonald county, Missouri. Two disbanded unions were reorganized and one new union started. Mrs. Woods was the principal speaker at the county convention at Noel.

Candler union, Florida, in response to call of Governor Park Trammell to observe November 30 as Purity and Temperance Day, carried out a specially arranged program consisting of a choice address by the local president, Mrs. Alice McClain, a very interesting talk by Miss Wilson, a charter member of the Cursade Band of Hillsboro, Ohio, and appropriate readings and special music. The meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. On December 11 at the home of Mrs. McClain, Mrs. Driever, superintendent of the Mothers' Meetings department, conducted a pleasing program. The union welcomed two new members. After the program the ladies enthusiastically agreed to send generous Christmas remembrances to the Children's Home society at Jacksonville.

On her return home from the National W. C. T. U. Convention, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer and lecturer, spent a week in the Seventh district, Iowa. Miss Letta D. Horner, district president, reports that Mrs. Unruh's lectures, treating of temperance, traffic in women, and women's enfranchisement, scored conversions at every point. Many new members were secured. These with the several new unions recently organized by the Iowa state organizer, Mrs. Laura B. Hale, and the more than 200 new members gained previously give the district a bright outlook for 1914.

Ontario county, New York, has recently enjoyed the services for one week of Mrs. Ida Van Valkenburg of Johnstown. She organized two new unions, secured forty-one members, and organized two L. T. L.'s, the combined membership of which is forty-one. One of the L. T. L. secretaries is the mother of nine children; the other a young woman with a seven months old baby. Mrs. Van Valkenburg commented favorably upon the fact that such busy women are willing to take up our work. Wherever she went Mrs. Van Valkenburg enthused and interested the people.

The Mobile (Ala.) W. C. T. U. was happy to secure the services of Miss Margaret J. Bilz of Michigan, National lecturer, for ten days' work. Twice she addressed the local W. C. T. U., spoke before two aid societies, four missionary societies, the Interdenominational Missionary Union at its quarterly meeting, addressed the medical students of the State University and the Jewish Council of Women upon the subject of woman suffrage. On Sundays she occupied the pulpits of the seven Baptist churches, the Whistler and the St. Frances Methodist and the Broad Street Presbyterian churches, also addressed a mass meeting in the Whistler Baptist church. Miss Bilz added thirty members to the ranks of the W. C. T. U., did house to house work, and was everywhere received with words of appreciation.

### ACTIVITY AMONG COLORED WORKERS

As the result of an address at Nashville, Tenn., by Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, at which time colored schools filled a prominent place on the program, the organization of a wide-awake union was effected. It has already begun a contest setting as its goal the number 100, dues to be paid by the last of February. Miss Florence Burnett, who leads one side of the contest, created so much interest in one church where she spoke, that not only did she secure a large number of members, but those joining said they would not stop until every woman in the church had united with the W. C. T. U. The leaders of the movement are evidently in earnest and are, they write, "proud to follow the leadership of our blessed president, Mrs. J. W. Sexton."

### HOW I BECAME A TOTAL ABSTAINER

MRS. L. ORMISTON CHANT

Soon after my marriage our rector, who was a staunch total abstainer, invited me to write and read a temperance story at his monthly meeting in the mission hall. I did so then, and also at the next two monthly meetings, but I had no thought of signing the total abstinence pledge myself, though I was willing enough to belong to the "weaker brother's" section.

But the third night, just as I rose to read my new story, a curate whispered. "Do, if you can, try to reach that man down there in the second row. He is a notorious drunkard, and turned his wife with her baby out into the snow when her child was but two hours old." So with soul afire to save the drinking seaman, I read my written tale with extemporizations. And they struck home, for I saw a tear on the man's rough face. At the end there was a strong entreaty from the chairman that people would come forward and sign the pledge. I went to the seaman and prayed him to come up to the table and sign. He did the former, and I, in a passion of expectant joy, dipped the pen in the ink and smoothed the page for him.

Just as he was going to write he looked down at me, saying: "I reckon you've done it yourself, missus?" No, I had not, I told him. And to explain why, I said I had never taken too much drink in my life, but for him it was the only thing that would save him. In a moment he blazed up with righteous anger at the unintended, but patent insult, and, shouting, "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and what's good for you is good for me, I reckon," flung down the pledge book and pen and strode out of the hall. In a flash of spiritual vision, made the clearer for my profound humiliation and sorrow because I had let him go, I saw the great truth—the saving power of example—and saw it as never before. I rushed down the hall and into the street and with entreaties brought him back. "It may be you will save me," I said. "Come back!" I signed first; he signed after me. And a few years after I saw him a sober, God-fearing, prosperous father of a bonny family, with his happy wife beside him in the house of God.

But who dare say he needed saving more than I did that night? And who knows but that he was sent there to shame me?—*The White Ribbon of Great Britain*

During the session of the recent M. E. Conference in California, Bishop Hughes, the presiding officer, paid high tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He closed his remarks with the following appeal: "The present temperance movement will lose vastly if the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not kept in strong life. Our preachers ought to urge upon the youth of their churches the duty of connecting themselves with this very efficient organization."

ALL STOPPED UP?

Think *what* is stopping it! Think of the germs and diseased tissues which poison every breath!

Here is the big point in the treatment by Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly. It purifies the air as it enters the nose, throat and mouth. Its action is simple, soothing and scientific. No harmful drugs. *Guaranteed* right and we prove it by a big free sample. 25c and 50c tubes—all druggists or direct.

Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KONDON'S Catarrhal Jelly

## VERMONT WHITE RIBBONERS PLAN YEAR'S WORK

There was a large attendance at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Green Mountain state held in Burlington. All of the addresses of welcome were exceptionally fine, and were appreciatively received. Among those who spoke were the mayor of the city and the president of the Vermont University.

The annual address of the president, "A Call to Service," was optimistic in tone and full of suggestions for prosecuting the work more effectively. From the great wealth of good numbers on the program it is difficult to select "the best things." The address on "Moral Education," by Mrs. E. L. Wyman, and that on "Young People's Work," by Miss Lillian Rember, were particularly good. A Bible reading by twenty-five young women, music, recitations, papers and addresses by our state women, all helped to make the convention days full of interest and practical value. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, who came to us from Pennsylvania, spoke in a reminiscent strain of personal experiences calculated to draw nearer together the hearts of those who "belong" and to inspire in others a desire to wear the white ribbon. Upon the occasion of the election of officers, the resignation of Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, who has been connected with the state W. C. T. U. work for thirty years, state president for five years, corresponding secretary nineteen years and superintendent of the department of Hygiene six years, was received with regret by the organization which she has so faithfully served. Mrs. Minnie L. Pearson was elected president and Miss Elsie L. Pease corresponding secretary. Mrs. Ellen B. Turner was re-elected recording secretary and Mrs. E. Mead Denny treasurer. Ninety-eight voting delegates were present.

Topical Programs

FOR

Local Unions

Plan for interesting and helpful meetings by using this program. Outlines are given for two meetings a month. One program, and material for all the programs outlined, 50 cents. Programs without package of helps, $1.00 per hundred.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

## MONTANA'S CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN

MRS. MARY W. ALDERSON

The official board and the executive committee of the Montana W. C. T. U. met in Helena, December 10 and 11. All the state officers, and a few of the local presidents and superintendents were in attendance.

Plans were made for a state campaign of conservation of the young people, which included a state franchise campaign and state assistance in the National Prohibition Amendment campaign.

Plans were made to raise money for this work and to establish in Helena state headquarters and a bureau of information.

It was voted to have the state Franchise department continue work along educational lines and to ask other state departments to assist in this work.

It was voted that the Montana Woman's Christian Temperance Union form its own plans for a state Franchise campaign and work according to those plans, co-operating with any suffrage organization when practicable.

Plans were made to district the state, to secure blanket reports, and to raise a mile of dimes for Franchise work, the last being placed in the hands of Mrs. Marsh, corresponding secretary.

It was voted to accept Kalispell's kind invitation to meet in state annual convention with that union and the Kalispell Y. P. B. for a four-day session, including Sunday, as near the middle of September as could be arranged, the Y. P. B. of Kalispell inviting Y. P. B. delegates from all parts of the state to be its special guests.

Convention committees were appointed and Mrs. F. A. Armstrong of Kalispell was named as assistant L. T. L. secretary.

The work for the National Prohibition Amendment campaign is in the hands of the official board and the district presidents; and, though the work outlined is very heavy, considering the size of the state, the few members, the empty treasury, and the fact that the state is yet to be organized, there is a faith in God and a belief in the righteousness of the cause that makes all hearts courageous and eager to do their part in the great state and National movements for purity and temperance. Montana's banners are held aloft and will be carried forward to victory.

## NEBRASKA NEWS BUDGET

Special Correspondence

Immediately on her return from the World's and National conventions our special organizer, Mrs. Adelaide Rood, started on a trip into that portion of our state which has been heretofore sadly neglected. In twenty-one days she spoke eleven times at church meetings; held four parlor and one Y. P. B. and two L. T. L. meetings; spoke at nine schools, and two Sunday schools; organized four W's, one Y. P. B. and two L. T. L.'s, and opened the way for more organizing and institute work in the near future. Mrs. Unruh came into the state the very last of November, remaining with us ten days, doing most excellent work, and leaving money in the treasuries of state and local unions. We hope we may have her with us again next spring or summer.

At a general officers' meeting recently held, plans were outlined for much aggressive work, and for a large increase in membership. The outlook for this is very hopeful.

One of the most encouraging movements started in our state was the action taken by the Ministerial Association of Lincoln—the largest in the state—to have the Bible read in the public schools of Lincoln, and a committee was appointed to formulate plans for carrying this action into effect. This has proved an inspiration and encouragement to our state superintendent of the department of the Bible in the Public Schools, Mrs. Anna M. Bunting, who has done much to awaken an interest in her department, and who is doing preparatory work to have a bill introduced in the next session of our legislature, which we trust will give us a law as good as that which has been in effect in Australia for many years.

We have a country union of which we feel justly proud. This union has supervision over eight schools, and the members have undertaken the task of having thorough, systematic instruction given on scientific temperance. They have provided the schools with Mrs. Edith Smith Davis' S. T. I. charts and book of instruction, and other material to aid the teachers. They are pushing the essay contest work, and holding medal contests as well. The union recently held an all-day meeting at which our state president was the principal speaker. The result was additions in membership, one subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL and a partial promise that others would subscribe later. The interest in equal suffrage is gradually nearing the "high water mark."

## MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

(Continued from Page Ten)

Advertised or Sold," and "British Doctors Against Alcohol," all 25 cents per 100; and "False Advertising," 30 cents per 100.

The first and sixth are particularly good to give to physicians, nurses and druggists, yet all are suitable for general circulation. The sixth is an epitome of addresses given in Birmingham by fifty well-known physicians during a meeting of the British Medical Association. It is excellent, and should be widely circulated.

Three other leaflets comparatively new are, "Mr. Bryan in Harmony with Science in Discarding Wine," excellent for distribution; "Opinions on Coca Cola by Medical Experts," and "The Appeal of the Insane to the Nursing Profession" (for nurses only). All of these are now 35 cents per 100.

Small quantities of these leaflets are on sale by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Those desiring considerable quantities would better send to me. Send to me for complete sample package of about fifty leaflets. Price 30 cents.

In preparing for national and state prohibition campaigns reliable information upon alcohol should be at the command of every local union. It will be necessary to give the best arguments against the internal use of alcoholic liquors if it is expected that men will vote for the destruction of the traffic in these liquors. Every union should begin at once to study the two books recommended by this department, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, the great London surgeon, and "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Mrs. Allen. Questions on these two books have been prepared by Mrs. Allen to make the study interesting. Ten to fifteen minutes of each meeting of the union can be most profitably spent in getting familiar with the scientific facts against alcohol set forth in these two books. Unions which are studying these books are enthusiastic over them. The price of the two books and questions on each is $1.85, postpaid. You will need to send to me for these so as to get the directions for the study. Make postoffice orders payable at Flushing or Forest Hills, N. Y.

# TEMPERANCE TABLE TALK

### Total Abstinence Required of Canadian Railway Mail Clerks

The railway mail clerks employed by the Canadian government have been served with a very emphatic notice that in the discharge of their duties they must not consider themselves free to weaken their mental perception by indulging in strong drink, and that any clerk who does so indulge may as well send in his resignation, because he will be dismissed, and no amount of influence will bring about his reinstatement.

### The Whisky Bottle and Hunters

The Michigan legislature is considering the enactment of a law prohibiting hunters from carrying intoxicants into the woods. This action has been suggested because the great majority of accidents and fatalities to hunters are traceable to the use of liquor. "The combination of the whisky bottle and outing trips," says the *Portland* (Me.) *Express*, "has caused too much grief in this country—it is high time an end was put to it." It takes an unusually clever individual nowadays to discover any combination with the whisky bottle which does not bring grief and shame.

### Blind Pigs in License Territory

The old, old argument of the liquor men that prohibition does not prohibit and that in a prohibition community "blind tigers and pigs" are always found, may or may not be true according to the enforcement of law in the particular section under discussion, but it is most interesting to note that the San Francisco Lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch, an organization of liquor dealers, in a resolution favoring the passage of an ordinance proposed by the board of police commissioners to enable the police department of the city and county of San Francisco to prevent the illegal sale of liquor, declared that "the internal revenue records show that two thousand persons are selling liquor in this city who are not now subject to the municipal regulations or the control of the board of police commissioners, and that many such persons run disreputable resorts commonly known as 'blind pigs.'" From the foregoing it would seem that even the liquor fraternity are quite aware of what the temperance forces have known for many years, that violations of the liquor laws by no means are confined to prohibition districts.

### Intoxicating Liquors Not Allowed in Canada's Parcel Post

Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the Postmaster-General of Canada, has announced that no intoxicating liquors will be allowed to be transmitted by the parcels post about to be established in Canada. In reply to inquiries as to his reasons for such action, Mr. Pelletier said while he could give many reasons, that which most strongly influenced him was the fact that having recently notified the postal employes that if they used liquor, they would be dismissed, he would not feel like being instrumental in putting liquor within reach of these same men. In the second place, said Mr. Pelletier, "There are many places where the sale of liquor is now prohibited. Am I going to thwart the wishes of the people who voted out the saloons, by allowing the transmission of liquor by parcels post into these districts?"

## LIQUID BREAD

### A Word About Beer

The late Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., said: "I remember once seeing over a public-house door in Liverpool, 'Good ale is liquid bread.' I went into the house, and said, 'Get me a quart of liquid bread.'

"The landlord said, 'Ah, first-rate sign, isn't it?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'if it's true.'

"'Oh, it's true enough—my beer is all right.'

"'Well, give me a bottle to take home.' He gave me a bottle of this liquid bread. I took it to Dr. Samuelson, an analytical chemist, and I said to him, 'I want you to tell me how much bread there is in this bottle.' He smelled it and said, 'It's beer.'

"'No, no,' I said; 'it's liquid bread.'

"'Well,' he said, 'if you come again in a week, I'll tell you all about it.' He charged me three guineas. In a week's time I went to know all about the liquid bread. The first thing about it was that there was ninety-three per cent of water.

"'It's liquid, anyhow,' I said; 'we'll pass that. Now, let's get on to the bread.'

"'Alcohol, five per cent.'

"'What's alcohol?' I asked.

"'There's the dictionary; you can hunt it up for yourself.' I hunted it up, and found alcohol described as a 'powerful narcotic poison.'

"'Well,' I thought, 'this is the queerest description of bread I ever read in my life.' Then he gave me a number of small percentages of curious things, which he had put carefully down on each corner of a piece of white paper, and which amounted to about a quarter of a thimbleful of dirty looking powder. That was the bread—two per cent. 'And there would not be so much as that,' said Dr. Samuelson, 'if it were Bass' or Allsopp's. This is bad beer.'

"'So the better the beer the less bread there is in it?'

"'Certainly. It is the business of the brewer to get the bread out of it, not to put bread into it.' This is the simple scientific truth with regard to beer, and the case is stronger with regard to wine and spirits. There is practically no nourishment in them at all."

Negatively this question had answer not long since from Sir Victor Horsley, the great scientific authority on alcohol. Speaking in London at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, he said:

"Any one who considers the evils of the alcohol habit, or custom, must come to the conclusion that the advocacy of the principle of total abstinence is a national civic duty. The logical conclusion of that is, that the man who is not a total abstainer is not a true patriot."—*Exchange*

### HONOLULU W. C. T. U. WOULD KEEP LIQUOR FROM THE SOLDIERS

At the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Honolulu held recently at the home of the president, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, gratifying reports of the good work done by the Kakaako Loyal Legion and the various other organizations under the direction of the W. C. T. U. were given. Mrs. Baker of California gave a most interesting account of temperance work on the mainland. A petition protesting against the issuance of a license for the sale of intoxicants near Schofield Barracks was signed by all the officers and members of the union present at this meeting. The document read, "We, the undersigned ladies, residing in Honolulu, of legal age, protest against the issuance of a license for the sale of beer or any other intoxicating liquor at Wahiawa near Leilehua (Schofield Barracks, a military camp of 5,000 soldiers). We adopt the words of Colonel L. Mervin Maus, 'The United States Government has imposed on army officers (and her citizens as well) a holy obligation and the parents of our young soldiers have entrusted us with the care of their sons. Shall we be true to that trust or not? Shall we place temptation before young men who have left their parents' roof—young men who have never tasted alcoholic drinks in their lives? The answer is too obvious to need reply.'" Mrs. Whitney and others of the union attended the meeting of the license commissioners at which this and other similar petitions were presented. She urged that to establish a saloon within 200 feet of the United States Military Reservation was an evasion of a United States law passed by Congress in 1901 and repeatedly re-affirmed. In spite of the efforts of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League the license was granted. Effort is now being made for the passage of the "Gronna Bill" soon to be again presented before Congress.


# 1914

should be started aright by sending a subscription to

## The Union Signal

for the friend as a

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a pleasant reminder of your thoughtfulness each week during the year and an entertaining, instructive, convincing paper for the friend.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


## "ON TO VICTORY"

KATHERINE MATHER WARNER

Let us renew our faith in God,
Take hold with a firmer grip,
March bravely forth; not idly sit
With folded hands and troubled brow;
On to victory!
"Do something; do it now!"
One shall put ten thousand to flight
When that one is armed with the weapon of right.

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*Secure one new subscription for the yearly* UNION SIGNAL, *forward same to us, with a request for membership, and you will be enrolled. A membership card, badge and pin will be forwarded.*

1. Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va...
2. Mrs. J. M. Ropp, Shenandoah, Va.
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17. Mrs. A. E. Carman, Chicago, Ill.
18. Mrs. Mary R. Weller, Harrisburg, Pa.

### THE YOUNG CRUSADER POPULAR

The first member of our Scamp Club is Magret Persen, Appleton, Minnesota.

We have, as an L. T. L., given an entertainment and had a nice crowd who responded well to the call for subscriptions for *The Young Crusader*. I am enclosing money for twenty-three.

MRS. M. J. PIPER

As the result of a festival held by the L. T. L. of Grampian, Pa., $6.25 was forwarded to the Circulation department for *Young Crusader* subscriptions.

### FOR THE PHILANTHROPY FUND

It gives me great pleasure to place in the Philanthropy Fund twenty-five dollars of the fifty dollar prize awarded to New York for the largest number of UNION SIGNAL subscriptions. The balance I shall use in furthering the interests of the paper, and hope another year will find so large an increase in the number of subscribers in our state as to fully justify the use of the money in this direction.

HELEN J. ANDRUSS

### VOICE FROM MANITOBA

THE UNION SIGNAL is a paper which stands for progressiveness on both the temperance and suffrage questions, and it is with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I read the articles in it telling of the wonderful progress in both causes which is being made throughout the civilized world. Woman suffrage and temperance are so closely related we cannot be interested in one without being interested in both.

—EFFIE E. MCLAREN, *Balmoral, Man.*

### VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

Albemarle county held a successful convention at Charlottesville in November. This union will entertain the first state mid-year Executive in the early spring. Heretofore the mid-yearly meeting has been that of the general officers, or central committee.

Henrico county's quarterly convention was entertained on December 2 by the Frances Willard union.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer, recently gave a Sunday to Culpeper, holding three well attended meetings.

Mrs. Ropp conducted a fine meeting in Brookneal early in the month, celebrating Virginia Red Letter Day.

Mrs. May Pauline Sparks has completed three weeks' successful work on the eastern shore, where she organized three new unions and added many members to old ones visited. Since her departure, the county president, Mrs. Sadie Savage, has organized in another place where no leader was at first available.

The state president and a number of other Virginia white ribboners visited the national capital and participated in the great demonstration of December 10 for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Nottoway and Prince Edward counties, in the south central part of the state, are worked together as a bi-county. Nottoway is dry, while Prince Edward has a dispensary. During the last week of November the bi-county union mailed to voters in Prince Edward over 4,000 pages of anti-dispensary literature. Both counties have dry representatives but the district sent a wet man to the senate.

Lincoln union, in Loudoun county, held a very successful bazaar with splendid earnings, half of which sum was sent to Mrs. Clement for state work. Onley union has also just held a bazaar, the results of which are not yet known.

Norfolk county held its last county convention in Atlantic City. Its executive committee meeting will be held at the home of the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, Norfolk.

Waverly union recently held a rather unique social, in which temperance charades formed a prominent part. The prizes for correct solutions of these were the little Jerusalem white ribbon pins. Mrs. Bullock of this union has been invited to visit each high school in the county to give a talk on scientific temperance.

State Press Superintendent Helen H. Green has removed from Farmville to 326 West York street, Norfolk, and wishes the Press workers of the state to write her there as often as they see fit. She has just mailed to every union in the state its filing envelope for press clippings. If any of these have failed to reach their destination, Mrs. Green will gladly mail others immediately on request.

The new state Minutes, which, owing to a labor difficulty among printers, are just reaching the unions, are the finest Virginia ever issued. They are attractive in appearance, printed on excellent paper in beautiful clear type, and appear to be absolutely correct from beginning to end. Our state officers and our local unions are to be congratulated.


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago


### TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.


# Pennants, Hats and Buttons *for* NATIONAL YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS

ORGANIZE THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

ORGANIZE THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

ORGANIZE THE L. T. L. CHILDREN into Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Enthuse and interest the children and the parents at once are interested.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The BUTTONS are red or blue, with letters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button ..... | $ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons..... | 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 hats, | 100 buttons..... | 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons..... | 136 00 |

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


### WHEN IN ST. AUGUSTINE

That a hotel can be conducted successfully on strict Christian lines is being proved daily by Rev. and Mrs. L. L. Pickett of St. Augustine, Fla. At "The Haven," of which they are the managers, grace is said at meals, family worship held morning and night and drinking, smoking, card-playing and dancing are not allowed. They aim to have their hostelry a "genuine Christian home."


# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

The new poster ordered by the National Convention at Asbury Park

## IS READY

This is a most striking poster, printed in red and black, size 28x42, printed on heavy paper. Price 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50. Printed on cloth, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents; one hundred, $10.50.

Post the public by posting this poster in every available corner in the country.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


### DOVE OF PEACE FOR THE WINE OF STRIFE

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts is leading a movement to substitute the dove of peace for the wine of strife in all future launchings of ships. In the recent campaign of missionary evangelism conducted by the Presbyterian church at Oklahoma City, Dr. Crafts moved a resolution, which was passed, urging the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, to have set free at the launching of the "Oklahoma" a white dove of peace instead of christening the vessel with wine.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
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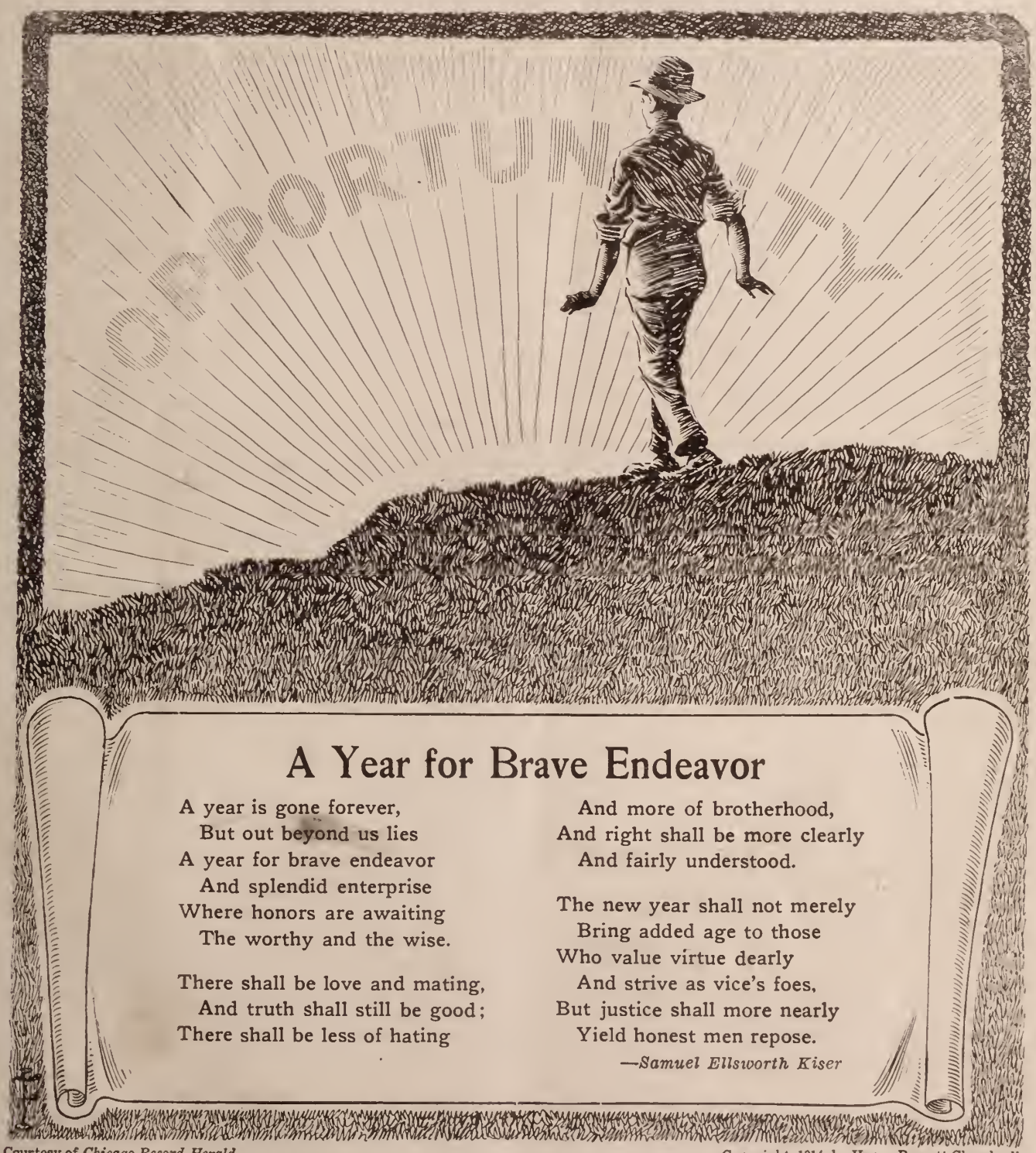


## A Year for Brave Endeavor

A year is gone forever,
  But out beyond us lies
A year for brave endeavor
  And splendid enterprise
Where honors are awaiting
  The worthy and the wise.

There shall be love and mating,
  And truth shall still be good;
There shall be less of hating
  And more of brotherhood,
And right shall be more clearly
  And fairly understood.

The new year shall not merely
  Bring added age to those
Who value virtue dearly
  And strive as vice's foes,
But justice shall more nearly
  Yield honest men repose.

—*Samuel Ellsworth Kiser*

Courtesy of *Chicago Record-Herald*

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## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Partnership With Liquor Traffic Must Be Terminated—Beer Drinking the Nation's Peril—Wasting Two Millions of Money—Young People's Branch Work—Plans for Young Campaigners for Prohibition

# Partnership With Liquor Traffic Must Be Terminated

## WORLD AWAKENING ON ALCOHOL QUESTION—SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISERY AND CRIME DUE TO LIQUOR

U. S. SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Excerpts from Address Before the U. S. Senate

It is gratifying beyond estimation to note the fact that the world is waking as never before to an acute sense of the danger of alcohol. In every country the same terrible indictment stands against it. From every land ascend the cries of the multitudes it has damned. Among almost every people it is the chief source of the murders, the suicides, the thefts, the debaucheries of body and of mind. Before the popular judgment of almost every country the dealers in this frightful drug must answer the following arraignment: Your traffic crushes every moment some home, some heart. The poison you distribute is an ever-spreading pestilence. It impedes the physical and mental growth of children, distorting the moral sense, promoting disobedience of parents and disregard for law. It curses the future generations of its victims—the crazed, the maimed, the palsied, and the blind—into whose blood the fatal taint is inevitably transmitted. It wrecks domestic happiness and betrays the most sacred vows. It contains no nourishment; it gives no strength. It impairs the vital processes, the vital tissues of the human organism. It destroys moderation and self-control, releasing every low and savage impulse. Instead of satisfying thirst, it leaves a greater thirst, suggesting the agonies of hell. It is the cause of practically half the accidents in industrial occupations. It lowers the efficiency of labor and weakens the foundations of industrial progress. It increases the liability to disease, particularly to infectious maladies like tuberculosis. It diverts the earnings of mankind into channels of economic waste, causing a loss that far exceeds the revenue it provides for governmental use. It is an obstacle to human advancement that should be no longer tolerated.

As the facts become more vividly impressed on all mankind, the conviction rapidly grows that temporizing policies must be discontinued. The world is quickly coming to understand that humanity must destroy the liquor traffic or welcome moral degradation and economic ruin. The overwhelming issue is whether men shall conquer the liquor traffic or the liquor traffic conquer men.

Responsibility for the miseries and the crimes of men rests far more largely with society than may be generally supposed. People who keep their own lives blameless have by no means entirely met their duty to humanity or to God. A man may be a drunkard and never drink; a thief, yet never steal. We who permit conditions to exist that make thieves are thieves ourselves. We who permit conditions to exist that make drunkards are drunkards ourselves. We who permit conditions to exist that make murderers are murderers ourselves. We who permit a traffic to continue that fills the penitentiaries, the jails, the asylums, the hospitals, the poorhouses, and the potter's fields are criminals before an impartial heaven. We who permit a traffic to continue that will make chaos of governments and beasts of men are anarchists before the bar of truth. We are as much the authors of woe and tears and ruin as any follower of Alaric, who immersed his sword in the blood of mothers and of babes. And until we begin an affirmative movement against evils that threaten to engulf mankind, until we terminate the terrible partnership between the government of this country and the liquor trade, a partnership whereby the revenues that sustain the Republic—yea, our very salaries as Senators of the United States represent men's broken bodies, men's wasted lives, the widow's and the orphan's cry, the white slave's bartered shame—we shall invite and we shall deserve any disaster that may overwhelm th Nation or the race.

# AMONG THE STATES

Under the new liquor law which became effective at midnight December 31, all saloons in Arkansas closed, and cannot open until the courts pass upon petitions asking for licenses, which have been filed by most of the saloons.

By official order of the vice-president of the Milwaukee railroad, the sale of all intoxicating liquors on the buffet and dining cars of its system in South Dakota has been prohibited. According to the liquor laws of the state, each dealer in intoxicants must secure a license from the board of county commissioners. The statutes also provide that liquor shall be sold from fixed and permanent locations, which prevents the sale on moving trains.

The temperance workers of Virginia have renewed vigorously their efforts to secure the passage by the legislature of an enabling act looking to a referendum of the question of state constitutional prohibition.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently held that an employer, possessing foreknowledge that an employe is addicted to the use of intoxicants, is liable for the acts of such employe whether he be sober or drunk. The decision makes for temperance inasmuch as the tippler will find it more and more difficult to secure and retain employment.

Continuing to furnish facts which prove that prohibition promotes prosperity, Kansas reports that it has on deposit in its 929 state banks, $1,635,227 more than last year at this time.

It is claimed that undue pressure is being brought to bear by Arkansas employers of labor to force their employes to sign the petitions for licensing saloons. In some quarters the threat is being made that those refusing to sign will lose their positions.

The various conferences, presbyteries and associations of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches of Alabama are enthusiastically endorsing statewide and nationwide prohibition. Temperance workers prophesy that it will not be long before Alabama will again be listed among the prohibition states.

The ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church of Arkansas are calling attention to the fact that it is against the law of their church for members to sign petitions for saloon licenses. The discipline is said to forbid members of the church signing license petitions or renting their property to be used for the sale of liquor, and provides that any person guilty of such offense shall be expelled from the church.

Letters are being sent out to the ministers of 445 churches by the union committee on temperance of the Protestant churches of the Pittsburg (Pa.) district, asking the ministers to have the church law on the subject of liquor selling enforced against lawyers, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. "According to the discipline of the Presbyterian church any member who signs an application for license, gives a bond for a liquor dealer, owns stock in a brewery or distillery, or as attorney represents a liquor dealer in securing a license, may be disciplined."

### SENATOR LUKE LEA SEES LIQUOR TRAFFIC'S DOOM IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

In a speech delivered at the Asheville (N. C.) Y. M. C. A. recently, U. S. Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee expressed himself in favor of woman suffrage, and prophesied that the enfranchisement of women would be the doom of the liquor traffic. He said in part:

"We will eventually see the enfranchisement of all the women of the United States, and with that enfranchisement will come the solution of the prohibition question.

"Women as a whole are opposed to the liquor traffic and will vote to abolish it. They will not be degraded nor unsexed by obtaining the ballot, for the inherent chivalry of the American men will protect them at the polls."

### THE PASSING OF THE MOONSHINER

Enlightened public sentiment on the temperance question is eliminating the moonshiner from the mountain districts of the Southern states. Formerly the mountaineers regarded the manufacture of whisky from their corn as a legitimate enterprise, and resented most actively the interference of the government official. Recently two men operating in the Ozark mountains were captured, and it is believed that their arrest marks the passing of the moonshiner from the mountain districts. This result, although a triumph for the strong arm of the law, is due more directly to the pronounced sentiment of the younger generation of mountaineers against the manufacture and use of intoxicants.

# BEER DRINKING THE NATION'S PERIL

## GERMANY'S SCIENTISTS GIVE EMPHATIC TESTIMONY

There are no more insidious and dangerous foes to the cause of prohibition than the individuals who proclaim themselves the friends of temperance, but insist that fermented or malt liquors are comparatively harmless, and that the solution of the liquor problem is the substitution of these so-called light and comparatively harmless drinks for whisky and distilled liquors.

A reference to opinions of prominent scientists and leaders in Germany, the nation of beer-drinkers, shows the utter fallacy of the statements of the brewers. No less an authority than General Von Moltke insisted that beer was a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France. In recent years this warning has been reiterated by Emperor William in his admonitions to his soldiers against beer drinking, and the utterance of a prophecy that the nation that persists in so indulging is certain to endanger its standing as one of the world powers.

Max Gruber, M. D., president of the Royal Institute of Hygiene, Munich, says of the national drink:

**"It is just this precious beer which lowers the intellectual capacity and will power of thousands and thousands of people and makes them old before their time; ruins stomach, liver, heart, and brain; brings them into the poorhouse and prison, hospital and asylum, and early puts them under the earth."**

Even the moderate use of beer is condemned by August Forel, M. D., professor of psychiatry, University of Zurich, in the following words:

**"Even the moderate quantity of alcohol contained in a glass of wine or a pint of German beer is sufficient to paralyze, retard, or diminish brain functions."**

Dr. John M. Dodson, the dean of the medical department of the University of Chicago, gives it as his opinion that beer is even more injurious than distilled liquors. "I believe," says Dr. Dodson, "that it is more deleterious to health than the stronger spirits, and this opinion is derived from the report of the actuaries' investigations for our insurance companies a few years ago."

# WASTING TWO MILLIONS OF MONEY

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL PRINCIPAL SHOWS HOW THE AMOUNT COULD BE SPENT TO ADVANTAGE

"It is safe to say that if the amount of money given over to the saloonkeepers at the regularly licensed dispensaries in one year in the city of Superior were turned into other marts of trade, the welfare of the city would be strengthened both morally and financially. Superior would grow faster, and the resulting benefits would be such as to bring to each and every inhabitant increased prosperity," said Principal C. G. Wade to the students of the high school in a recent address on "The Liquor Situation in Superior," from which we quote, as follows:

### Millions Spent for Liquor

"We have long known that alcohol has no beneficial effect on the human body in health, and recent medical science is clear that alcohol has very little therapeutic value in sickness. In fact the most progressive doctors scarcely use it at all. Now our newspapers show from official sources that the people of Superior pay out annually $1,869,583.90 for alcoholic drinks in legalized saloons. It would scarcely be an overestimate to say that the sale of liquor in clubs and by the holders of the hundred other United States government licenses in the city would bring the total amount up to $2,000,000 per annum. This is about the same as the remainder of the state of Wisconsin, which has an annual per capita consumption of 64.51 gallons of intoxicants.

### Makes Chain Miles Long

"Now two million dollars is considerable money. If this sum were put into twenty dollar bills there would be one hundred thousand of them. As each is seven and one-half inches long, these bills placed end to end would make a chain of twenty dollar bills nearly twelve miles long. If bunched up and packed so that two hundred and fifty bills occupied only an inch in thickness this money would make a package of twenty dollar bills twenty-one inches each way, and the whole would weigh three hundred and eight pounds. Changed into silver dollars, it would occupy a cube seventy-five inches on edge and would weigh over fifty-five tons. Changed into gold twenty dollar pieces, it would still weigh over three tons. It would build seven such buildings as the Superior high school every year, or would build twenty such buildings as the proposed Y. M. C. A. every year. It should be kept in mind too, that nearly two-thirds of this vast sum is sent annually out of the city to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and Cincinnati to purchase liquor dealers' supplies, and that $1,246,389 are thus sent out and never get back. Nor is it too much to say that this expenditure of two million dollars in the city of Superior each and every year is worse than wasted. There is not a father or mother in the city that would not rather his or her son would throw his money into the lake than to spend it for liquor, and there is not a young man who spends money in this way that would not be better off if he threw his money into the lake.

### If Turned Into Channels of Legitimate Trade

"In closing, suppose for a moment that this vast sum were turned into the channels of legitimate trade. Suppose it were spent for much needed shoes, and clothing, and food supplies, and coal, dental work, and housing. It would soon solve the bother of long credits at the stores. It would build one thousand houses a year—good houses, too. The building trades suffer, and the people suffer for want of houses, while this waste goes on year in and year out. Credit at the grocery, credit at the meat market, credit at the dry goods and clothing stores, privation and suffering, yet three tons of gold coin, all practically cash, is yearly wasted for liquor. When the moral and physiological side of the liquor question is all discussed, there is yet the economic side. It needs the attention of practical men everywhere."

### CHICAGO'S WHOLESALE LIQUOR TRADE DROPS $4,000,000

Comparative statistics of the wholesale business of the city of Chicago for the years 1912 and 1913 show that for the year 1912 the trade in liquors and wines was $76,200,000, while during the past year it was only $72,400,000, a decrease of virtually $4,000,000. These figures taken in connection with the fact that the number of breweries and distilleries built during recent months have decreased, are most significant.

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There is a noticeable absence of reference in the current liquor journals to the "receding wave of prohibition."

### GOVERNOR WEST OF OREGON ORDERS SALOONS TO CLOSE

In response to a protest signed by more than half the residents of Copperfield, Oregon, against law violations by saloons, one of which was owned by the mayor and another by a councilman, Governor West of Oregon is reported to have sent his private secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs, to Copperfield, to demand the resignations of the mayor and other city officials accused of violating the ordinance regulating the saloons. Upon the refusal of the demand, the town was ordered to be placed under martial law. Governor West seems to be of the opinion that laws and ordinances are enacted for the purpose of enforcement, and that no measures are too drastic to impress that idea upon the people.

### TEMPTING THE POSTMASTERS!

Mail-order distilleries are said to have been sending circulars to postmasters all over the country, offering prizes to those whose offices issue the greatest amount of money orders remitted for liquor. The postoffice department at Washington has, of course, posted warnings that postmasters must have nothing to do with this scheme. *The Continent*, in commenting on the item, expresses the fear that "in many of the smaller towns, where postmasters are on conversational terms with their patrons, it will be next to impossible to prevent the sly hint passing along that to buy whisky of such and such a big firm in the city will help to get a nice prize for a good fellow."

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

## NEW YEAR'S GREETING FROM THE WORLD'S SECRETARY

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON, General Secretary Young Woman's Branch of the World's W. C. T. U.

Upon my recent visit to your country it has been a pleasure to me to meet so many American "Y's" (though to my genuine disappointment, I have not been privileged to meet any of the young men who form the other part of the "Young People"), and to feel more in touch with them than at any time previously. I enjoyed the various Young People's Branch meetings and conferences more than I can say.

It seems to me that white ribboners in this country—younger as well as older—are finding that as Madame Willard used to say, "It is better further on." All the while you are discovering new ways in which to carry our glorious cause to greater and higher victory, and I feel more than ever convinced that it is a better plan to pass our younger women on into the older ranks, after a period of educating themselves, of learning the methods of the work, and of acquiring general wisdom, than to try to fix any "age limit" for "graduation." I think the advice given by the fine "Y" leader in South Africa to her girls, is so sound as to make it worth passing on. "Act—that is, train yourselves—each one of you as if you were to be one day the National President." That is surely a high enough ideal for anyone in this country of Frances Willard and Lillian Stevens!

I was instructed at the World's "Y" conference at Brooklyn to send a message of cordial greeting and kindest wishes from the representatives of the "Y's" of the world there assembled, to the "Y" leaders of the different countries, for them to pass on to the members. In this case, however, while personally writing to Miss Ross Hayes, I am taking it upon myself to send the message "at first hand."

You will have read of our great meetings in Brooklyn, and will doubtless have specially noted the fine young people's rally we had on Sunday evening. All the numbers on the program were much enjoyed, none more so than those in which your Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke and Mrs. Boole participated, and one of the greatest pleasures of the whole convention, to many of us, was the fact that Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, the beloved first leader of the World's "Y's," who has for so long been laid aside by illness, was once more able to be present, to take part and to shed abroad the influence which seems to many of us so much a part of the days when Miss Willard was among us, and came to give us cheer at the "Y" meetings.

It was a great disappointment that the package of World's "Y" literature, specially sent over some weeks before the two conventions, was not delivered in time to be on sale. It will, however, be shortly to be had from your National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. I hope you will all possess yourselves of a copy of the World's "Y" report, which will be on sale at Headquarters early in the new year, and that you will do all you can in your various unions to keep alive a keen interest in the World's "Y" work, never omitting to hold specially attractive World's meetings once a year, and doing all you can to help increase the World's "Y" Missionary Fund, joining in the foreign correspondence, and keeping yourselves in touch with your comrades in less privileged countries.

It is a very real pleasure to me to greet your new general secretary, Miss Ross Hayes, as one of the World's "Y" associates, and to have as my assistant Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, who, as the state "Y" secretary of Massachusetts, has accomplished so much. With these two American "Y's" officially attached, I shall look for enthusiastic interest and help from the United States during these next years in the work of the World's "Y" Branch.

God bless you, each one, and make you a blessed asset in the great Union which works for love of "God and Home and Every Land."

Members of the Greeley (Colo.) Y. P. B. Who Are Working for Statewide Prohibition In 1914

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

## AMONG THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

### Princeton's Anti-Drinking Crusade

The anti-drinking crusade which President Hibben has been waging is taking a strong hold upon the students.

"The latest development of the movement fathered by the senior council to abolish drinking at Princeton University," says the *Chicago Journal*, "is the decision of the senior class to rule out beer from the class dinuer. Fresh impetus has been given to the movement by Dean McClenahan, who announced the university authorities would hold to strict account the proprietor of any drinking place in Princeton which sells liquor to minors."

### Drunkenness No Excuse for Students

According to a press dispatch from Berlin, Germany, the governing board of the University of Halle has struck another blow at drinking by the students. Not long ago the governors of Bonn University warned students that drunkenness would not be accepted as an excuse for disciplinary breaches; and uow the governors of Halle have given a similar notice.

### Prohibition Clubs in Many Colleges

Cornell, California, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio, Syracuse, Columbia, Ohio Wesleyan, DePauw, Kentucky, Florida, Georgia, Baylor, Nebraska, Nebraska Wesleyan, Stanford, Washington, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma Universities, and Kansas State, Iowa State, Swarthmore and Oregon Agricultural colleges all have active prohibition clubs to study the liquor problem.

### No Scholarships for Hobart Drinkers

According to the *Utica* (N. Y.) *Press*. all Hobart students who use liquor will be debarred from financial scholarships or aid. It says, "Hobart College authorities issued a pronouncement today following a faculty meeting of yesterday to the effect that hereafter any Hobart student who uses alcohol as a beverage will be debarred from holding a scholarship or receiving financial aid from the college."

### POPULAR SUBJECTS FOR DEBATES

Many of the states have found debates to be a most interesting feature of Y. P. B. work both as regards fiuances and education. New York state has been particularly active along this line and through its state secretary, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, furnished the topics which appear below:

Resolved, "That prohibitiou does prohibit."

"That the influence of heredity is greater than the influence of environment."

"That the influence of a pledged total abstainer is greater than that of an unpledged one."

"That girls can do more to put down the liquor traffic than boys."

"That women should have the ballot."

Because the 1914 Year Book may not be out in time to give you the benefit of the January program we are printing it below with a few changes.

PROGRAM

*Devotional Exercises*
*Singing*—No. 19 from Y. P. B. Temperance Chorus Book
*Roll Call*—"One Reason Why I Believe in National Constitutional Prohibition"
*Review of Prohibition's Onward March*
*Reading of Leaflet*, "Why I Believe in Pledge Signing," William J. Bryan
*Reading*—"There Go the Ships"
*Musical Half Hour.*

(For ten cents, helps for this program may be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.)

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**"Each saloon is a social center of the first importance in every corrupt political machine, and is closely allied in interest with the other two forms of vice-purveying, the social evil and gambling," says Prof. T. H. Reed of the University of California.**

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**"Prohibition stands for social liberty as opposed to individual license."**

### "RING OUT THE OLD; RING IN THE NEW"

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Illinois

My New Year's wish for every Branch member and secretary is that the 365 days of 1914 may be filled with loving service, and that each may find renewed joy in serving. We have cause to rejoice over the victories gained in our organization during the year that is past and over the advances made in our own department, but greater victories await us if we but "Toil on, faint not, keep watch and pray."

Our paths may diverge widely through the coming days, but there will be comfort and encouragement in the thought that at the start there was a oneness of thought and at the end there will be a oneness of joy.

Duty may carry me many miles away from most of you, but whatever the distance intervening, I shall still journey with you in thought through all the glad New Year and wish you happiness.

### NATIONAL PROHIBITION WILL DO IT

"Any revenue which is derived by any government from sources which tend to degenerate and degrade any portion of the people is bad. Every source of information, medical, sociological and economical, tends to prove that the consumption of liquor is dangerous, and that it depreciates the physical vitality of the consumer, his mental capacity and his economic efficiency. This being true, it follows that our governmental revenue from the liquor traffic should be cut off," was the emphatic conclusion of Mr. Franklin Hichborn of the University of California, in a recent class lecture.

### Y. P. B. NOTES

Kansas having arrived at the conclusion that the Y. P. B. may as well fill the want in smaller places that the Y. W. C. A. fills in larger places, it is now conducting its work among young people along very broad lines. An advisory board has been appointed to devise ways and means of reaching the young people, and more important still, of holding them after they are reached. Plans are to be formulated by the board and to be carried out and transmitted to the various local branches by the state secretary. The idea is to train leaders to fill the long-felt need and to keep the ranks replenished as the young folks move away or "go off" to college. This may serve as a valuable suggestion to states which have thus far found the difficulties surrounding our young people's work insurmountable. State secretaries will welcome the idea.

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The slogan of Southern California is, "Fifty new Y. P. B.'s before June, 1914." From all reports Southern California's hopes will be realized. May not other states adopt a like slogan—remembering that our National slogan is, "Five thousand new members in 1914."

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Missouri is just about to institute a statewide membership and attendance contest with the state Y. P. B. recording secretary as "bookkeeper." The contest is to run from January to June, aud the results will be published each month in the *Missouri Counselor*. Missouri will no doubt be glad to have other states watch the progress of her contest, and, if it looks interesting, try the same plan.

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### PRACTICAL PROHIBITION PROBLEM

If, as Governor Hodges shows, Kansas saves approximately $20,000,000 a year by its prohibition of the liquor traffic, how much would the United States save per annum by nationwide prohibition?

# THE STRUGGLE

NETTIE LOUNSBURY CURTIS. Ossining. N. Y.

"Twelve! One! Two!" struck the crystal clock on Miss Tremper's mantel-piece. Hazel turned uneasily in bed. The drowsy god could allure her by none of his usual arts. At last she arose, lighted the gas, and donned wrapper and slippers.

The fire on the hearth was out, save for a few dying embers. By dint of much coaxing, she roused these into a feeble flame and piled on more wood.

The girl shivered and drew her wrapper more closely about her. Just as she began to reap the benefit of her labors by the genial glow from the blazing wood, a slight noise like the click of a key in the latch was heard. .

Hazel listened with painful intentness. Yes, she heard a familiar step on the stairs and along the corridor. It paused for an appreciable moment in passing her room, then moved on and a door closed in the distance.

Hazel had recognized the step as that of Olin Durell, her fiancé, at the home of whose parents she was paying a visit. Soon she was expected to join her mother in Paris where a fitting trousseau would be selected for the expectant bride.

A brilliant wedding, a charming home and marital bliss—such were the prognostications of a host of friends.

Thoughts along this line were in the mind of Olin Durell, as after a late breakfast, he entered the library next day.

"Good morning, my brown-eyed lassie," Olin greeted Hazel cheerily. They were alone, the other members of the family being occupied with usual avocations at this hour.

"Good morning, Olin." Hazel returned his lover-like kiss with cool affection. Her eyes were intent upon her embroidery.

The man seemed to miss something from the girl's greeting. For a while he stood watching the play of her fingers, then in a roundabout manner he spoke of the matter that was evidently uppermost in the thoughts of both.

"What thrilling love-tale holds your interest, Hazel, till the wee small hours of the night?" he inquired casually.

"I was not reading last night, Olin. I could not sleep; so I built up my fire, and sat by the hearth thinking."

"And, pray, what or who was the subject of your thoughts?" Olin smiled indulgently.

"You, Olin." The girl glanced up at him with composure of mien rather foreign to her fiance's previous knowledge of her.

Olin Durell changed countenance. Hazel's coolness disconcerted him.

"Why do thoughts of me disturb you, Hazel?" He forced a laugh. "According to all the traditions of romance, you should sleep, and your dreams should be all rosy-hued and delightsome."

"Don't let's fence any longer, Olin." Miss Tremper suddenly laid aside her work. "I shall never be thankful enough that your mother invited me to make this visit at 'Cedarcroft.' My month's stay has taught me things it is very well indeed for every engaged girl to learn before it is too late.

"When a man visits at a girl's home, you know, it is impossible to see any other side of him than his best."

The man reddened. The girl did not seek to avoid his eyes.

"Kindly inform me wherein I displease my lady of high disdain." His somewhat haughty tone indicated that he was nettled by her attitude.

"I mean to be perfectly frank with you, dear Olin; it is wiser for both of us." She grew so white that Durell wondered if she were ill, but she continued bravely:

"Since coming here, Olin, I have gained an insight into your habits and general way of life; and I am forced into the conviction that marriage with you under existing conditions would bring me not happiness but misery." Olin was astonished. "Do me the favor to explain yourself further, Hazel," he said, quietly seating himself near the girl. Her simple, deliberate tone and rational manner impressed him as presaging something serious.

"You are not domestic, Olin. You prefer and constantly seek men's society. I have often heard your mother sigh because she sees so little of you. Unless I am altogether wrong, and if so I sincerely beg your pardon, dear, your step was quite unsteady in the corridor last night when you came in at half-past two. That last fact alone bodes happiness to neither of us. Olin, I would far rather see my husband dead than intoxicated!"

"You don't mean that all this unhappiness on your part is because I occasionally take too much?" asked the man.

"Occasionally!" repeated the girl. "Three evenings during the past week you have not entered your home till after one o'clock."

"All that will be different after we are married, Hazel."

"You *must* understand, Olin. The man I marry must be different *before* I marry him. There is no question of money between us, Olin, because you and I both have a great deal. I want a man's companionship or else I prefer to remain single."

"My habits wouldn't worry Beatrice Blanford nor Jessie Leighton. Why do they vex you?" he urged.

"Either of those girls would willingly become Mrs. Olin Durell, I fancy. Why not choose one of them?" she flashed back.

"Don't you love me, Hazel? I thought we were to marry because of that."

Over the girl's face and neck surged a vivid tell-tale color.

"Olin," she answered bravely, "all life will be dreary to me with you excluded from it; but I prefer present unhappiness to certain misery in the future."

"What would you have me do, little one?" The man was much moved by her avowal.

"Bring to the house tonight, Olin, the men you have been spending your late hours with."

Olin replied, springing to his feet, "No, a thousand times no," His face worked nervously as he walked up and down before her.

"Why not, dear? If it is right for you to frequent their company, why may I not know your friends?"

"Because—because—why the thing is impossible," he ended lamely.

"Olin, dearest, do you love me?"

Such a look of worshiping tenderness filled the man's gaze that words were not necessary. His silence was eloquent.

"Then, dear Olin," pursued the girl slowly, "what I am going to tell you is best for us both. I mean never to marry you till you make a radical change in your habits."

Durell walked hastily to the window. The scene without was a lovely one; but the man took little heed of the sunlit park, the lake dotted with swans, the woods beyond, for his mental vision was busy picturing his future without the girl whom he had learned to love with passionate devotion.

Before he turned, Hazel had slipped from the room. Later she saw him ride away from the stable with a groom in attendance.

Miss Tremper summoned her maid and, while she was packing her trunks, penned with great difficulty these few lines:

"*Dear, dear Olin:*

"When you read this, I shall be far away from 'Cedarcroft.' I enclose *our* engagement ring—the outward emblem of our love. Within my heart no other man shall hold your throne until by your own act you prove the futility of my faithfulness. I want a free man to woo and marry me, not the slave to a habit.

"Your mother thinks we have quarreled. I have told her nothing.

"Your faithful friend,

"HAZEL."

The seasons came and went. Hazel Tremper remained abroad in a vain endeavor to dissipate unhappiness by constant change of scene. Finally home letters intimated that her father's health was failing and her mother advised an early return, so a fast-sailing steamer bore her back to the homeland.

For a few weeks her father lingered, then the relentless hand of death removed him from his family and friends. In comforting her mother after that sad event and assuming legal control of her father's large and varied interests, her life became a useful and energetic one.

Suitors came—a girl of wealth, beauty and vivacity lacks them not—but to all was given the same answer.

Three years later Hazel and Mrs. Tremper were spending the summer in their villa by the sea. The day had been excessively warm, and Hazel, leaving her mother with guests of her own liking, strolled down to their secluded pavilion on the shore. Soon the girl was communing with the breakers and quite unconscious, in her solitary musings, of the approach of a man over the sandy path.

At a sound she turned. Olin Durell, grown older, more serious, but handsomer than ever, with clear eye and smiling face, stood before her. The girl gave a cry of delight.

"Have you really come to me at last, Olin? The waiting has been long and dreary." She smiled bravely through her tears.

"You knew I would surely come, Hazel?"

"I felt that love must win at last, Olin, but my courage was at a low ebb tonight."

"I had a hard struggle for freedom, but I won, or rather you did, for with God's help your love proved superior to the domination of drink."

The girl gave a soft, happy sigh as she smiled into her lover's eyes.

# THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

## DAVID'S DINNER

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

David Copperfield, a little fellow eight years old, was sent away to boarding-school by his unkind step-father. It was before the days of steam-cars and he had to go by coach. His mother cried when he went away and he cried, too. His nurse, dear old Peggotty, climbed up into the coach and rode part of the way with him. She hugged him so tight that his nose was tender for some time afterwards. She gave him two paper bags full of cakes and a little purse. It was a stiff leather one with a snap, and there were three bright shillings in it which had been polished to look like new, and two half-crowns folded up in paper, on which his mother had written, "For Davy, with my love." (This is English money for it is an English story, written by a great man named Charles Dickens.)

When David had cried till his handkerchief was quite wet through the carrier spread it on the horse's back to dry. After a while, being very tired, the boy lay down on a sack in the cart, and fell fast asleep. When he woke up they had reached a large town and were stopping at the hotel.

It had been arranged that David should have his dinner there. When the lady who kept the house saw him, she rang a bell and called out, "William, show the coffee-room." A waiter came running out of the kitchen and looked a good deal surprised when he found he was to show it to that little bit of a boy.

It was a long, large room with some big maps in it. David thought he would not have felt much stranger if they had been real foreign countries and he had been cast adrift in the midst of them. He sat down very shyly on a corner of the chair nearest the door and watched the waiter as he laid a cloth on purpose for him and put the castors and silver on it. He was a red-faced man with twinkling eyes and hair that stood up straight all over his head.

Soon he brought a dish of chops and another of vegetables and took the covers off in such a bouncing way that David feared he was offended at something. However, he was soon relieved, for the waiter put a chair to the table and said in a jolly tone, "Now six-foot, come on."

David thanked him and sat down all by himself. He found it very hard to handle his knife and fork properly, and keep from splashing himself with the gravy; he felt so bashful with that great big man looking at him all the while. The waiter stood opposite and every time he caught David's eye, the little fellow blushed all over. "Here's half a pint of ale for you," the waiter said, and poured it out of a pitcher into a large tumbler. Then he held it up to the light so that it sparkled in the sun. "It looks a good deal, don't it?" he said, and David thought it certainly did.

"There was a gentleman here yesterday," he continued, "a stout gentleman by the name of Topsawyer. Perhaps you know him?"

Little Copperfield said he didn't. The waiter went on to tell that a dreadful thing had happened. The gentleman ordered a glass of this same ale, drank it down, and then fell dead.

Children in Columbia (Lancaster County, Pa.) Parade

David was very shocked to hear of this terrible accident and said he thought he had better have some water. In those old-fashioned days even boys and girls drank beer and ale and wine, but this dreadful tale frightened David and he did not dare to touch the glass. The waiter took it up in his hand and looked at it against the light with one eye shut, and said, "The fact is, our people don't like things being ordered and left. It offends 'em. But I'll drink it if you like. I am used to it, and use is everything. I don't think it will hurt me if I throw my head back and take it off quick. Shall I?" David thought it was very risky, since it had killed Mr. Topsawyer, and he was afraid for the waiter to try. But he told him to go on and do it if he was quite sure it was safe. He watched him with a horrible fear while he tossed the glass off. However, it did not seem to hurt him at all.

"What have we here?" said the waiter, putting a fork into the dish. "Chops? Bless me, a chop is the very thing to take off the bad effects of that drink. Isn't that lucky?" So he took a chop by the bone in one hand and a potato in the other and ate them very heartily. Then another chop and another potato, and after that a third chop and a third potato.

Then he helped to eat the pudding and as he had a tablespoon and David a teaspoon he got the lion's share. Soon all the dishes were empty but David had had very little dinner. The landlady saw the empty dishes and thought him a very extraordinary child to have been able to eat up such an immense amount. She pointed him out as a curiosity.

He was only eight years old, and had never been away from home alone before. So he did not know that the waiter had been playing a trick on him and had told the story of Mr. Topsawyer in order to get the ale for himself.

Many people much older than little Copperfield do not understand the real truth about strong drink. So many contradictory things are said about it that it is no wonder that heads are often puzzled. Some say it won't hurt you to drink beer; that they have used it for many years and are none the worse for it. Others tell you it is poisonous. But if it is really poisonous, why does it not kill people in the way the waiter described? Can you answer this riddle, I wonder.

It is perfectly true that beer and ale and wine all have poison in them. They contain alcohol and that is a poison strong enough to kill a giant if he took enough of it. But if you mix any poison with water it becomes weak. We say it is diluted. In beer and ale the poison is mixed with a great deal of water. If we could divide a barrel of beer into a hundred equal parts we should find that about 93 parts were water, 5 parts alcohol and 2 parts food. Because the alcohol is so much diluted it does not kill people at once unless they take a very great deal. You would not believe such a tale as the waiter told. You know a person might drink a glass every day for a long time and feel no harm from it. However, the harm would be there just the same.

Sometimes a tree which looks strong and flourishing is thrown down by a storm and is seen to be hollow inside. It seems all right till the storm comes, but then we find that it was rotten all the time though it looked so fair. Some people are like that. They look well and feel well, but when they take some sudden illness they find they have no strength left to fight against it and they die unexpectedly. Strong drink, even when very diluted, as in beer and wine, hurts the body and undermines the health and people are injured by it all the while, though they don't know it.

David soon started off on his journey again and rode day and night till he reached London. Finally he arrived at the school and you must read all about his adventures there in Charles Dickens' own book.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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## RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing .....people,
.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)
City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

### LET US RESOLVE!

In filling out the resolution of endorsement of the amendment favoring National Constitutional Prohibition, found on this page, please use care and fill each blank. Some already received fail to give name of place where adopted and as the postmark on the envelope is blurred we do not know from whence they come. Others say, "adopted by a standing vote," "by fully nine-tenths of the audience," etc. We are very anxious that the vote of each one shall be counted in the final total of states but "nine-tenths" or "all the audience" cannot be added in the summary. Please use these resolutions in every church, society or public meeting. Send them to us by the thousands and speedily, that they may speak for you at the appointed time. Your state president will gladly supply you with copies of the resolution ready for signing. They are sent out free of charge.

### IS IT A JOKE?

The Kansas City (Mo.) liquor dealer who advertised his business for sale because he feared nationwide prohibition is by no means the only prophet in "the trade." Frequent reference in the liquor periodicals to a movement on the part of the liquor men to prepare for the inevitable, indicates that the situation is regarded by them as serious. "How many men in the liquor business realize what the passing of the Hobson resolution in Congress for nationwide prohibition would mean?" asks the *North American Wine and Spirit Journal*. "The resolution has been taken as a huge joke by many of the liquor trade, but is it such a joke with the wave of reform fluctuating as it is?" This is the question that is troubling the liquor men far more than they will admit. It rests with the temperance people of the nation to convince them that the question of National Constitutional Prohibition not only is not a joke but is the most serious piece of business that has engaged the attention of the Christian patriots of America.

The public utterances of prominent men, the action taken by great organizations, and the changing attitude of the press, are all helping to carry the conviction to the hearts of the liquor interests and the lawmakers who represent them, that the people regard as a life and death issue the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Securing the endorsement by church societies, women's clubs and all influential organizations of the resolution given above is an excellent way to help strengthen this conviction.

### HAVE YOU READ PAGE 11?

Some of our readers may wonder at the repetition week after week on page 11 of the Proclamation, Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition and Hobson Resolution. The object is to keep them constantly before our workers. Nothing is more important at this period of the campaign than that every white ribboner should feel the importance of carrying out faithfully, energetically and enthusiastically, the plans formulated at the National Convention. That this is being done in large measure is indicated by reports of the endorsement of the amendment by influential organizations and the arrangements being made for January 15 meetings.

While indefatigable in putting the plans into effect, we must keep in mind the necessity for working for the election of men to our state legislatures who favor National Constitutional Prohibition, inasmuch as the amendment, if submitted by the United States Congress, must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

### "LIVING IN GOD'S TIME"

Shortsighted indeed is the young man or woman who does not value highly the privilege of living and having a part in the great reform and social welfare movements of the present age. One is reminded of the remark of Wendell Phillips to a young man who, after listening for many hours to a recital of the great patriot's part in a momentous epoch of American history, said half patronizingly, "Mr. Phillips, I think if I had lived in your time, I would have been heroic, too." "Young man," said Wendell Phillips, pointing to the open places of iniquity within sight of his home, "Young man, you *are* living in my time and in God's time. Be assured, no man would have been heroic in my time who is not heroic now."

The present campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition calls for the highest type of twentieth century patriotism. Not, indeed, the kind that demands an accompaniment of fife and drum and bugle to inspire it, or that depends for its weapons on sword or musket. Such warfare could, and often has been, carried on by mercenaries. The present conflict must be waged with weapons of the head and heart—ideas, convictions, reason, sympathy, self-sacrifice.

The very best place to train for this warfare is in the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Here one not only learns how to secure but to make use of the ammunition with which to meet ignorance and prejudice.

Are the young people of your community organized as a Young People's Branch? If not, is it not an opportune time to utilize their splendid energy, enthusiasm and zeal in hastening the day when the streets of our cities shall be cleansed from the moral filth of the liquor traffic?

### 1914's OPPORTUNITY

The picture and poem which, through the courtesy of *The Chicago Record-Herald*, are used this week on the cover page, were chosen because of their special significance in relation to the work of the Young People's Branch, this number having certain pages devoted to its interests. The coming year offers to our patriotic young people a rare opportunity to serve their country in the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, and an equal opportunity for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to interest young men and young women in the great crusade for a prohibition nation in 1920.

# HARRIET B. KELLS

## PROMOTED DECEMBER 26, 1913

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

A sad, glad task has been assigned to me—that of writing of my friend who has so recently exchanged the activities of earth for those of heaven. Who should write of our absent ones save those who best loved them? But how can one write when the heartache is still so keen? It is almost like dissecting one's own heart and counting its innermost throbbings to try to tell what Harriet Kells was, and is to me. And yet, because she belonged to the larger company of the white ribbon hosts, thousands of whom grieve for her today, I gladly try, on their behalf as well as my own, to voice my tribute to this dauntless spirit, this rare and priceless soul. Happy those whose lives she closely touched—happy even in the loneliness in which they now "sigh for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still."

The outward facts of Mrs. Kells' life were not materially different from those which might be recorded of many another woman who has lived, upon the highest plane, the life of strenuous, untiring service. Of Huguenot ancestry, born into one of the best known and most honored families of Mississippi in the days preceding the civil war, she inherited from her father a broad toleration, coupled with an intense conviction of right and a devotion to principle which never left her and which carried her through hard places with a courage and a persistence which were a perpetual marvel to those who knew the physical disabilities against which she all her life had struggled. From her mother came the charm of gracious personality, the keen sense of humor, the quick repartee, the social instinct which would have made her a power in society had not her lot been cast in the sterner paths of the reformer.

It is easy to condense into a few sentences the more salient facts of her life: a wife, when hardly more than a child; a devoted mother; a teacher of rare ability, whose impress is yet felt upon hundreds of women who, as young girls, came under her influence at her famed school at Mount Eagle, Tennessee; a writer of power whose pen could cut deep and strike mighty blows, even as it could paint wonderful pictures and embroider with dainty grace the simplest facts of nature and of life; an executive officer of no mean ability, who bound the women of her beloved state to her with cords of tenderest love and devotion; a statesman in her grasp of public subjects and a recognized leader in the moral campaigns of her state; a dauntless, intrepid soul who never lowered her flag in the face of trial, perplexity, privation and hardship; withal a perennial optimist and a sensitive, refined, poetic soul. It is hard to realize that so many apparently contradictory characteristics should have been bound up in that frail body, but those who came most closely into touch with her innermost soul realized that hers was a rare endowment, that she was one of those most precious gifts of God to the world—a soul in tune with the innermost secrets of life, a nature sensitive to the voice of highest and lowest alike, a priceless gift which society should have guarded and sheltered and preserved from sordid care that her songs might have been set always to the keynote of pure joy. When shall we learn that such men and women are of infinitely more value than are broad acres and stocks and bonds? When shall we learn that to preserve the singer and the seer is alike the great privilege and obligation of a nation?

It was inevitable that Harriet B. Kells should have found her way into the ranks of the white ribbon hosts. The law of a natural affinity would have drawn her even if Frances E. Willard had not cast the magic spell of her personality over her when she first visited Mississippi. How many times have I heard her tell the story of that first meeting between two great souls! She would look up with that special lighting of the face, that child-like expression which we so well remember and say, "I never slept a wink that night, I just lay awake in the pure joy of knowing that there was such a woman as Frances Willard in the world." The recognition of a kindred spirit was a mutual one and Miss Willard never ceased to count "Kellsie" as one of the choicest of the many choice spirits she drew to herself. When, through Mary Allen West's appointment to Japan, the vacancy in THE UNION SIGNAL editorial ranks occurred, it was to the editor of the Mississippi state paper that she turned and the four years spent by Mrs. Kells in the editorial chair were fruitful in many ways. It was in Chicago that I first met her when I had been appointed to the editorship of books and leaflets, and I can never tell what she was to me in those homesick days and weeks before I had learned to adjust myself to the new environment. The friendship begun in those tiny office rooms was founded upon the eternal verities and will last, I believe, throughout eternity.

Harriet B. Kells

Some day the story of the life of Harriet Kells will be written by one skilled in the art of biography. Her letters and her journals will be searched and the press of her day called upon to furnish its quota of appreciation of her life and work. Happy the man or woman who shall really give her to the world! Mine is the humbler task of telling what she meant, and still means, to one heart and life. It was my great privilege to be with her at her last state convention, in Tupelo, October 11-14. I can never cease to be grateful that I was enabled to put aside apparently insuperable obstacles and go to her there. We each felt that it was without doubt our last meeting upon earth, but the days we spent together in one of the most charming of Southern homes were not clouded by that thought. We found the same keen joy, each in the other's society, as we had found in earlier years, and when we parted it was with the absolute certainty of a future meeting—what matter in what world? She was in great bodily weakness at that time, but I have never known her spirit more strong and vital. It was a constant marvel to me that she dared attempt the things she did. She presided through the entire convention, she accepted her unanimous re-election, though knowing what large drafts upon her bodily vigor that acceptance entailed—she sent out her clarion call to the women of her beloved state with all the vigor of eternal youth. How can one be grateful enough that her supreme wish was so

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

# MISSISSIPPI'S GREAT LEADER

ZONA MARSHALL, Eupora, Miss.

At a late hour on the night of December 26, God called to rest our greatly beloved president, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells. Mrs. Kells was born at Natchez, Mississippi, nearly seventy years ago, and be it said to her everlasting honor, the larger part of her noble, active life was spent fighting for the cause she so dearly loved—prohibition.

About twenty-five years ago she was on the editorial force of THE UNION SIGNAL. She became president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. twenty years ago, and held the office until her death. No state in the union has had a more faithful, earnest, consecrated, active Christian president. Under her guidance the W. C. T. U. of Mississippi marshaled its forces and drove liquor from the state. As one evidence of her untiring zeal for the work, in 1912 while recuperating from her first stroke of paralysis in a North Carolina health resort, she received word that the liquor forces in the city of Vicksburg had defied the officers and opened saloons. She at once appealed to the officers of Warren county to enforce the law and close the illegal places. Failing in her efforts, she appealed to Governor Brewer. Her first letter elicited a very unsatisfactory reply, but she followed it with other letters. She told him that he might be a prohibitionist, as he had proclaimed from the stump while a candidate, but evidently he was not of the W. C. T. U. brand. It was this continuous pressure brought to bear on the governor that forced him to issue a stern warning to the sheriff of Warren county, that unless he took immediate steps to close the saloons, proceedings would be instituted to cut him adrift from his position. This warning resulted in the closing of not only every saloon in Vicksburg but elsewhere in the state—fifty saloons being closed at one time.

Until about one year ago Mrs. Kells had resided in Jackson, but after her first illness she removed to the home of Mr. Horace Cunningham, at Starkville, where she died from another stroke of paralysis. Funeral services were held at the home of Mr. Cunningham and the interment took place at Fayette.

How sadly she will be missed from the work in the Mississippi W. C. T. U., not even those who knew her untiring energy and perfect consecration to the cause can yet realize. Her beautiful life has not ended—it will live in the hearts of her white ribbon comrades and inspire them to greater efforts for the Master's cause. We thank God for her great faith, that long ago had the vision of ultimate victory for God's people. We grieve that she is absent from us for a while, but we rejoice that her faith and hope have been perfected in God's own presence.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*

# Co-operation With Missionary Societies

DR. L. C. PURINGTON, National Superintendent

NOTE.—In parting ways with my Health and Heredity superintendents after eighteen years of continuous service, I am sure I may say to them, and to the constituencies they represent, that it is not without heaviness at the heart that I say goodbye. I want to express my loving appreciation of all they have accomplished: The department is now entrenched in state legislation as well as Federal; it is allied with boards of health and municipal and school hygienic problems; it has weight, so far as the National superintendent could help to make it, with the great personnel of workers, calling to the highest in physical, mental and spiritual attainment.

God help us to glorify Him in the great Kingdom of Health!

To my new constituency of workers already allied by a fellowship of earth and heaven I have given my heart in the latest department leaflet, report and plan of work 1913-1914—not so much a memorial, as *a working leaflet*, such as Ella Gilbert Ives would have it. I tried to think not only of ourselves, and needs, but of the great body of missionary workers, foreign and home, and of what would win them to realize the aim and purpose of co-operation as exemplified in life and service. I could do this the more readily as a life-long student and worker for missions. The teacher at Mount Holyoke who brought me to Christ went soon after to the foreign field and ever since I have heard the call to "go" or "send." The call was similar to that of the W. C. T. U. when in the beginning of the work I heard and fell in love with Frances E. Willard. When she came out from her home I came out from mine to walk and talk and help at her high behest.

I thus preface personally this new year of work because of the connection of oneness and purpose with Miss Ives and her beautiful ideals, and as something of a guarantee of what I will try to do in her name and for Christ's sake.

It is needless to add that I bespeak a hearing for the Ella Gilbert Ives' booklet because of its special significance at this time, and the commanding interest in national and international co-operative effort. Just now, too, when all the great missionary boards are making pronouncements for temperance, even for prohibition, it is timely for the kingdom in both divisions of the Gospel army, missionary and temperance.

(Order of Dr. Purington, 23 Allston street, Dorchester, Mass., or of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Price, $2.00 per 100.)

What follows explains one of our first works and calls for urgent action on the part of state presidents and missionary boards and any who will help in the correction of a proposed wrong.

First letter:

*To Rev. Henry Wood, London:*

Early this year our colonial office arranged for bills to be put through the legislative councils of the whole of our West African colonies, absolutely prohibiting distillation throughout these colonies; as also the importation of distilling machinery.

We were warned that probably attempts would be made to establish distillation in Liberia because of these laws; and so it has proved. A German firm is applying for a concession to establish a rum distillery, the concession if granted enabling the manufacture of 10,000 gallons of rum per annum free of duty.

I understand that the United States Government frequently addresses the Liberian Government. Here is an opportunity to advise against distilleries, particularly at a time when European powers are adopting restrictive measures against the spirit traffic.

Another suggestion I make is that American missionaries in Liberia be appealed to to help.

J. NEWTON

In accordance with the above the following request was sent and was complied with at once.

Second letter:

*To President Stevens and Vice-President Anna A. Gordon:*

DEAR FRIENDS: I am just getting off to THE UNION SIGNAL what will ask for action in general, but will not wait for it to come out to ask in particular, that you give heed at the earliest opportunity, communicating with Secretary of State William J. Bryan at Washington.

The appeal comes from "The General Convention of Baptists of North America"—Standing Committee on Temperance.

This committee, like our own department, Temperance and Missions, is authorized to co-operate in bringing about the day when there shall not be a legalized saloon in existence.

This also is the aim of The Native Races Liquor Committee, London, organized to save our foreign mission work from being ruined by liquor.

The point of urgency now is to ask Secretary Bryan with President Wilson to urge the Liberian Governor to refuse the request of the Germans to establish a rum distillery.

You will note by the above letter that early this year, 1913, laws absolutely prohibiting distillation throughout West African colonies; also the importation of distilling machinery were passed. As a consequence there were warnings that just such an attempt as proposed by the Germans would be made.

It is due Mrs. Conrad, New York superintendent Co-operation with Missionary Societies, to mention that, acting upon the above, she wrote Secretary of State W. J. Bryan at Washington and received reply that "The American minister at Monrovia has been instructed by cable to use the strong moral influence of his office looking to the rejection by the Liberian Legislature of the proposed concession."

## CONGRATULATIONS

**From Author of "The Word of God and the Use of Intoxicating Liquors"**

Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, National superintendent of the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament, has received from Mr. John Abbey, of Oxford, England, whose book, "The Word of God," has already been brought to the notice of UNION SIGNAL readers, a lengthy letter of congratulation upon the action taken by the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in memorializing the House of Bishops to favor the use of the pure juice of the grape at the Sacrament. In the opening paragraph of Mr. Abbey's communication is found the gist of his letter. It follows:

"I note with the greatest satisfaction in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* that the World's W. C. T. U. so nobly carried a resolution inviting the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America to consider the propriety of using at the holy communion the pure fruit of the vine instead of intoxicating wine. This splendid piece of work does the members of the Union great credit. I hope that all the Branches of the W. C. T. U. in all nations will follow the good example set them at Brooklyn and give the churches in their various countries no rest till they cease to use intoxicating liquor at the holy communion. It is most sad that it should ever have been used for commemorating Christ's great act of atonement for the sins of men. The Union is justified in the step it has taken, as to use intoxicating liquor which is the most fertile source of moral evil known to men, is clearly wrong.

*"Oxford, England* JOHN ABBEY"

"The servant craveth naught
Except to serve with might;
I was not told to win or lose;
My orders are to fight."

*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the co-operation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# PRESS PARAGRAPHS

*(These items are for general use and we hope they will be clipped freely. No credit need be given.)*

According to eastern papers, a lawsuit in a single brewery in Massachusetts develops the fact that this one concern has spent $100,000 in the last ten years in contributions to fight prohibition.

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The Baker law, which reduced the number of saloons in Wisconsin to one for every 250 inhabitants, has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of that state.

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The saloon perpetuates the corrupt voter, and the corrupt voter perpetuates the saloon.

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Florida has forty of its fifty counties dry. The slogan is "Statewide Prohibition in 1916."

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Washington, Oregon and California are in line for constitutional prohibition in 1914. We hope to see them "make the map of the Pacific Coast all white."

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According to press reports the most famous wine cellars of the world—those of the Vatican—are to be cleared of liquor. This is done by action of the Pope, who is said to be a total abstainer.

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Secretary of War Garrison in his recent annual report makes the statement that during the past year there has been a pronounced decrease in both alcoholism and venereal diseases in the army. He anticipates a still further improvement along these lines as a result of the enforcement of the law recently enacted by Congress providing that when men are confined to hospitals or incapacitated for duty because of alcoholism or venereal diseases their pay stops.

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During the thirty-three years of constitutional prohibition in Kansas the illiteracy of the people has been reduced from forty-nine per cent to two per cent. There is only one pauper to every 3,000 of population. Since the establishment of prohibition the population of Kansas has increased more than any of the surrounding states, and she has become the richest state in the Union per capita. Of the half million boys and girls in Kansas only a very few have ever seen an open saloon. Among the most beneficial results of the operation of the law are better homes, happier and wealthier families, higher standards of education and intelligence and a large reduction in crime. These are the natural and inevitable results of prohibition wherever effectively enforced. We should secure for other states and for the whole Nation the beneficent results which have already been realized in Kansas.

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A medical expert said recently: "Future generations will pay a frightful toll to the widespread drink habit in this country. The money cost in addition to the enormous loss from the lack of productiveness of the army of alcoholics and to the loss of more than 40,000 by death, annually, is most serious, but is insignificant compared with the resulting deterioration of the living victims and with the large part of the coming human beings who must forever suffer the hereditary blight of congenital idiocy, feeble-mindedness, dipsomania and other major and minor neuropathic curses." This dangerous disease can only be cured by National Constitutional Prohibition. Will you help apply the remedy?

# Young Campaigners For National Constitutional Prohibition

SLOGAN—The Liquor Traffic Must Go!

BADGE—Flag red or flag blue button inscribed with initials Y. C. P. and slogan.

COLORS—The National Flag.

RALLY CRY—(To be given explosively, and with great vim.)

Who wants our whole country dry?
I! I! I!
Who to make it so will try?
I! I! I!

CAMPAIGNERS' MUSTER ROLL—I agree to wear the Campaigners' badge and to do all I can to help secure National Constitutional Prohibition.

(Signing this agreement constitutes the only condition of enlistment in the Young Campaigners' movement.)

## SUGGESTED PLANS

PUBLICITY—Widely advertise these plans through the newspapers, churches, Sunday schools, social meetings, temperance and philanthropic societies, Granges, public schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Pioneers, etc.

Secure the co-operation of educators and permission to circulate the Muster Roll in public schools, high schools and other educational institutions.

Secure the enlistment of the young people in your own and near-by communities, and wherever you have acquaintances in your own or in other states.

MUSTER ROLL—In circulating the Muster Roll for signatures, secure first, if possible, the names of the older young people.

Ask those who sign the Muster Roll to aid at once in securing additional signatures.

Offer the Muster Roll for signatures at all gatherings of young people and children.

OFFICERS—No officers are suggested for the Young Campaigners. It is a campaign plan or movement rather than an organization with officers, and should not interfere with the regular organization work of the Young People's Branch or the Loyal Temperance Legion. It is most desirable that our young people should assist in these plans and that those of suitable age should become Young Campaigners.

Each locality should appoint a popular friend of the young people as general director of the Young Campaigners. A chief marshal and a color bearer for parades should also be appointed.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC—Much should be made of the musical features of the campaign. A campaign chorus in each locality, a campaign drum corps, a campaign bugler, a campaign drummer, will greatly help. A campaign chorus should be ready to sing at campaign rallies and to give special musical programs, concerts, etc. Enlist all the vocal and instrumental musical talent in your locality for the campaign. The Temperance Songster, the Young Peoples' Temperance Chorus Book, and Marching Songs for Young Crusaders, will be useful in making up concert programs. The National W. C. T. U. will from time to time issue four-page song leaflets containing new campaign songs.

PUBLIC RALLIES—The Young Campaigners can take a helpful part in public meetings by wearing the regalia, by singing, and by discussing the campaign issue either through short original addresses or through addresses prepared for them by good speakers or writers in the locality.

Neighborhood or schoolhouse meetings in country places, addressed by local speakers, and with a short program of songs, recitations, rally cries, etc., by Young Campaigners, will make sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

MEDAL CONTESTS—A Medal Contest Reciter is being prepared especially for the nation-wide campaign. This feature of the campaign plans is one of great value for the Young Campaigners.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE—Young Campaigners can help place campaign posters in the best localities, can distribute suitable leaflets at public meetings or in the homes, can distribute advertising matter for public rallies, and can address literature to be sent to voters through the postoffice.

CAMPAIGN PARADES—A march by the Young Campaigners with floats for the younger children, each campaigner wearing a campaign hat and badge and carrying a pennant on a cane, will help call together an audience for campaign speakers, and will impress the community with the importance of protecting the children and young people from the liquor traffic. Banners and posters should be a prominent feature of the parade.

BANNERS AND MOTTOES—Banners can be printed on heavy white cardboard with motto or inscription on both sides. A plain stick wound with cloth furnishes an inexpensive standard for carrying the banner on parade. Short mottoes in large letters are more effective than those which cannot be easily read from a distance.

Each band of Young Campaigners should have a banner with the name "Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition," and another with the slogan "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." Each band should own a good sized American flag.

Each locality will have its own mottoes. These might be used: "We are Prohibition Patriots"; "Our Cause is Right"; "Defend Your Boys and Girls"; "A Saloonless Nation in 1920"; "We're Out For Prohibition."

SUGGESTED RALLY CRY FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE—

We're Young Campaigners of the nation!
We are out for prohibition
In our nation's constitution!
Shout for victory! Strike the blow!
See the liquor traffic GO!

SUPPLIES—

PENNANTS—HATS—BUTTONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button ..... | .$ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons..... | 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 hats, | 100 buttons.. ..... | 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons..... | 130.00 |

NATIONAL
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

# BECOME A NURSE

THE Chautauqua School of Nursing has trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for a copy of "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book—248 pages with actual experiences of Chautauqua Nurses.

*48 specimen lesson pages sent free to all inquirers.*

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St. Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.


### "MOTHER"

Have you read that thrilling book by Rev. J. B. Culpepper, "Some Women I Have Known." Its opening chapter on "Mother" will move your soul to its depths. It contains, among other stirring chapters, "A Bottle of Tears," which makes a very effective recitation. Already some 25,000 copies have been issued. Price, 75 cents. Or it and another delightful book, "Songs and Sayings for You," both for $1.00. The entire proceeds, not simply profits, from orders sent in reply to this notice go into the fight against rum. Buy one or more; thus do yourself a good turn and help a worthy cause. Order now of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla.

# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

The new poster ordered by the National Convention at Asbury Park

## IS READY

**This is a most striking poster, printed in red and black, size 28x42, printed on heavy paper. Price 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50. Printed on cloth, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents; one hundred, $10.50.**

Post the public by posting this poster in every available corner in the country.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

# DISORDERED NERVES

**sometimes start from mental strain or indigestion,**

***but more often from general weakness, and lead to appalling conditions unless checked.***

**Treat the Cause, Not the Effect.**

*SCOTT'S EMULSION* overcomes nervousness in a wonderful, permanent way by making life-sustaining blood corpuscles, it nourishes the nerve centres and acts as a bracing tonic to build you up

*Scott's Emulsion does not stupefy —it feeds them in Nature's way.*

SCOTT & BOWNE, Bloomfield N J 12-14


### CRUSADE DAYS COMMEMORATED

Very impressive were the services marking the fortieth anniversary of the Crusade, held in the Crusade memorial room of the Presbyterian church, Hillsboro, Ohio, December 22. A Christmas festival of the church took place on the literal anniversary, December 23. Three of the original Crusaders—Mrs. Linn, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Lizzie Brown—were present. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Arthur, who read from the Crusade Bible, which was taken from the cabinet on this occasion, a comforting portion of the Scriptures. Rev. Dr. Shields and Rev. Louis E. Durr assisted in the devotional exercises. Mrs. Shields read an article on "American Womanhood," from THE UNION SIGNAL, written by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Mrs. VanPelt read an interesting article also from THE UNION SIGNAL, concerning Lady Carlisle, World's W. C. T. U. President. Mrs. Rives spoke with her usual fervor, relating striking facts. Mrs. Tuttle spoke "in memoriam" of Miss Virginia Wever.

Afterward Mrs. Tuttle showed a large picture, representing the World's Convention in session, which was given by Mrs. Patterson to the cabinet. This will be mounted and framed for the Crusade memorial room. Seventy went forth in the Crusade; now over one million are following.

Mrs. Tuttle presented her little Bible, from which she read the Crusade Psalm on the twenty-third of December, 1873, to her native town, to be kept in the cabinet, Crusade memorial room. Mrs. Tuttle's remarks were very impressive. A committee to purchase a case in which the gift shall be kept was appointed.

## Susanna Cocroft's Facial Exercises

"My exercises in facial and scalp culture do for the face and hair what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 65,000 women. Results are **quick** and **marvelous**. Only six to ten minutes a day. If you look older than you should, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature."

*Susanna Cocroft*

**Study Yourself** and if you have any of the ailments mentioned on the coupon mark X opposite the defect and write to us. Why should not the skin of your face be as smooth as that of your body? Your hands dainty and attractive? Your hair glossy and abundant?

**Keep Young**

Do not allow your facial muscles to droop, or your skin to wrinkle, grow sallow or disfigured.

It takes no longer to do the right thing than the wrong one. But **know** the right way. Do not experiment. Fully one-third of our pupils are sent to us by former pupils. Our pupils look ten years younger. Write for our **FREE** booklet explaining the course for self-improvement. **Write Today.**

**Grace-Mildred Culture Course**
Dept. 16
624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Tell us of any other defects not mentioned here.

- Sagging Facial Muscles
- Wrinkles
- Tired, Weak Eyes
- Crow's Feet
- Pouches Under Eyes
- Thin Eyelashes
- Thin Eyebrows
- Double Chins
- Flabby, Thin Neck
- Pimples
- Blackheads
- Sallow Skin
- Freckled Skin
- Dandruff
- Thin Hair
- Oily Hair
- Dry Hair
- Tender, Inflamed Feet
- Catarrh


### HARRIET B. KELLS

(Continued from Page Nine)

fully granted? Again and again she said to me during those days, "Oh, if I can only work until the last and not suffer the ignominy of being laid aside from activity." She worked to the last. To the last? No, for her there can be no "last." She worked through one appointed grade in the great school of her soul activity, only, we believe, to wake to larger work and to higher service in another.

From the last dear letter, written just two weeks before the veil parted for her, I quote:

"Do you ever feel, oh, so tired of being a responsible human being? When I am in the glorious mountains there are days when I am most akin to the fauns, the nymphs and the dryads; I see and understand the 'little people' dancing on the toadstools and glimpse the water babies at the falls. . . . Last year God gave me joy-music in my soul and my heart sang. Now I'm dull as a log, just on the ragged edge of keenest pain of spirit. We never repeat our experiences,—but I thank God for last year's shining peace, and if I can't sing I can be thankfully patient."

Out of the "shining peace" of a year ago she sent to me her New Year's message for 1913. I want to quote it in part for I know nothing she has written which more clearly shows her innermost self:

"I send one more line to you in this dying year, reminding you that it has been a good year, notwithstanding my new helplessness. In spite of it there has been more joy than has been my portion for a long, long series of years. I was thinking today that old age, which I have so dreaded,—the failure of the power to do—is showing me that all times of life have their own special compensations as well as disabilities. I can say, 'Already the setting sun has lavished gold and purple upon whatever clouds have gathered, and I am looking forward with expectation to that which is best of all.'"

O brave heroic soul! Surely thine was the rare clay from which saints and heroes are moulded. Thine was the clear vision of those who, even from afar, see the King in His beauty and behold the land of far distances. What joy that she begins the New Year in a strength and a vigor such as she never knew here. "Who knows in what stress of the battle she will push to the fore?" Who knows how truly even yet she may lead her "blessed women" to fullest victory?

Her monument should be reared first by the men and the women of her own state; then by the men and women of the nation. In Mississippi it should be wrought into the very life and efficiency of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She loved it as she loved nothing else. Every man in that proud state who honors Harriet Kells—and all true men honor her—should give to the maintenance of the work to which she gave her life. Every woman should give herself to the membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. How she longed for an increased membership! Is it too much to expect that Mississippi will increase one hundred per cent this year because of the love it bears its great promoted leader? The prohibitory law stands on Mississippi's statute books largely because of her work. May it be enforced in her memory and may the vision of nationwide prohibition grip the entire state.

And how can we rear her monument in the nation? By pressing forward with a new consecration and a new devotion to do the things she strove to do till we shall write large in our nation's life the overthrow of evil and the establishment of justice, purity and righteousness. So will she have lived not in vain. So will she live anew in the triumphant life of a redeemed nation.

### ANNUAL LEAFLET READY

The 1914 Annual Leaflet is just off the press and is of especial value this year in that it contains the W. C. T. U. Constitution. There are many changes in addresses, so that every worker will need a copy of the new leaflet. The price is one cent each, 75 cents per hundred.

The full report of the last National Convention, held at Asbury Park, is ready, and this is also supplied from National Headquarters, at 15 cents per

"*A Saloonless Nation 1920*"

Is in our great temperance campaign book, "Songs and Sayings for You." It also contains other delightful songs such as "Hooray for Prohibition," "How I Wish He Knew my Jesus," "They Need a Little More Religion," etc. The great prohibition orator, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor endorses it with enthusiasm. She wishes every worker would use it. Besides songs it has nearly fifty pages of thrilling prose. Price 25c. Five copies $1.00, 12 for $2.00. A dozen somewhat damaged for $1.50. All the money goes into prohibition work.

Order today of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Fla.

**What 15c Will Do**

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you migh like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.**


## THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MRS. JEAN BUCHANAN WYLIE, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent

The Bible is the bed-rock on which permanent society rests. Moral education is even more essential to public welfare than physical and mental training. It is essential to the formation of character that will give strength and glory to a nation. But such an education is impossible without the moral standard embodied in the Book of Books. American history does not run wholly along secular and material lines. It has a moral and religious history. "On every page God lives and speaks and moves. The shaping touch of His hand is seen in every event." Our public school system is more than a century older than the Declaration of Independence, and until sixty years ago no voice was heard against the daily use of the Bible in the school room. It is a wise maxim that the welfare of a republic is dependent on the virtue and intelligence of its citizens. The Bible can be used in our schools for moral training without invading the rights of conscience, without usurping any prerogative that belongs to the Church, and without any union of Church and state. If the state is to discharge fully its own educational duty and provide for its own welfare it must give the Bible a place in all its educational institutions.

## Topical Programs

FOR

## Local Unions

Plan for interesting and helpful meetings by using this program. Outlines are given for two meetings a month. One program, and material for all the programs outlined, 50 cents. Programs without package of helps, $1.00 per hundred.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

# Here and There in the W. C. T. U. World

Caldwell county (Texas) on January 16, as the result of a recent election, will be free from saloons.

Webster Groves (Mo.), the model town of St. Louis county, which has been dry for seventeen years as a result of an ordinance placing the cost of a liquor license at $5,000, fearing that a saloon was at last to be forced upon it, entered a vigorous campaign which resulted in the town voting dry by a vote of 1,043 to 183.

Staunton (Va.), which has been in the license column for two years, in a special election signified its desire to banish saloons from its boundaries.

Mrs. Georgia L. Weaton, state lecturer for New York, has recently concluded a week's engagement in Schoharie county. During that time she addressed seven public meetings, two W. C. T. U. parlor meetings, one Sunday school, two high schools and two grade schools. Although the weather was most unfavorable several new members were gained, and through her sweet personality and the forceful presentation of her subject, she has endeared herself to the white ribboners of "Old Schoharie."

It was a pleasant surprise to an Illinois white ribboner on a recent visit to a strange city, to receive a call from the Presbyterian minister of the place, who explained that as a boy of fifteen or sixteen he had taken part in a medal contest at the Montgomery (Ill.) county W. C. T. U. convention twenty years before, when she had presented him with the silver medal. Later he had won a gold and a grand gold medal, and he declared that next to his mother, the W. C. T. U. and the medals had been the means of shaping his life and making him a worker for the cause of righteousness.

Under the leadership of the state president of the Delaware W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lena Messick, the union at Bridgeville is marching straight on to victory along the prohibition highway. A prize essay contest dealing with the general subject of scientific temperance instruction, very recently was conducted among the seniors, Miss Leta Dickerson winning first place. When the prizes were awarded it was a pleasure to have present Mrs. Milligan, state S. T. I. superintendent, and Delaware's state school commissioner, Prof. Wagner, who made an earnest address. The singing of national airs and temperance songs gave a patriotic touch to the occasion. About 200 people signed the pledge.

Vital subjects were discussed at a mass meeting held at Auxvasse, Mo., in December by the Callaway district W. C. T. U. They were as follows: "Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School," by Mrs. Helms; "Votes for Women," by Mrs. E. S. Wood; "National Constitutional Prohibition," Mrs. Harner; "S. T. I. Work," Mrs. Viola Renoe; "A Doubled Membership," Mrs. Luella Wagoner. A committee was appointed to ask each pastor to observe January 15 as National Constitutional Prohibition Day, and each union pledged its own observance. At the close of an address by Miss Roena E. Shaner, vice-president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., the sum of $56 for district work was pledged. A matron's silver medal contest was held in the evening, Mrs. Luella Wagoner winning the medal.

The Pittsford (Vt.) union has recently suffered the loss of three of its charter members: Mrs. B. P. Manley, who has been president since the organization of the union in 1878, and a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL for the same length of time; also Misses J. E. and S. A. Bogue, both faithful white ribboners for thirty-five years.

At recent local option elections in the mountain districts of Kentucky were scored victories for prohibition. Fulton county as a whole, and Hickman, the county seat, registered by a vote of more than two to one their desire for no-license. Crofton, a town which went dry three years ago by a majority of 52, at this election, so great was the satisfaction of the people with what prohibition had accomplished in their community, recorded, by a vote of nearly ten to one, its desire for a saloonless town.

The W. C. T. U. of Monroe, Maine, with a paid membership of forty-two active and three honorary members, was instrumental in having the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition accepted by the church. The union observed World's Temperance Sunday and Peace Day with fine sermons by Reverend Dolloff on behalf of the union. The county convention met at Monroe this year, with Mrs. D. K. Livingston as a speaker. She made many converts to the cause of woman suffrage. January 15 will be observed as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment day. The union distributed Christmas cheer, and during the past year has sent out thirty boxes of clothing and supplies to those in need.


**SELF DELUSION**

**Many People Deceived by Coffee.**

We like to defend our indulgencies and habits even though we may be convinced of their actual harmfulness.

A man can convince himself that whisky is good for him on a cold morning, or beer on a hot summer day—when he wants the whisky or beer.

It's the same with coffee. Thousands of people suffer headache and nervousness year after year but try to persuade themselves the cause is not coffee—because they like coffee.

"While yet a child I commenced using coffee and continued it," writes a Wisconsin man, "until I was a regular coffee fiend. I drank it every morning and in consequence had a blinding headache nearly every afternoon.

"My folks thought it was coffee that ailed me, but I liked it and would not admit it was the cause of my trouble, so I stuck to coffee and the headaches stuck to me.

"Finally, the folks stopped buying coffee and brought home some Postum. They made it right (directions on package) and told me to see what difference it would make with my head, and during that first week on Postum my old affliction did not bother me once. From that day to this we have used nothing but Postum in place of coffee—headaches are a thing of the past and the whole family is in fine health."

"Postum looks good, smells good, tastes good, is good, and does good to the whole body."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "the Road to Wellville," in packages.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NEWS

The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. is up and doing, believing that since the National campaign was launched there the public is expecting great things of the organization. The committee on plans for work for the winter campaign expects to arrange Sunday evening meetings in the churches, beginning in January and continuing through May. At a recent executive meeting 200 "minute women" pledged themselves to attend these services in a body. They will go under the name "White Ribbon Campaigners for National Prohibition" and each will be provided with a badge. They are expecting, also, to bombard the prayer meetings and the women's missionary societies.

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The Columbia W. C. T. U. of Washington, D. C., gave a reception on the evening of December 3 to the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. in honor of Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, National organizer and lecturer. Mrs. Grace C. Morris, president of Columbia union, presented the guests. Mrs. Charles P. Grandfield, Mrs. E. S. Henry and other members of the entertaining union were in charge of the refreshment table. During the evening Mrs. Blaine gave an interesting account of her recent trip to Milan, Italy, where she went by appointment of President Wilson as an official representative of the United States to the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism.

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To be an advocate of prohibition is coming to have a wider and wider meaning. Formerly a man who believed in local prohibition was considered a visionary and fanatic. The *News* of Dallas, Texas, in commenting on this change in public sentiment asks this pertinent question, "Is it possible that the time will come when a statewider will not be recognized as truly in favor of the cause? Will it come to be necessary to be a nationwider or a worldwider?"

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**Satan or Christ**

The most powerful allegory written since Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Endorsed by the clergymen of all denominations. A safeguard to the home. The Sword of Victory is in Christ's Hands. Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmadge says, "It can and must do good." 550 pages, beautifully illustrated. Price, cloth binding, $1.50. Price, half morocco binding, $2.00. Postage prepaid. Send orders to

**THE ROBINSON CO.**

415 S. Third St., Dept. B. Clarksburg, W. Va.

## PLANNING FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Many enthusiastic letters regarding plans to push National Constitutional Prohibition are being received at Headquarters from all parts of the country. In Massachusetts the work will open up with a day of prayer at state headquarters January 15. This will be followed by a mass meeting in the evening in Park Street Church, Boston, in which other societies which are working for prohibition will take part.

Missouri is going to make its National Prohibition campaign a splendid success. In St. Louis Daniel Poling will address one of the biggest meetings ever held by the temperance forces.

Illinois is planning great things. It is arranging to hold prayer meetings throughout the state on the special day set, the keynote to be a petition that the movement may spread rapidly all over the United States.

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## PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN MEXICO

Military officials of the Mexican constitutionalists at Juarez recently issued an order that any one found running a saloon or selling or giving away any quantity of intoxicating liquor shall be courtmartialed, and if found guilty, the prisoner shall be shot. Of course the order resulted in a total suppression of the liquor traffic at Juarez. "The threatened penalty," says the *St. Louis* (Mo.) *Globe*, "has been as effective to close saloons there as the old Chinese plan of cutting off the head of the president of an insolvent bank was to promote banking stability in China."

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The January number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* will be one of the best of helps for the Campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. The leading article of the January number is by Dr. William L. Reid, ex-president of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Scotland. It is entitled "Concerning Moderate Doses of Alcohol," and is a convincing article of great value. The three college essays which were marked highest in the college contest also appear in this number, together with the prize essays of the high schools and the grades. No better material could be found for teachers' recitations or for the use of pastors in preparing temperance sermons. The lesson by Miss Hendricks, teacher of temperance in the Philadelphia schools, will be a help to L. T. L. workers, as well as teachers in the public schools. Every page of the *Quarterly* is filled with scientific truths.

**You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should Weigh**

by following my simple, hygienic directions, in the privacy of your room. You can reach your ideal in Health, Figure and Poise.

I have helped 65,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day, in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have

**Reduced the Weight** of 32,000 women and have

**Increased the Weight** of as many more

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to common sense. You can—

**Write to Me**

Be so well that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your vitality, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I work faithfully for each pupil. I am at my desk from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., personally supervising my work. When in Chicago come to see me.

**No Drugs—No Medicines**

I study your case just as a physician but instead of medicine, I strengthen the vital organs and nerves by exercise, correct breathing and carriage so that each organ does the work Nature intended. I relieve such ailments as

| | |
|---|---|
| Indigestion | Torpid Liver |
| Constipation | Catarrh |
| Anaemia | Headaches |
| Sleeplessness | Weakness |
| Nervousness | Rheumatism |

Sufferings of Pregnancy, etc.

Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my **Pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women.

**Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.** I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**Susanna Cocroft**

**Dept. 37 . 624 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman. She personally attends to her work.*

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"If you want to know whether prohibition prohibits in our state," said a man to one who advanced the time-worn argument, "come on down and we will take you for a ride on boulevards built by bootleggers who laughed at the law and said, 'prohibition does not prohibit.'"

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**The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital** 710 S. Lincoln Street CHICAGO, ILL.

**The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.**

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. R. Hatfield, 6030 Monroe Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Sarah A. Fyfe, 4100 Monroe St., Chicago.

We have a LIMITED NUMBER of the

**Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar for 1914**

which we offer at thirty cents each, four for $1.00.

This calendar has the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with a quotation from her which every white ribboner will want to memorize. A most attractive calendar, worked out in delicate sepia tints.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75
Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### THE UNION SIGNAL PREMIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

Any person having credit for 250 yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken) between October 15, 1913, and the closing of the books for 1914, will receive a cash premium of $25. Credit must be requested in the subscription letter and in no case are such credits transferable.

Five yearly subscriptions to the yearly UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, or four yearly subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition, or four yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. Six yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

### THE YOUNG CRUSADER PREMIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

Anyone sending in 350 yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* (on which no other premiums have been taken) between October 15, 1913, and the closing of the books for 1914, will be entitled to an open face Elgin movement watch.

Anyone sending in 400 yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* will be entitled to the watch in hunting case.

Credit must be requested on the subscription letter and in no case are such credits transferable.

Five yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, sent in at one time, will entitle the sender to the "Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt.

Any boy or girl sending in four new names to *The Young Crusader*, at one time, will be entitled to a membership in the "Scamp Club" and receive the "Scamp" pin. All premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent in.

### 568 YOUNG CRUSADER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Just as we are closing our work for the year—1913—comes a letter from Mrs. S. P. Staufer of Reading, Pennsylvania, which delights all at Headquarters. She encloses her check for 568 subscriptions for *The Young Crusader*, thus making it possible for every teacher in Berks county to have the little paper for the year. If you regard the right kind of teaching as an important factor in molding the lives of the children, why not subscribe for *The Crusader* for OTHER teachers. Begin YOUR list of 500 NOW. There are always children waiting to be helped. Shall the opportunity to aid them be allowed to pass? The teacher needs our paper. Send it to her.

# PENNANTS, HATS AND BUTTONS

## *for* National Young Campaigners

ORGANIZE THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

ORGANIZE THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

ORGANIZE THE L. T. L. CHILDREN into Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Enthuse and interest the children and the parents at once are interested.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The BUTTONS are red or blue, with letters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button ..... | $ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons..... | 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 hats, | 100 buttons..... | 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons..... | 130.00 |

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


### FOOD REFORM

MAY YATES

Mrs. Bramwell Booth, referring to the difficulty of helping women who have been ten, fifteen or twenty years victims of alcohol and other kinds of drugs, states: "Their physical recovery has been very much quickened and much more permanent since we have abolished meat from their diet. The percentage of good results has been higher than we have realized before."

Some years ago Dr. Haig, the eminent authority on food, wrote to the Food Reform department as follows: "If temperance is to advance in this country, it will only do so by going to the root of the matter and looking into the food of the people, for as food is the source of life, it influences all problems connected with life." He further stated: "I feel sure that the W. C. T. U. will never regret going to the root of the matter and fighting with causes instead of with results."

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, speaking from the experience gained by the treatment at Battle Creek Sanatorium of hundreds of persons addicted to the use of alcohol, states that he almost invariably finds that a properly selected non-flesh dietary "completely abolishes the appetite for alcohol." The same opinion is also held by Dr. James C. Jackson, senior physician of the Asylum for Inebriates at Dansville, New York.

Dr. C. E. Macnamara, M. R. C. P. I., states he has "no hesitation in saying that meat should be avoided by the man who would utilize his will to conquer his drink crave;" furthermore remarking, "I have never had to treat a dipsomaniac who was also a vegetarian, nor indeed have I ever heard of one."

The general experience of food reformers is that with proper diet drinkers naturally and easily become total abstainers. Apparently hopeless cases coming under the notice of the superintendent have been materially benefited by an increased consumption of grains, pulse, fruit and vegetables, although a small amount of meat was also taken.


# HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 15, 1914. | No. 3


# The Hope of the Future

*Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.*

## National Constitutional Prohibition to Save the Children

CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

*WE have the proposition before us of whether we are going to give the American people a chance to save life, their own lives; to save homes, the foundation of the state; to save their children, the hope of the future; whether or not we are going to give them a chance to perpetuate our government and perpetuate our civilization.*

*From speech in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913.*

## CAMPAIGN EDITION

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Liquor Advertising Agent Unburdens His Mind—Significant Quotations from Papers of "The Trade"—The Liquor Traffic a National Problem—Beer-Drinking and Degeneration—Women Voters and the Liquor Traffic—The Next Big Victory—Legal Aspects of Prohibition—Recent Medical Opinions Upon Alcohol.

# Liquor Advertising Agent Unburdens His Mind

The following excerpts from a conversation between a St. Louis temperance advocate and a liquor advertising agent, who mistook the former for a sympathizer, is sent to us by Miss F. D. Robb of St. Louis. The business man to whom the advertising agent unburdened himself happened to be an honorary member of the W. C. T. U.—EDITORS

The brewery agent introduced himself as representing a brewery publication to fight the "vicious growth of prohibition."

Said he, "We must fight. Do you know that prohibition has already strangled some twenty of our states, in addition to thousands of counties. Do you know that a petition has been introduced in our National Congress asking that prohibition be made a National issue?

"Do you know that Arkansas is the latest one added to the list and that the Supreme Court has declared its new law valid? I tell you we must put in our money and *fight*."

"Now this paper, *The National Record*, was founded twenty-seven years ago by the great Adolphus Busch. Its mission is to go into every district where our interests are threatened by the curse of Prohibition. *We publish facts.* We show the farmer how his crops will have no market. We show how taxes will be doubled. We show by personal letters how the people who have lived under prohibition have wished to return to the old way."

"We have been able to annul or set aside infected legislation. This is done usually by getting a bill into the hands of a committee and having our friends there see to it that it is pigeon-holed or put to all the technical means of delay. But this costs money and you must do your part.

"Do you know the expense is so heavy that brewery stocks can no longer pay their regular fifteen per cent dividends? Do you know that there are many people living in the West End of St. Louis who are dependent on that fifteen per cent for their income and that the loss of it will ruin them?"

The brewery agent closed his dissertation with a few words on "this woman question," explaining how the women had put out a great number of saloons "at the very first election in Illinois."

# Significant Quotations from Papers of "The Trade"

### New Waves of Thought Inimical to Traffic

A review of the history of the past year by *Mida's Criterion*, opens with the following paragraph:

"For several previous years the increased activity on the part of the enemy had been met and largely nullified by increased manifestations of resistance on the part of friends of personal liberty.

"But it must be acknowledged that new waves of thought have passed over the land in 1913, which have had a powerful influence on the trend of affairs. These have appeared in every walk of life. In political life it has manifested itself in a revolution, which has already greatly modified the tariff and the currency, and introduced the income tax.

"Another increasingly powerful wave has been that for woman suffrage, which is so persistently spreading that it seems we shall everywhere have to reckon with an immensely enlarged body politic.

"The most momentous event in the matter of legislation has, of course, been the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law by Congress, which removes the protection on liquor passing from one state to another afforded under the original package decision. The law, it is true, has been declared unconstitutional in a lower court, but the supreme court of Delaware has decided to the contrary. So far no appeal has been taken to the Supreme court of the United States, which in view of the temper of Congress, is a matter worthy of careful consideration, as it might, if declared invalid by the court, be repassed in a manner so as to meet the objections of the court."

### That Texas Decision

In an article by T. M. Gilmore, appearing in the December 25 issue of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, comment is made on the recent decision of the attorney general of Texas that Texas newspapers are prohibited from carrying liquor advertisements in papers circulating in the no-license parts of Texas, as follows:

"If the attorney general's decision is upheld it is, indeed, a far-reaching decision and means a great deal more than appears on the surface. The loss of revenue to the newspapers and the loss of possible trade to liquor dealers must be regarded as of minor importance as compared with the loss of the liberty of the press. If the decision holds good, then the barriers are down for whatever further encroachments the legislative arm of the government may decide to make upon the freedom of the press."

### What a Year it Has Been

From a letter from the Kentucky correspondent of *Mida's Criterion*, we quote the following:

"When this letter shall have appeared the year 1913 will have passed among the dead ones. *And what a year it has been!* It recorded the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law, the first Federal law seeking to regulate the traffic in liquor ever put on the statute books; it saw Tennessee practically lost to the trade, and Arkansas in the same attitude, with Iowa seeking a more stringent enforcement of intolerant legislation and the wiping out of hundreds of retailers in Ohio. At the very finish of the year we see President Wilson memoralized to urge Congress to pass a law seeking to put prohibition in the constitution. All of these are significant and menacing. It is useless to close one's eyes to the situation. Whatever may be said of the Webb-Kenyon law it is a bad one for the trade because of the possibilities under that law. Whatever may be thought of the action of those who have besought the President to urge constitutional prohibition, the fact remains that agitation is now directed toward Washington, and who can calculate the dire results of such an issue?

"However, I did not start out to be a pessimist, and there is no use in borrowing trouble. The immediate present and the immediate future are at hand, and it is probably best to take stock of what is before our eyes. That is the evidence that the year just closing is not up to last year in point of business done, whether it be by distiller, wholesaler, jobber or broker. There are individual exceptions to this, of course, but when looking at the trade as a whole in all its departments the statement is true. **This is due to many things, not the least of which are the conditions enumerated in the first paragraph of this letter.**"

### CHURCH GROWTH AND BREWERY DECAY

If the anti-liquor laws of the last decade are as ineffective as the saloon people are fond of arguing, it seems strange that there should be such a tremendous falling off in the amount of new capital invested in breweries and distilleries. Here are the figures published in the *American Contractor*, a journal of national circulation, devoted to the building activities of various industries. In considering the extensions and new capitalization by breweries and distilleries, the plan in the architect's hands and contracts let are included. The value for churches is on the contracts let. The figures given are for all states in the Union, save a few of the western and southern:

**Amount of Money Invested**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1906—in breweries and distilleries | $14,578,000 |
| 1906—in churches | 5,632,731 |
| 1912—breweries and distilleries | 2,937,783 |
| 1912—churches | 14,870,506 |
| 4 months 1913—breweries and distilleries | 429,500 |
| 4 months 1913—churches | 4,389,986 |

In 1906, brewery and distillery building activity was more than two and a half times as great as church building activity. In 1912, church building activity was five times as great as that of its rival. While in four months of 1913, ten times as much money went into new churches as into new breweries. Let all thank God and take courage to press the fight to a finish.—*James E. Russell*

**In order to build up a strong, virile people we must protect the young against the race poison, remembering that the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow.**

# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC A NATIONAL PROBLEM

In an interesting discussion in recent issues of *The Outlook* as to whether the liquor traffic ought to be regarded as a national problem in any constitutional sense, Rembert G. Smith of Oxford, Georgia, in an open letter, tells why he considers the liquor problem must be dealt with by the Federal government. He says:

"In the light of the history which has within the recent past developed, it is difficult to believe that the whisky traffic will not soon be recognized to be a national problem—and one which may be solved by the enactment of laws by Congress under its constitutional power to control interstate commerce. If it can, in the use of this power, protect its citizens from slightly injurious food products, can it not protect them from greatly injurious alcoholic beverages?

"The extension of the power of the Federal government in recent years has been because of conditions of *vital need*, and a condition of this type as regards the public welfare as related to the whisky traffic is rapidly becoming apparent.

"Local option prohibition laws need to be supplemented by state laws, and state laws will be eventually supplemented by a national law. It will not be denied that prohibition under local option has done good; it has done more good when the state has become the unit; and it will do most good when nationwide. The existing Federal laws invade the rights both of communities and of states, and are in urgent need of change in the interest of comity between our political units.

"Those who reflect upon the progress of prohibition within recent decades, as well as upon the enlarging of the sphere of Federal control in many matters, will hardly doubt that the liquor traffic will soon be admittedly a national problem. It was said not long ago that local option prohibition violated the rights of the individual; then that state prohibition violated the rights of the community; now it is said that national prohibition, or laws of that general kind, are violative of the rights of states. All of these objections are but futile filibusters against the force of an aroused and increasing sentiment for the most direly needed of social and economic reforms. Since slavery has been mentioned, it would be well for the friends of the negro to weigh the fact that whisky has done him more harm since the war than slavery did before, and his highest welfare demands prohibition now as much, at least, as it did emancipation fifty years ago. The Southern states, or many of them, realizing this and other good reasons for outlawing the whisky traffic, have enacted prohibition laws. Let the Federal government co-operate and, at least, not hinder a movement which will promote the industrial, social, and moral welfare of our people."

## THE RISING TIDE

ROY L. SMITH

*—Roy L. Smith*

Three men talked together in one of Chicago's big hotels a few days ago. The eldest, about sixty-five years of age, had been in the liquor business since he was a boy of eight; the other two had spent the larger part of their lives in it. Their conclusion was that its days are numbered. The older man at last gave it as his opinion that they would all have to get out of the business by 1920. He himself was a wholesaler of some reputation in his trade.

For years there has been a continual rise in prohibition sentiment. The liquor traffic is now "up a stump" and the tide can rise but little higher without wholly submerging it. The storm of protest, so long in gathering, will soon break and the business will be engulfed. WATCH YOUR PAPERS FOR NEWS OF THE RISING TIDE.

## PROPHECY OF HON. SEABORN WRIGHT

**Prohibition is coming all over the country. The younger generation will live to see the day when alcohol will be looked upon universally as a poison, and will be treated as such. Progress, scientific research, the increased efficiency of the race, are all united against alcohol. Soon it will be wiped out of the world as a constituent of beverages, and will be handled only by physiclans and pharmacists as a poison.**

# BEER DRINKING AND DEGENERATION

PROFESSOR DR. von BUNGE of Germany. From "Alkoholvergiftung und Degeneration"

Think of the madness of the whole process. Yearly, giant masses of our most valuable nutritive substances, grains, fruits, berries, are thrown to these yeast fungi to devour. The fungi devour this best and what they leave, their poisonous excreta, is collected in vast quantities, stored in bottles and barrels, sent into all countries, distributed among all men. And now, day after day, all the organs and tissues of the human body are flooded with this poison, even those which secrete the germ cells, and so the universal weakening is carried down into all succeeding generations.

With half measures we can accomplish nothing. Only the most radical means promise any success whatever. Our aim is the total prohibition of the production and trade in all alcoholic drinks.

*Our real, our chief enemy, is the giant capital which is laid down in the brewing, distilling and liquor-selling trades.* If prejudices still rule among us it is because this capital controls, directly or indirectly, the whole press, and does not allow proper information to get to the people. A systematic, insidious seduction is practiced by the alcohol interests, by the brewery shareholders. Look at the beer palaces which start out of the earth

"The steady beer-drinker is a very marked example of progressive degeneration. The delusive appearance of health noted in the workmen about breweries, and particularly on the docks at Liverpool, is contradicted by the high mortality and frequent fatal results from insignificant injuries.

"A large percentage of beer drinkers die before middle life, or are invalids and taken to hospitals to pass the remaining years."

—*Dr. T. D. Crothers*

like mushrooms. See them at night with their electric lights, the sound of full orchestras, their attractions of all sorts —theatricals, concerts, danseuses, singers, acrobats, jugglers. Think, too, of all the little tingle-tangles out to the extreme suburbs, which draw in men at night, as the lantern the moth, by the elementary powers of chemotaxis and heliotropismus. And this seduction goes on not only in free time of evenings. No, this systematic, cunning seduction follows the most industrious workmen from early morn to evening. Bottled beer is brought to the workshop, factory and building-places. It is constantly thrust under the nose of the tired and thirsty laborer. How can he resist? And after he has swallowed this stockholders' suds he becomes its slave and is henceforth pitilessly exploited. The brewery shareholders are the worst criminals. They are the ones who systematically mislead, exploit, poison and destroy the whole people with children and children's children.

Such horrors as a great modern joint-stock brewery perpetrates are unrivalled in the whole world's history. Men in past centuries were made chattel slaves. But the slaves kept their health. Men have been killed by thousands. But the children of the murdered remained strong. Now they make slaves of them and murder them at the same time. They kill them with their children and children's children. They kill them slowly; they torture them slowly to death."

## CALIFORNIA DRY IN 1914

**Prohibition Law on Ballot—Over 10,000 Signatures to Petition in Excess of Required Number**

The proposed law providing for total prohibition in the state of California will go on the general election ballot in 1914. This was decided by the filing, on December 29, of petitions representing a total of 41,045 names, or 10,000 more than is required under the law for an initiative measure. Los Angeles county alone sent in more than 36,000 names.

The measure, upon which the citizens of the state will vote, prohibits the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the state of California except for medicinal and scientific purposes. It is one of the most drastic prohibition measures ever proposed in the United States at a general election.

## COLORADO SPRINGS "WATERLESS" SCHEME

Colorado Springs is trying to compel the closing of saloons in the neighboring town of Ramona by refusing to have its water mains tapped to supply saloons. It has further provided for the shutting off of the water from premises of any one who shall furnish saloons with water. Ramona was incorporated within four blocks of Colorado City soon after that town went "dry" last spring. Every possible effort has been made to prevent the establishment of saloons and Colorado Springs has come to the rescue with this "waterless" scheme.

## CLOSING OF SALOONS EMPTIES JAILS

In obedience to the recently enacted state law, all Arkansas saloons closed January 1, and the temperance people say that as a direct result of this action, for the first time in the history of the Fort Smith municipal jail, it was without any prisoners.

## "CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF PROHIBITION"

JEANNETTE E. NICHOLS

When Los Gatos first "went dry" some years ago the proprietor of the Lyndon hotel had a large canvas sign stretched across the front of the building facing directly opposite the Southern Pacific railroad depot, on which was glaringly painted this announcement, "Closed on Account of Prohibition." Then he sat down, folded his hands and waited for the beautiful little Gem City to die. This sign was photographed and sent east and west, north and south, and advertised Los Gatos as nothing else could ever have done.

From time to time editorials appeared in the Santa Clara county papers to the effect that the grass had begun to grow in the streets of Los Gatos.

Today this same Lyndon hotel is enlarged, reconstructed and remodeled, the back yard is built up full of wooden floored tents, every available space is utilized, hot and cold water are piped to every room in the building, it has forty bathrooms, and many prominent San Franciscans spend the week-end there in peaceful quiet away from the noise of the large city with its continual unpleasant occurrences which follow as a natural asset to a few thousand saloons. Los Gatos' Chamber of Commerce rest room recently registered thirty-four visitors, some from points as far east as Chicago and New York, and all this in spite of the fact that Los Gatos in general is as dry as a powder house.

## PROHIBITION ZONES IN INDUSTRY

Prohibition zones for industrial plants and factories are becoming increasingly popular. In an article in *The Survey*, Mr. Thomas D. West, the manager of a Cleveland foundry, brings a strong indictment against saloons as neighbors of industrial centers. The motive in wishing to separate by a considerable distance saloons from manufacturing plants wherein the work is more or less hazardous is simply the safety of the workman himself. Unless his head is clear and his hand and footing steady, Mr. West declares, the worker imperils his own life and the lives of others; so also when he engages in the quarrels that result from drinking. To prevent men from slipping away from their work for a drink, he asserts, saloons should be from 500 to 1,000 feet from the factory's limits, "according to conditions and locality."

If factories are to be thus protected, why not the homes of the workmen likewise? In fact, what section of a city or town would be benefited by permitting itself to be contaminated by the saloon? Civic safety and sanity demand a prohibition zone which shall protect every church, school, home and business place.

# WOMEN VOTERS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

HON. H. R. ALBEE, Mayor of Portland, Oregon

Having been requested to express through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL my observations as to the influence of the enfranchisement of the women of Oregon on the temperance movement, I am very happy to say that, so far as they have had opportunity, they have thrown their vote to the general uplift of the community.

The women of Oregon have not as yet had an opportunity to vote on a state-wide measure for prohibition, but in communities where they have voted on the liquor question, their ballots have always counted for the advancement of the temperance cause.

I have in mind the city of Salem, the capital of the state, which had a good many saloons and a big brewery. There have been two elections there within the past few weeks, and in both instances the people voted dry. In the first case, through a technicality, the saloons were permitted to operate, but when the city held another election, the voters registered their protest by voting prohibition; the courts again set aside the verdict of the people on a technicality, but it will be seen that, so far as the electorate are concerned, they opposed the liquor traffic and large numbers of women were among those who so protested.

I have always been strongly in favor of the enfranchisement of women, largely because I feel that the country needs their services as voters and that, by their votes, they will assist in the eventual overthrow of the liquor traffic, the great foe of the state, and that their direct influence upon the government will be for the general uplift of humanity.

Since assuming my duties as mayor of Portland, I have had much to do with the handling of the liquor problem and have at all times felt that the influence of the good women has been back of me in my efforts to bring about better conditions and to make of this city a cleaner community.

I firmly believe that the women of America, once enfranchised, will become a most formidable factor in the banishment of the liquor traffic from this country.

# THE NEXT BIG VICTORY

## HENRY J. ALLEN, THE WELL-KNOWN PROGRESSIVE PARTY LEADER AND EDITOR OF THE WICHITA BEACON, PREDICTS VICTORY FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Prophesying that National Prohibition will be the next great reform in American life the *Wichita Beacon*, of which Henry J. Allen, the Progressive party leader, is the editor, comments on the recent endorsement of National Prohibition by the Progressive conference of the Fourth Kansas district, as follows:

"This action pioneers the next great national fight. It ought to be the beginning of a campaign which, while it must doubtless run through a number of years, will eventually bring the national viewpoint on the destructive force of rum around to the real business viewpoint of this day; around to the viewpoint which Kansas has had and worked out for many years.

"And it doubtless took some courage for those Fourth District Progressives to fling their challenge on this subject. There are a lot of people who don't think that National Prohibition is possible, who believe that its endorsement is a sign of weakmindedness and flabby sentimentalism. It will drive away some men from any party that endorses it, but nevertheless National Prohibition is the next great reform in American life. It is coming just as sure as the millennium is coming. It is coming because it is right and because modern business conditions demand its protection. It is coming because the entire world which believes in modern efficiency has been taught the destructive power of liquor.

"Booze does not belong to modern efficiency. It is a stumbling block in the way of business. It reduces the effectiveness of every man who takes it and it is perfectly natural that an age that has reached the highest point of efficiency in human history should turn upon it with the calm determination of crushing it."

# LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROHIBITION

*Case and Comment*, a lawyer's magazine, published at Rochester, N. Y., devoted a large part of its December issue to the subject of the legal aspects of the liquor question. The recognition by the courts of the dangerous character of alcoholic liquors is treated by Herbert C. Shattuck, A. B., LL. B., of the New York bar, from whose article we quote.—EDITORS

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The courts have declared that intoxicating liquor in its nature is dangerous to the morals, good order, health, and safety of the people, and is not to be placed on the same footing with the ordinary commodities of life. If, then, alcohol is a dangerous drug, it is but natural that the traffic in alcoholic liquors should not be considered in the same light as business of other kinds, but should be separated from them and be treated on its own merits. The courts recognize this fact. They say that intoxicating liquor is an article conceded to be fraught with such peril to society that it occupies a different status before the courts and the legislatures from that of other kinds of property, and traffic in it is thereby placed upon a different plane from that of other kinds of business.

> The evils flowing from the saloon are too numerous to mention all of them, but among them are idleness, poverty, pauperism, crime, insanity, disease, the destruction of human life, broken homes, and orphanages.
>
> Supreme court of Iowa, Pearson vs. International Distillery, 72 Iowa, 348, 34 N. W. 1.

There is, therefore, no question in cases dealing with intoxicating liquor of the power of the legislature to say generally what beverages men shall drink or what they shall eat or wear. The discussion in these cases must deal solely with a distinct article of trade. The business of liquor selling is looked upon very differently from the ordinary avocations of life. It is not considered as of equal dignity, respectability and necessity to that of the grocer, dry goods dealer, or clothier. It does not stand upon the same plane of utility and morality with the useful arts, trades and professions. This attitude of the law is based upon the well-known fact that the traffic in intoxicating liquors has brought intemperance, poverty and misery upon many of our citizens, and has been a fruitful source of crime on every hand. This distinguishing feature is peculiar to the liquor traffic. In this respect, the liquor traffic has formed an exception to other legitimate business.

### Evil Effects of Liquor Traffic Generally

Having shown that alcohol is a poison and that the alcoholic liquor traffic must be judged on its own record, let us now ask: What, in brief, is the result of that traffic? And for our answer we will go to the courts and to special authorities. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

# THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

Where furry hemlocks with their soft green plumes brushed the sky, there extended still higher a shaft-like finger of solid rock. If it had had no other distinguishing feature it would have been noticeable for its height, for it was taller than any other crag of all the Cumberlands, but upon this particular bit of rock, chiseled by the hand of Mother Nature, was the perfect outline of an immense cross.

On stormy nights when thunder shook the very battlements of the hills, when lightning flashed from peak to peak, the cross shone out of the darkness with almost supernatural glory. At dawn, when the birds were twittering in the tree-tops and sending out the sweetness of their morning song, this cross blushed forth bathed in rosy light and smiled benignly down upon the people of the valley. On dark days it was like a splash of black paint dashed against the mountain side by some mighty giant.

The sign of the cross was an important factor to the people of Cowbell Hollow, whose tiny dwellings clung to the mountain sides or nestled in the valleys. The oldest residents had planted their crops, weaned their calves and dug their potatoes when the sign was "right." And they were not the only ones who obeyed the mandate of this freak of nature. Joe Rowe and his father and his grandfather, who since time immemorial, in the darkness of the cave on the top of Big Hill, had brewed a poisonous brew—these distillers, desperadoes, men of whom even the mountaineers whispered tales of crime, religiously watched the cross to ascertain when they should make their moonshine whisky. As long as the Rowes had been Rowes they had never started the mash to boiling without the sanction of the cross.

Late one October day Joe Rowe, the last of the line of male descendants and manager of the "still," stalked down into the valley and for a full half hour stood jingling the loose coins in his pocket as he watched the hazy autumnal sky. The red and gold maples which for months had hidden the imperfections of the mass of rocks had now shed their fluffy robes and left bare every detail of color and outline.

But Joe Rowe was not thinking of these things. There was a puzzled frown upon his dark, forbidding face. His brown eyes were strained and nervous as he absent-mindedly glanced at the tentlike shocks of yellow corn, at the golden pumpkins, at the trees, beech, chestnut and hickory, showering their nuts upon the leaf-covered ground. All the glories of autumn lay spread before him but they meant nothing to Joe Rowe. As patiently as a cat watches for a mouse he scanned the crag for a sign that moonshining should begin.

Suddenly the patter of hoofs broke in upon his reverie and a man on horseback galloped into sight and dismounted at the foot of the hill. He left the horse to browse contentedly and with hurried step began to ascend the trail to the place where stood the silent watcher. Half awed by the ferocious expression on his companion's face, for a moment after he had reached his side the stranger hesitated. Rowe must have heard his clanking spurs as he burst through the underbrush, reflected the traveler, but he made no sign.

"Wake up there, Joe. I wanta talk to you!" finally bawled the newcomer. "I come to see if you've started that ere mash, and if ye ain't, when ye is!" Rowe neither turned nor showed that he was surprised. "Don't know. 'Twas done this time last year," he growled; "I'm waiting for the sign."

### THE VICTORY IS NEAR

'Tis the time for earnest doing,
Loyal hearts are needed now,
Hearts that love their homes and country,
And to evil will not bow.

We are patriots and must rescue,
From the foe that holds it fast,
Our fair land of homes most precious,
So away all fear we'll cast.

We are soldiers, but we carry
Neither gun, nor sword, nor spear;
Faith and love are sure to conquer,
Yes, the victory is near.

—*Anna A. Gordon*

The man laughed derisively but glanced up at the rocks and the cross. "It's all there!" he jeered.

"But it's got to be white, pure white!" urged Rowe nervously. "Many's the time I've heard my grandad say to never start until the cross was white. It's only that way once a year at harvest time. There's never been a Rowe but Uncle Joe who didn't mind the sign, and he suffered for it for the whisky wasn't good and he died within a week. Believe me, I'm not going to run any risks."

Nettle, who was threshing the hazel bushes with his riding whip, threw back his head and laughed so loudly that every gully sent back his mocking tones. "I want to know!" he cried, waving his arms and slapping his sides with his rough brown hands and crowing like a mammoth rooster. "Who'd a thought big Joe Rowe'd ever been scared by this old woman's talk. Why I didn't know you was afeard of anything. Forget it!" Rowe stubbornly shook his head and refused to be moved by ridicule. Nettle changed his tactics. His face became as black as night. "I don't expect to be put off by any such nonsense, Joe Rowe!" he began threateningly. "I promised to have that whisky in Louisville in time for the Christmas trade and it's got to go or I lose money. I'm master about this place, I'll give you to understand. You must start this very day!"

Rowe drew a long sigh, pulled a big brass revolver from his hip pocket and fondled it lovingly. "Is that so?" he drawled, looking up at his companion. Nettle spoke the vernacular of the hills but he was not attired in homespun. His hollow cheeks were painted a purplish red by too frequent use of spirits; his blue eyes were clouded, and muscles about his weak mouth quivered irresolutely. He wore a wide sombrero set back on his oily curls, high trousers and boots with glittering spurs. All his apparel was of the finest. A "neckerchief" of scarlet silk was knotted carelessly in the collar of his buckskin hunting shirt. The flash and glitter of his attire made Rowe appear shabby and miserable.

"Remember I own the still these days; I loaned you good money on conditions," he reminded Rowe mercilessly.

The moonshiner's eyes lost their dreamy, mellow light and his jaws snapped relentlessly. "Well, maybe you did," he replied indifferently, "but you didn't buy me body and soul if you did buy the mortgage. You kin say whatever you please, Jim Nettle, but I ain't a going to make no whisky 'til the sign's right, so help me!"

Rowe turned his eyes toward the cliff and watched the emblem with curious caressing eyes. "A long time ago my grandad set his compass by that cross"—Rowe dramatically raised one long arm and pointed with a bony forefinger to the cleft in the rock. "His chillun and his gran'chillun air still a doing it. For seven days I been a watching night and day for that sign. It'll be too late in another week, but whether 'tis or not, thar'll be no moonshine made on Rowe's place unless that cross turns white. You've heard me. Now go!"

Rowe's finger left the cross and pointed straight at his companion. "Go!" he repeated. Without a word Nettle turned and stalked off and when the clank of his spurs and the clatter of his steed's feet had died away in the distance, Joe Rowe turned, too, and with aching heart returned to the cavern where he made his home. Without an answer to the inquiries of his mother and brother he threw himself down upon a pile of skins near the door.

In one way Joe Rowe was anxious for the usual fall occupation to begin; in another he shrank from it with every fiber of his being. Strange new thoughts had come to him since his first visit to the schoolhouse where the new preacher and his wife had been conducting meetings. In all his twenty-seven years Joe had never heard anything like the young man's burning words nor had he seen

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

## THE ARMY OF THE OVERTHROW

*Come, youthful hearts and loyal,*
*Fall in without delay,*
*From street and store and schoolhouse,*
*Join in our ranks today.*
*Lift up your ardent voices,*
*In this our triumph song,*
*Till Vice shall yield to Virtue,*
*And Right shall vanquish Wrong.*

*Ten thousand happy children,*
*Young men and maidens fair,*
*Rise up and join our Legions,*
*Enlisting everywhere.*
*We come with shield and helmet,*
*God's word our trusty blade;*
*We come prepared to enter*
*Youth's last and best crusade.*

*We come with faith and daring,*
*Against the wrong to fight,*
*Upon each young breast wearing*
*A bow of ribbon white.*
*And when we're grown to manhood,*
*As freemen true we mean*
*To cast for God and country*
*A ballot white and clean.*
—*Thomas B. Roberts*

Float of Blanchester (O.) W. C. T. U. in Labor Day Parade

## PROHIBITION'S COME TO TOWN!

*Oh! Prohibition's come to town,*
*It makes us feel quite jolly;*
*He'll shut up all the vile saloons*
*And banish all such folly.*

CHORUS:

*Prohibition, keep it up,*
*Prohibition, hear us,*
*Prohibition, keep it up*
*Till all the people cheer us.*

*The fight is long, the battle hard,*
*But every Loyal Legion*
*Will help to bring this happy day*
*In every licensed region.*

*And we will help to bring the day*
*In Nineteen Hundred Twenty*
*When alcohol will be dethroned*
*By laws both good and plenty.*
—*Adapted from verses by Mary L. Wyatt*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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**Evanston, Illinois, January 15, 1914**


The January 22 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will contain much interesting material for use at Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day meetings.

In ascribing to the women of Oregon the credit for victories for moral righteousness Mayor Albee of Portland, in his article on page 5, modestly refrains from calling attention to the fact that the election of himself and his fellow city officials was the direct result of the vote of the women of Portland.

Two very definite lines of effort to bring to pass the adoption of an amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition are the securing of the passage of a resolution similar to the one given on page 9, and working for the election to the state legislatures of candidates who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

Page two giving recent utterances of men engaged in the liquor business as to the outlook is recommended for perusal by those who think all this talk about "National Prohibition" is nonsense.

### LET US HELP THEM DECIDE

A state president writes, "We are having most encouraging reports from some of the most difficult places, as the ministers who have formerly been lukewarm are getting enthusiastic about the nation-wide campaign." Reports of a similar nature are being received from all parts of the country. Such an awakening of Christian people from their lethargy spells victory for the amendment. The liquor journals frankly admit, "when the people decide that the truth is being told about the liquor trade, the money value will not count, for consciences aroused put the value of man above all other things."

# January 15—A Miracle Working Day

*"More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of"*

"If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that you shall ask, it shall be done by your Father which is in heaven," reads the promise of holy writ, and no body of Christians knows better than do white ribboners how often and mightily the promise has been fulfilled in the history of its organization. When 300,000, yea, three times 300,000 are met together on January 15, with one accord to plan and pray and counsel one with another on the momentous issue of National Constitutional Prohibition, may we not expect great things? The moral victories of history, for individuals and for nations, have been first won by men and women on their knees, as they consecrated themselves at God's altar to his service in a great cause.

The liquor interests of the country have admitted that the solid vote of the Christian church alone could legislate the traffic in drink out of existence. The victory for National Constitutional Prohibition would be speedily won if the consciences of the Christian men and women of this nation were aroused and they were led to see and acknowledge their responsibility in the matter. In a very real sense January 15 is a crucial day in the great campaign, for upon that day, as the Christian people kneel in prayer of consecration, the victory will be won. As we engage in the services of the day, let us "expect great things," and go out from the meetings to "attempt great things" for the saving of the nation.

### "ARE YOU ABLE TO DEFEND YOUR BUSINESS?"

Uneasy lies the head of him who in these days is endeavoring to justify himself for continuing in the business of manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors. With a keen insight into the state of mind of "the trade," the *American Brewer's Review*, in a striking advertisement, inquires, "Are you able to defend your business? Can you show it is legitimate, useful and beneficial? Can the other brewers you know, do it? In order to be able to do so, read the *Review*." In offering through its pages to furnish a complete and satisfactory defense of the traffic in liquor, the *Review* has undertaken a stupendous task, which it must accomplish unaided by the many agencies open to other lines of business. It cannot call to its assistance science, for scientific authorities have declared that the drink evil is inimical to the health of the human race. It cannot cite the courts of justice of the nation for the jurists are compelled to admit that the liquor traffic is the influence which more than any other is responsible for the crime, poverty and misery of society. It need not expect to support its statements by citations from economists or sociologists for no individual in either class would risk his standing by admitting that the liquor traffic is a useful feature of the business life of the nation. Even when it calls upon its own trade to support its claims, it is at once met by those who are honest and frank enough to admit that it has no basis for its assertions. Not very long ago at a meeting of the saloon men of Kansas City, Mr. Nolan, the chairman of the Congressional committee of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, in expressing the hope that some day that city would rid itself of the brewers, said: "The average brewer in a mad desire for wealth is careless of public sentiment. He has little respect for law, regulation, or public decency. He buys a church window for $100 and then assumes a sanctimonious attitude. His business is to corrupt public officials that he may thrive. The brewers of the United States are the advance agents of prohibition. By shipping liquor into dry territory they offend public conscience."

The efforts of the *Review* to establish its case in the face of such incontrovertible evidence will be awaited with keen interest.

### OF COURSE?

"Of course nothing will come of it. Of course nothing should come of it. Prohibition if it comes about will not grow from the top down, but from the bottom up." In such language the *Duluth* (Minn.) *Herald* easily disposes of the question of a prohibition amendment to the national constitution. The men engaged in the liquor business, it is safe to say, are wishing that they could as comfortably thrust the issue out of sight. They realize more clearly than does the Minnesota editor that silencing the cock who announces the advent of morning is not going to delay for one hour the approaching dawn. The gentleman who calmly scoffs at the coming of national prohibition is not posted on the history of the temperance movement. As a matter of fact, the present movement for nationwide prohibition is a movement from the bottom upward. For the last forty years, by education, agitation and organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance organizations have been laying a substratum of temperance sentiment, and the present-day demand for prohibitory legislation comes from the people who as children and young people have been trained to see the viciousness of the traffic. If their demand, addressed to the law-makers of the land, is not heeded promptly, it will simply mean that the legislators who are deaf to the voice of their constituents will be replaced by men who by intelligence and conscience are fitted to represent them. In the words of the well known Washington correspondent, "Savoyard," "The American people are after the liquor traffic with a sharp stick and he is past fifty years old who will read a prohibition plank in the constitution of the United States."

# RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,
.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)
City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

## GOVERNOR BREWER PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE PRESIDENT MISSISSIPPI W. C. T. U.

In his message to the legislature now in session, Governor Brewer discussed the enforcement of the prohibition laws. In speaking of how the saloons were driven from Warren and Adams county, he paid the following tribute to the late beloved president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U.: "I desire here to thank Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, now deceased, for the very splendid work and assistance that she rendered me in this fight, and desire this body to know that she put forth every effort within her power in this regard."

## W. C. T. U. INFLUENCE ON UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT'S LIFE

White ribboners are watching with more than ordinary interest the anti-drinking crusade being carried on in Princeton University by President John Hibben and Dean McClenahan. Under the leadership of these men drinking is growing very unpopular with the student body. It is pleasant to recall that the mother of President Hibben, Mrs. Elizabeth Hibben, was one of the pioneers in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union movement of Illinois. In his present activity against the drink evil it is not difficult to trace the influence of the white ribbon home in which the president of Princeton University was reared.

## "THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS WRONG —IT MUST GO"

A correspondent writes: "We hear much these days about the power of suggestion, and of concentration of thought. In reading "The prophecy" on the cover of THE UNION SIGNAL of December 4, I was impressed with the conviction that our organization should concentrate on this thought: **The liquor traffic is wrong. It must go.** Let it be used on every available occasion, placed on our stationery and in our literature; made a part of every address, and used in some connection at every meeting.

"Let it become our world-wide slogan in the coming campaign for nation and worldwide prohibition.

"If held calmly, earnestly, prayerfully *and hopefully*, who can estimate the power of concentrated thought upon the suggestion that *because a thing is wrong it is doomed!*"

## AMONG THE STATES

January 1 saw the closing of all saloons in Arkansas. It may be a month or more before it will be positively known whether the efforts to secure the requisite number of signatures to petitions for license have been successful.

In a recent decision, U. S. District Judge Beam of Oregon upheld as constitutional the Kenyon-Webb act, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into dry territory.

The churches of Oregon through representatives in attendance at a meeting in Portland in December, declared unanimously for a statewide prohibition campaign in 1914.

The Progressive party of the state of Ohio at a conference held at Columbus on January 2, declared in favor of the submission to the states of an amendment to the Federal constitution, granting to the national Congress the power to deal with the liquor problem.

In a single year the wealth of the state of Maine, according to the assessor's figures, has increased $13,134,198. Another illustration of the fact that prosperity follows in the wake of prohibition.

"From what I have observed in my trips through Alabama," said Dr. Robert Arthur Ellwood of the famous Boardwalk church of Atlantic City, and past chaplain in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, "the state seems to be swinging Hobsonward very rapidly. Hobson has back of him the young men of Alabama, who are fighting to give the boys and girls of the next generation a decent living and an opportunity to develop. The reason I like Hobson is the reason the people of Alabama like him—he stands for something. He fights the saloon, for it stands for corruption in life and in politics."

There is a noticeable absence of reference in the current liquor journals to the "receding wave of prohibition."

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## IN HIS STRENGTH

I will go in his strength—I have none of my own—
On his arm everlasting I'm leaning alone.
There is danger and darkness away from his side;
He is sun, he is shield, he is safety and guide.

When I thirst in the heat of the wilderness land,
Horeb's rock he will smite with his almighty hand;
When I hunger and faint in the wearisome way,
He will rain bread from heaven my spirit to stay.

In the midst of the fire, of the cloud and the night,
He will speak, and my fears at his word will take flight;
And when from the waters of Marah I shrink,
He will sweeten their bitter before I must drink.

If long seems the journey and far seems the quest,
'Neath the palm-trees of Elim I'll lie down to rest.
Dark or light 'tis the same, for he goes on before,
The One who is refuge and strength evermore.

On wings of the eagle he'll bear me above
All the earth-mist and gloom to the home of his love.
From the heaven of heavens he'll hearken to me,
And at last in the morning his glory I'll see.

—*Julia H. Thayer, in Sunday School Times.*

## HOW TO SEND MONEY

All moneys sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for subscriptions to our papers, literature, supplies, or campaign fund should be by draft, express or money order (not by cashier's check), payable to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois.

## IMPORTANT!

Owing to unavoidable delay at the mill, the National W. C. T. U. has been unable to fill orders for cloth posters as promptly as promised. This it deeply regrets and assures all who have placed orders, that they will be filled at the earliest possible moment.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

*My Dear Superintendents and Other Beloved Comrades:*

For many years the extreme modesty of your superintendent has led her to wait until her gifted superintendent sisters had said their first say. Just after a National Convention every superintendent has renewed her zeal and enthusiasm, and as some people think parliamentary usage one of the least important of all the departments, the parliamentary superintendent has been careful not to obtrude nor to intrude, but to patiently wait until all the others had spoken. This year, "with malice aforethought," she is striving to obtain the floor at an early moment. Why? Because so many *many* letters have reached her asking what new department help the women were to have. That was most encouraging. But what if they should be disappointed in the "new help." This is a very pertinent query, and so your superintendent has determined the responsibility must be divided—and now for the plan.

There has been such a fusillade of questions concerning the little talk given in the symposium at Asbury Park, and such insistent and persistent demand for it that it has been reduced to a "working exercise." When this meets your eye it will be off the press, and then will come your part. Will you be as anxious to exploit it as your letters have indicated? The newspapers that have come to hand—all W. C. T. U. state papers and others which were so interested as to give a column or more to National Convention reports, have made many wise (and otherwise) comments on parliamentary law as a remedy for divorce, characterizing that bit of the talk as "humorous," "witty" and one reporter even said "funny," but your superintendent begs leave to assure all white-ribboners (and other folks) that she was never more solemnly in earnest than when pointing out this remedy for divorce. True it was given in parliamentary terms, but without question would prove a sovereign panacea and to you—the rank and file—is given the responsibility of getting it before the public, but do not even imagine that the divorce remedy is all you are to advocate. Not by any means! You are to *prove* that the home, the school, the church, even our fair republic, have been, are, and must be forever dependent upon parliamentary law for their very existence.

For a long time your superintendent has seriously considered writing an up-to-date novel along these lines, and has only been deterred by a lurking suspicion that she could never "long out" her ideas to the extent of hundreds of pages. Her *language* is not sufficiently developed, and so she has just expressed her views in so few words that you can take them to the dear public in a fraction of an hour. At the expiration of that time if there is a single person in the audience who is still unconvinced, scare him with a threat that unless he "backs down" then and there, there will be "more to follow."

This "exercise" is to be given in a public meeting or a parlor meeting, preceded and followed by such enlivening music as shall relieve the "entertainment" of all dullness, and for this your superintendent will ever pray.

The new leaflet is entitled "Parliamentary Voices," and is uniform in size and price, with the 1-2-3 Drills, and the leaflet, "Why Study Parliamentary Law."

As soon as this number of THE UNION SIGNAL reaches her, will every state superintendent and any others who are specially interested, write immediately to MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN, *523 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.*, and she will learn something to her advantage. Furthermore, this year a National Report will not be forwarded to any state superintendent who has not been enough alive to the interests of her department to have written at least once during the last two months to the National superintendent.

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

NOTE.—We are asked to state that because of illness this communication has been delayed.—EDITOR

## RESCUE WORK

LURENDA B. SMITH, National Superintendent

The closing year has been one of great progress in this department. Nearly 2,000,000 pages of literature have been distributed; over 3,000 sermons and lectures have been given; 10,000 girls have been rescued from a life of shame, and the civil authorities are arresting and convicting violators of womanhood. (Read annual report in the National Report.)

The National W. C. T. U. has inaugurated a great campaign for National Prohibition. It has been conceded by all vice commissioners appointed in our large cities to investigate the social evil, that the saloon is the greatest exploiter of immorality among both sexes—the greatest menace to the home. Therefore, let us all work vigorously for prohibition of the liquor traffic that we may have a saloonless nation in 1920. Public mass meetings and parents' meetings should be held, able speakers being engaged to present the relation of the saloon and the social evil. Well selected literature, freely setting forth the dangers of the drink evil as directly related to prostitution and traffic in women should be widely circulated. I urge all superintendents and co-workers to push this phase of the work energetically. Before this reaches you I shall have sent the yearly budget to all state superintendents, with the request that they look the leaflets through carefully and order more, either from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., or from the National superintendent.

May the new year be fraught with blessings to all the white ribbon sisterhood and every reader of THE UNION SIGNAL.

*Ottawa, Kansas*

## WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN AND MINERS

MRS. W. A. LOYNE

Educating public opinion by evangelistic services, literature and emergency help among a class in our great constituency not otherwise reached, is the aim of the department for Work Among Lumbermen and Miners. Our methods are teaching the young folks through L. T. L.'s in the camps, conducting evening schools, getting the men to sign the pledge, leading the men and their families to Christ, making the homes clean and teaching the mothers. The enterprises of this department are far-reaching, including both educational and evangelistic effort. Throughout the year work is being done for the men day and night. The department is attempting to reach 3,000,000 men and thousands of families. Its aim is to cut out the saloon, and it can only be done by a national constitutional movement. During the past year we have placed more than fifteen tons of good reading among the men and families. More than 1,000 comfort bags have been placed in the hands of the men. These bags cost $1.50 each, but the reading cannot be valued. Circulating libraries in twenty languages have been provided. The W. C. T. U. and this department which stands for the death and burial of the saloon is favorably known in the woods of America.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the co-operation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# TEMPERANCE TABLE TALK

## MILLIONAIRE DETROYS WINE CELLARS

The loudly-heralded action of the young millionaire, A. J. Drexel Biddle, in engaging a seat on the water wagon early in 1914 and doing away with his expensive wine cellars, valued at several thousand dollars, in the interests of total abstinence, is another instance of the change that is taking place in public sentiment.

## DRINK AND DESTITUTION

The county agent of Cook county in which Chicago is located reports that sixty-five per cent of the people receiving help during the past year were made destitute because of the drink evil. Many county officials report much larger percentages. And yet at this season of the year the liquor papers are wont to remind the public of their generous gifts to charity!

## RAILROADS BAR THE DRINKER

Increasingly stringent measures are being taken by railroad officials to protect the public from accidents which occur as a result of the use of strong drink on the part of thei. employes. Recently at the Iron Mountain yards at Dupo, Ill., the official breath smeller charged an engineer about to start on his run with having had a drink that morning, says the *Trenton* (Mo.) *Republican*. "Sure," replied the engineer, "two beers." Upon inquiring how many "beers" would make the engineer drunk and receiving the answer that it took about twenty, the official replied, "You can wait until tomorrow to go out, you are one-tenth drunk now." "We have quit trusting the lives of our passengers with even moderate drinkers," the official who conducted the test said to a reporter inquiring as to the rule of the road.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE RESPONSIBLE FOR DRY COUNTIES

A woman working in the interest of suffrage for women in a visit to a labor union meeting recently, had an interesting experience. She tells the story in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch:*

"A member rose to challenge my five-minute talk from the floor. After his long preamble, his long argument and his long peroration, I gathered that he wanted to know if the lady was a prohibitionist.

"It would have required about three words of mine to untangle his question and make a reply. But I was forced to give way to another member, who evidently had been holding his breath waiting for his predecessor to conclude.

"He jumped to his feet and waving his clinched fist menacingly at me demanded, 'What I want to know is, was it the women voters who ran twenty counties in this state dry?' And he had time to add, 'If so, I'm against 'em,' before a ripple of comprehension and laughter spread over the house. In a twinkling he had, albeit unwittingly, presented my argument and brought order out of the chaos of misunderstanding created by the first speaker."

## MUMMIES SPEAK FOR PROHIBITION

It is rather startling to the hundreds of visitors to the Haskell Oriental Museum on the third floor of the Divinity School Building at the University of Chicago to find over the mummy cases there on exhibit, placards containing facts in regard to the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks. Brilliant red cards declare to the world these pertinent facts:

**The Titanic carried down 1,503 persons. Drink carries down 1,503 men and women every eight days in the year.**

**At least one man in every seven and one-half who dies in the United States loses his life as a direct or indirect result of drink.**

**In the Juvenile Court the unfortunate child in three cases out of every four is made unfortunate because its parents drink.**

The idea originated with the divinity students who cleverly seized upon the opportunity to point home in this unusual and taking way some needed truths. Underneath the wise action of the young men one recognizes the trend of the times—the speedily growing favorable sentiment toward the prohibition movement. The Midway institution is but one of many colleges arraying themselves nowadays on the right side of the temperance question.

## ARTICLES OF INTEREST IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

*The American Magazine* for January, "The Court of Hope and Goodwill," by Ida M. Tarbell.

*The Century* for January, "Immigrants in Politics," by Prof. Edward A. Ross.

*Case and Comment* for December is termed an "Intoxicating Liquors" number.

*The Outlook* for January 3 under the heading, "The Liquor Traffic a National Problem," publishes an open letter from Rembert G. Smith, of Oxford, Georgia.

## RECENT VICTORIES

An unsuccessful attempt of the liquor forces to carry an election to make Center township (Ohio) license territory resulted in a vote of nearly three to one in favor of the continuance of its present policy of freedom from saloons.

Clifton Forge, Va., for the fourth time in its history has voted against licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Coryell county, Texas, which has for eight years enjoyed the benefit of prohibition, decided at a recent local option election to continue its no-license policy. Gatesville, the county seat, returned a larger dry vote than at any previous election.

The various routes of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad in Virginia are through towns which have in nearly every instance outlawed saloons. Not many years ago every crossroads in this section had a barroom and barroom loafers. With the passing of the licensed sale of intoxicants a marked improvement is noticed in the appearance of the country and its citizens.


## SKIN CLEARED

### By Simple Change in Food

It has been said by a physician that most diseases are the result of indigestion.

There's undoubtedly much truth in the statement, even to the cause of many unsightly eruptions, which many suppose can be removed by applying some remedy on the outside.

By changing her food a Kansas girl was relieved of an eczema which was a great annoyance to her. She writes:

"For five months I was suffering with an eruption on my face and hands which our doctor called eczema and which caused me a great deal of inconvenience. The suffering was almost unbearable.

"The medicine I took only gave me temporary relief. One day I happened to read somewhere that eczema was caused by indigestion. Then I read that many persons had been relieved of indigestion by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I decided to try it. I liked the taste of the food and was particularly pleased to notice that my digestion was improving and that the eruption was disappearing as if by magic. I had at last found, in this great food, something that reached my trouble.

"When I find a victim of this affliction I remember my own former suffering and advise a trial of Grape-Nuts food instead of medicines."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest**


# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, National organizer, has returned to her home in Los Angeles. Mrs. Blair will during the coming year have charge of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition for Southern California.

Since June, the Lambertville (N. J.) W. C. T. U. has placed sixty-five posters in churches, barber shops, stores, factories and nearby unionless towns, and has rented space for one year inside a moving picture theater.

The friends of Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., were concerned recently to hear of a serious accident of which she and her husband were the victims. The mishap was brought about by a runaway and at first it was feared might result disastrously, but we are pleased to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Vayhinger escaped without serious injury.

A report from Montana says that Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh on the return trip to her home in Portland, Oregon, from the National W. C. T. U. Convention, spent ten days in Montana doing splendid pioneer organization work. Her platform addresses created much enthusiasm.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W C. T. U., spent the Christmas season in Kemptville, Ontario, where she rendered valuable assistance in the local prohibition campaign being waged there. She addressed many meetings in Kemptville and surrounding villages, securing at one meeting two hundred pledge signers, some of whom had not previously been total abstainers. The local union gave an informal reception for Miss Slack which was most enjoyable. With the permission of their honored visitor the Kemptville union will in future be called the Agnes E Slack W. C. T. U. of Kemptville.

# Recent Medical Opinions and Findings Upon Alcohol

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

Madame von Wolfing of Paris, the well-known bacteriologist, reports that her observations show that alcohol produces the same reactions in the blood as are produced by the poisons of bacteria.

The Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene sent out some rules for mental health recently. In their statement it is said that the children of the intemperate are often imbecile, epileptic, and incompetent for the duties of our complex civilization. One rule is: "Teach children to avoid drugs and stimulants." (By stimulants they mean alcoholic liquors, but the word so used is incorrect, as alcoholic liquors are not stimulants, but depressants.)

Dr. Décsi of Hungary, in an address before a medical society of his country, said that more than one-third of the insanity of Hungary is caused by drink and syphilis. He suggested rules for checking the development of mental degeneracy, among them the following: "Immediate legislation for compulsory confinement of habitual drunkards who are the greatest propagators of lunatics and degenerates, and who should therefore be legally restrained from inflicting their own vice on other human beings. Prohibition of marriage by habitual drunkards. Care in the administration of alcohol to women as this very often makes the offspring a drunkard or a lunatic. Restriction of the liquor-trade."

During the Balkan war Austria had a considerable army in readiness for intervention if necessary. It was learned that whenever a period of endurance was required of the soldiers those who took no alcohol were much more fit for work than those who took it. In mountain climbing alcohol was distinctly detrimental to accurate stepping. It was noted also that total abstainers formed a negligible fraction among those soldiers who had to be punished for disorderly conduct, breach of discipline, etc. Total abstinence is frequent now in the rank and file of the army. The water supply not being good, the soldiers were taught that the old statement that alcohol makes bad water safe to drink is a dangerous error. The experiences obtained by the army authorities are likely to result in the entire elimination of alcoholic liquors as war rations.

Minkowski of Breslau in discussing gout at the International Congress on Physiotherapy said that the fundamental principle of the diet in this disease is to limit the supply of purin containing foods and drinks. He said that beer contains much purin matter; it contains in one liter as much uric acid as 100 grams of meat.

## GRESHAM'S INCREASED DRY MAJORITY

As the result of a vote standing 232 for to 188 against, Gresham, Oregon, has recently voted out the saloon. Mr. George F. Honey, who is among its leading citizens, has made persistent use of THE UNION SIGNAL as a sentiment-maker and an eye-opener in the prohibition campaigns carried on in his city. He reports in a recent letter that last year the wet majority was about the same as the dry majority this year. "Money may make the mayor go, but we know THE SIGNAL makes the saloons go," he comments.

## "HE CAN HAVE MY JOB"

This story is related by the president of the State Sunday School Association of South Dakota: In an Indiana town there were three churches and one saloon. The people decided to do all they could to vote the town dry at a coming election, and called a great mass meeting of the Christian people to map out a plan of campaign. A large crowd gathered and the subject was discussed pro and con by all in attendance. A very clear and concise plan of action was decided upon and an open siege inaugurated against the one citadel of the liquor traffic in the town. Just before adjournment there came down the aisle an elderly man; well dressed, even courtly in appearance and manner. He asked for the privilege of speaking a moment and the request was granted. Facing the audience, he said: "I do not have to tell many of the people here tonight who I am. Most of you recognize me as the saloonkeeper whose business you have planned to attack tonight. You see I'm an old man—this has been my occupation for years, and I know no other job. If you vote this town dry you will ruin an old man when he is at an age where he cannot possibly take up a new business. If you will withdraw your effort from this campaign, I'll promise to run a first-class saloon and observe every restriction of law. I promise it because I haven't any other job if you persist in your campaign and it terminates successfully." After the saloonkeeper had finished speaking and returned to his seat there came down the aisle a modest little woman, plainly dressed, who also asked to say a word. Her request was also granted. She said, "I do not have to tell you tonight who I am. You know me as the washerwoman of your village—the woman who does six washings and four ironings every week. I do this to support my children and keep up my home. I have to do it because my husband spends his earnings down at that man's saloon. Now if you Christian people will work so as to vote this town dry, thereby saving to our home and children the money that rightfully belongs there for its support I will be very glad to let this saloonkeeper have my job."

## LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Five)

to the use of ardent spirits than to any other source.

The liquor traffic is one of the greatest evils of the age, a constant menace to society, not alone from a moral standpoint, but from an economic one as well. The traffic has a most degrading effect upon the moral and physical condition of our race, has proved to be the leading incentive to crime, and *is doing more to disqualify men for self-government* than all other influences combined. There is no more potent factor in keeping up the necessity for asylums, penitentiaries and jails, and in producing pauperism and immorality throughout the entire country. All other evils together will not destroy a tithe of the number of human lives, nor produce the moral degradation of society or the pauperism and crime in the community or the destitution of families that will flow from liquor selling for the selfish end of private gain. Thinking men of this day largely concur in the opinion that the influence of the saloon and the idleness and vice of the multitude of its clientage united constitute the great peril to American institutions. Nothing but evil flows from this source.

*The Young Campaigners Song Folder*

IS READY

This folder contains words and music of the popular song,

**"The Children's Happy Hour"**

Sung so effectively at the great meetings recently held in Washington; also the words of two *new* songs adapted to familiar airs.

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents

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EVANSTON, :: :: ILLINOIS

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The best campaign document published. Tell your friends about it. Secure their subscriptions. Sixteen pages of live, up-to-date temperance news each month during the year for

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Cloth bound, $1.50, postpaid

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### BABIES AND BALLOTS

We have heard a great deal in this country to the general effect that the ballot and the babies cannot be made to "mix," so far as the women folks are concerned. In other words, that the women who are making the fight for equal rights, including the right of suffrage, are kept so busily engaged they have no time to devote to the care of babies.

As a matter of fact, this contention has such a reasonable sound and has been advanced with so much plausibility by those opposed to woman suffrage, that many have been prone to accept the idea that babies and the ballot don't go together and have turned against the movement for the enfranchisement of the millions of women of voting age in this country.

But along comes Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, who has a disconcerting habit of showing up the foolish arguments of mere men in matters where women's rights are concerned. Now, Miss Addams doesn't know anything about babies, but she knows a great deal about the right of men to the ballot—and she knows considerable history. And thereby hangs a tale. A few days ago some intrepid male of the sort who usually manage to "rush in where angels fear to tread," undertook to argue the ballots and babies proposition with Miss Addams when she called his attention to this fact: In New Zealand the women have enjoyed the right of suffrage for twenty-five years, and New Zealand's birth rate is the highest and her infant death rate the lowest of any country on the face of the globe. Of course, the mere man would continue to hold to his opinion, even in the face of such testimony, but the statistics satisfy Miss Addams.

And incidentally, the showing ought to be enough to convince any reasonable person that ballots and babies are not so incongruous as the politicians and the paragraphers and the epigramatists would have us believe.—*Shreveport (La.) Journal*

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

## At the Sign of the Question Mark

**Is it true that only the bad women would vote, or that their votes would outnumber those of good women who cared to vote?**

In California it is claimed that the women of immoral character, because of their disinclination to reveal their identity and residence, do not register and consequently lose their right to vote.

**Were the women of Colorado, as the liquor dealers assert, responsible for the failure to carry statewide prohibition?**

The women of Colorado did not have the power to make Colorado a dry state. There are about 58,000 more men voters in Colorado than there are women voters. The law failed of passage by a majority of only about one-third this number.

**Have women been successful as jurors?**

In his speech at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park, N. J., Mr. Daniel Poling said, "As to the sitting of women on juries they have from the beginning handed down the most vital judgments of the race." There have been instances in the courts to show that women offenders fear a jury of women more than a jury of men. One woman in Chicago promptly confessed her guilt when she found that she was to be tried by members of her own sex.

**If woman's sphere is the home, as the opponents of suffrage delight to assure us, what can be said in favor of suffrage?**

Women have been forced out of the home by economic conditions over which they had no control. They toil in work shops and factories underfed and overworked by the man who advocates the theory that woman's place is in the home. "It is to protect the home by protecting themselves that these workers outside the home (ten million of them, says Dean Sumner), whether yet conscious of the fact or not, need the ballot."

**Will the woman voter take away the jobs of the men?**

Political power for women will tend to establish equal wage standards, do away with man's present competition with cheap woman labor, increase man's industrial opportunities and so enable him to keep his woman folk in their own homes.

**Why do the liquor dealers fear the votes of the women?**

The National Forum of Butte, Montana, at the time the suffrage bill was pending in the legislature, said:

"There are some saloon men and brewers who are trying to deceive themselves by asserting that woman suffrage will not hurt the liquor business. This is a mistake. Why not admit right on the start that the votes of women will not be cast in favor of the saloon and brewery? In a very few of the larger cities of states where women vote, the cities have voted wet notwithstanding the fact that woman suffrage is in force, but in hundreds and hundreds of the small towns, villages, and even in some cities of considerable size, the woman vote has hit the saloon business hard. To vote the saloon out of business is one of the reasons why women are asking for the franchise."

Mrs. Florence D. Richards, in speaking of the delayed victory in Ohio in 1912, made the following statement: "It is significant to note that we lost because the brewers were so actively opposed to it. In the saloons were hung posters, declaring, 'If you give the women of Ohio the ballot, do you think they will be satisfied with the county option law? If you give the women the ballot it will not be a year before statewide prohibition will be secured.'"

### WHY?

"A prominent woman of Wisconsin, when she found that opposition to prohibition sprang mainly from the liquor people, asked the pertinent question, 'What is it in the liquor traffic that makes it fight against the ballot for women who are neither total abstainers nor prohibitionists?' She then proceeded to answer her own inquiry with the conclusion, 'There must be something radically wrong with the business that fears the ballot in the hands of such women.'

"'I think it would not be a bad stand for one to take politically, to be against anything that the liquor traffic wants, and for everything that it opposes. With woman suffrage prohibition can easily win. Without it, it will be a long, hard battle. So we exhort you to lend a helping hand.'"

HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child — whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic prineiples. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

## MISSOURI MEANDERINGS

Special Correspondence

The Missouri W. C. T. U. is alive to the issue of National Constitutional Prohibition and is following closely the plans outlined by the National W. C. T. U. Convention. Preparations are being made throughout the state to observe January 15, and already endorsements of the resolution are being sent in from every source.

Activity along every line is the word of the hour. Splendid mass meetings have been held in a number of the districts with Miss Roena E. Shaner, state vice-president, and Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president, as speakers.

Randolph district has paid its entire assessment of ten cents for each of the 276 members toward the campaign fund for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Dunklin district has instituted a system of competitive work for excellence in the various branches. Prize banners will be given. Competition in any sort of business is good.

St. Clair district will join in the general campaign for National Prohibition.

Friendship union, Phelps district, was challenged to a debate upon the question: "Resolved, That woman suffrage is not right and should not be adopted." The local president and an honorary member took the negative of this proposition and won the decision in favor of suffrage. This is fine educational work.

A good day's work was accomplished by the Eldorado Springs union not long ago. It distributed 134 Hobson speeches, 53 UNION SIGNALS, 58 *Woman's Journals*, 20 *Crusaders* and a few *Temperance Quarterlies* and *Missouri Counselors* during the teachers' and directors' institute held in that place.

The Atchinson district has set a good example. The district officers, accompanied by the Tarkio and Westboro unions, took their dinners and their "work" to Fairfax and spent the day. The "work" consisted of an institute and the organization of a new union.

A successful institute in St. Clair with a good attendance from other points in the district is reported. The main feature of the day was the discussion of suffrage. Franklin district pledges its support to the National Constitutional Prohibition campaign.

Mrs. L. O. Middleton has just completed a six weeks' tour through southeast Missouri. She began with the state teachers' convention in St. Louis, visited the schools in the districts and held conferences with the teachers and the boards of education. The subject of scientific temperance instruction was thoroughly presented.

Clifton Hill union is in a vigorous campaign enforcing the cigaret law. The union is standing solidly behind the movement and the "husbands" are standing solidly behind the union.

Appleton City union gave a buffet luncheon recently to celebrate the arrival of twelve new members. There were fifty guests at the party. In addition to the luncheon a program was given and an offering taken.

A severe storm did not decrease the size of the audience which attended the Jamesport matrons' silver medal contest. Mrs. DeMoss won the medal.

Clifton Heights union, St. Louis, celebrated the birthdays of four of its members by a program at the Christian church.

Mrs. Burger gave a glowing account of the World's and the National Conventions before the Moberly union. One hundred were in attendance.

Mrs. L. O. Middleton spoke at the Mt. Carmel union institute recently. One of the features of the meeting was the display of a beautifully crocheted banner bearing the motto, "For God and Home and Native Land." This banner is to be presented to the next state convention.

The union at Clark has placed the S. T. I. charts and the Manual in the public schools. In addition, a full set of the Ritchie series was given for reference work. Miss Christine Tinling's lessons were given to the primary room. The plans for National Constitutional Prohibition including the ten cent assessment, have been enthusiastically adopted.

## CONNECTICUT'S BUSY MONTHS

Special Correspondence

The two months following the National Convention have been busy ones with Connecticut's white ribbon women. Directly after the Asbury Park meeting Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers of Ohio came to Middlesex county for its convention at Chester. She presented the work of the Young People's Branch at Chester, Saybrook, Higganum, Kensington, Hartford and Newington. It goes without saying that her addresses were helpful and stimulating. Middlesex is a pretty lively county and we may look for results there in new Y. P. B.'s, especially as the county president has engaged Mrs. Powers for two weeks' work next summer. Middlesex county offered an honor star of pure gold to the one who would win ten new members during the year. New Haven county's annual convention was full of earnest endeavor and hopefulness. A new union was welcomed and several new members reported. Mrs. Buell gave a forceful address on "The Forward Movement of the W. C. T. U."

New London, Tolland and Windham counties held a tri-county conference at Willimantic at which it was decided to push the "Poster." When Mrs. Forbes bade the state convention good-bye, one of her recommendations was the poster exhibit, in which she believes very strongly. She urged their use wherever possible. One of Windham county's unions—Willimantic—has started a splendid enterprise. Rest and work rooms have been established. All kinds of toilet privileges are provided. Tea and coffee are furnished for a few pennies and women and girls are invited to bring their lunches and enjoy the rooms. An experienced dressmaker has charge as matron. She gives lessons in practical sewing and dressmaking three evenings each week. Physical culture is taught one evening each week. The rooms are attractive and "homey." The Willimantic union has also joined the poster brigade. Thompsonville union gave a reception to the public school teachers, school committee, and wives (or husbands) and the superintendent and his wife. It was a great success. The principal address was by Dr. B. F. Beardsley of Hartford. South Manchester has held a medal contest and Bridgeport reports a gain of sixteen members since the state convention. Many of the unions are maturing plans for aggressive work.

**Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.**

Willie, whose father was a candidate for office, ran into the house one day, according to the *Farm Journal*, and exclaimed:

"O mamma! Mr. Smith says papa's got the nomination. Is that worse than the measles?"

**A ROUGH SKIN**

depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For once only, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

## SENATOR WOULD PROTECT CHILDREN AND ANIMALS

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who is a physician as well as a legislator, in a letter read before the International Antivivisection Congress which met recently in Washington, D. C., made the statement that there is every reason to believe that in some hospitals pauper children were "inoculated with loathsome diseases to see the results that will follow." He protested against needless pain inflicted upon dumb animals by school children in experiments which have been made many times and for which there is absolutely no need. Thousands of celebrated physicians and surgeons, he declared, have said that vivisection is unnecessary. Among the speakers at this Congress were Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, Secretary William J. Bryan who represented President Wilson, and Ernest Thompson Seton.

We have a LIMITED NUMBER of the

**Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar for 1914**

which we offer at thirty cents each, four for $1.00.

This calendar has the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with a quotation from her which every white ribboner will want to memorize. A most attractive calendar, worked out in delicate sepia tints.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

**THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO**

The new poster ordered by the National Convention at Asbury Park

**IS READY**

This is a most striking poster, printed in red and black, size 28x42, printed on heavy paper. Price 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50. Printed on cloth, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents; one hundred, $10.50.

Post the public by posting this poster in every available corner in the country.

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Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

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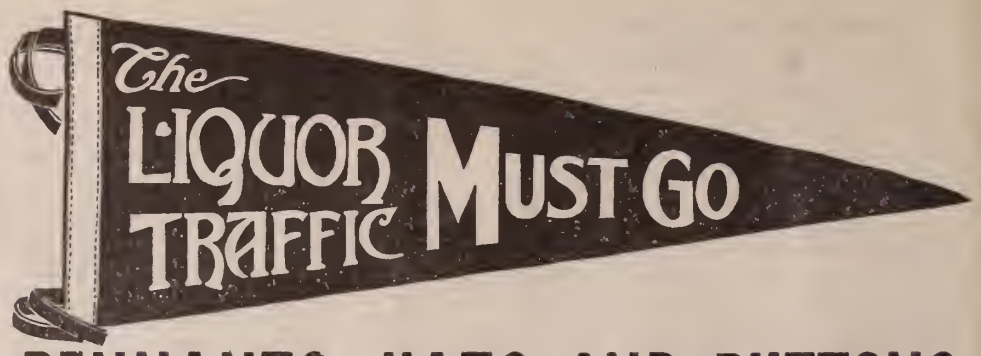


# PENNANTS, HATS AND BUTTONS

## *for* National Young Campaigners

ENLIST THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

ENLIST THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

ENLIST THE L. T. L. CHILDREN as Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition.

**Enthuse and interest the children and the parents at once are interested.**

Y. C. P. Song Folder, price, per 50, 20 cents; price, per 100, 35 cents.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The BUTTONS are red or blue, with letters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button ..... | $ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons..... | 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 hats, | 100 buttons..... | 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons..... | 130.00 |

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building Evanston, Illinois

### FRANCES WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND NUMBER

In the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will be given a program for use in the observance of Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day, with new and interesting material for carrying out the program. "Frances E. Willard, a Nineteenth Century Optimist," is the title of an article by one who knew Miss Willard very well. The question of National Constitutional Prohibition as related to foreign-speaking people, the Indian and colored population will be treated in illustrated articles by excellent writers.

### WISH IT WERE ONE HUNDRED TIMES LARGER

Enclosed find check for $50.25 for fifty yearly subscriptions and one Campaign subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL. I wish the amount I am sending were one hundred times what it is. We have a great paper. I wish every woman in Tennessee, and her neighbors as well, would take it and read it.

MRS. SILENA HOLMAN,
*President Tennessee W. C. T. U.*

### THE SIGNAL FOR SWEDISH PREACHERS

"At a regular meeting of the Scandinavian W. C. T. U.", writes Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson of Worcester, Mass., "it was unanimously decided to present our beloved National president with a Christmas gift of ten annual subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, instead of a birthday present March 1. These subscriptions are to go to eight Swedish pastors as a Christmas gift and as a token of appreciation of the help they have rendered this union. We are presenting to each pastor's wife an annual subscription to *Hvita Bandet*, and the same to the two secretaries for their splendid services.

### PENNSYLVANIA PASTOR LIKES OUR PAPER

"I read every number of THE UNION SIGNAL of 1913 and clipped everything I thought would be of future value to me," writes Rev. C. C. Mizener, pastor of the United Evangelical Church of New Columbia, Pa. "I think a great deal of your paper and of your work. We are living in a dry town and we give our local W. C. T. U. most of the credit for making it so. We are just entering on a no-license campaign for Union county. Since Judge Johnson has been president judge our county has reduced the number of licenses from sixteen to six, and we believe that if we can show the court that the county is in favor of no-license it will cut all licenses next March."

### THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

(Continued from Page Six)

anybody so beautiful as the young wife whose singing was, as he imagined, like that of the angels.

His first experience had been rather a strange one. He had not gone to the meeting with any good intent. Rather he had hoped to dispose of several bottles of moonshine and if he were successful had intended to send for more. But young Roycroft met him at the door and took his hand in a clasp which was so cordial that young Rowe could not get away. He had heard few kind words, poor boy, had seen little that was not sinful. "I'm glad to see you, sir, very glad," the preacher had declared. "Come in and help us with the singing."

Joe Rowe loved music. He had spent hours in trying to coax a tune from a small jewsharp and later learned to play on his banjo every melody known to the mountain folk. But he had never seen an organ. He followed the preacher into the house only because the young man still talked to him and still held his hand; he did not know how to get away. A girl sitting before a small box organ and surrounded by young folks had attracted his attention. Suddenly she struck the keys and the people began to sing. The effect upon Joe Rowe was so startling that if he had been able to, he would have jumped from the window. He almost glared at the young people and at the preacher, so overcome was he with emotion, but apparently no one noticed him. Joe listened intently as they began to sing:

"At the cross, at the cross,
Where I first saw the light."

Just as the young man was recovering his poise somewhat the minister had handed him a song book. Almost unconsciously he joined his voice with the others. "You will be such a help to us. Come again," the minister's wife had urged upon his departure for home.

### TRACING A CRIME TO ITS SOURCE

Citing the fact that with one exception every criminal case that had come before him at the last term of court had its origin traceable directly to the use of intoxicating liquor, Judge Frank M. Powers of Indiana imposed as one of the conditions on which he would suspend sentence that the prisoner disclose where he secured the intoxicating liquor which the evidence had shown was the primary cause of his downfall. As the community in which the court met was one in which the unrestricted sale of liquor had been prohibited by law, it is expected that the action of the judge will lead to the strict enforcement of the law and the infliction of the penalty upon the real criminal, the man who sold the liquor.

A little boy asked his father what is meant by a stag dinner.

"Why, a dinner where only men are present," replied the parent.

"Then a nation where only men represent, is that what is meant by stagnation?"—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 22, 1914 | No. 4


*Remember that only the golden rule of Christ can bring the golden age of man.*

*We shall never climb to Heaven by making it our life-long business to save ourselves.*

Frances E. Willard

*The mental and spiritual attitudes of good cheer and heavenly expectation alone claim, promote and capture victory.*

*There are two changeless sources of solid happiness, first the belief in God, second the habit of hard work toward useful ends.*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


A Nineteenth Century Optimist—Our Washington Letter—600,000 Bearers of Tidings—"The Stranger at Our Gates"—How the Foreigners Helped in the Campaign—Prohibition and the Foreign Vote—Program for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day—Training the Indian for Citizenship—Archbishop of New Orleans Favors National Constitutional Prohibition

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SHALL CONGRESS CHANGE DATE OF OPENING?—HELP THE KENYON RED LIGHT BILL BY LETTERS TO SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN—GRONNA HAWAIIAN BILL PENDING—ALASKA SEEKS PROTECTION FROM LIQUOR TRAFFIC—COLONEL GORGAS APPOINTED SURGEON GENERAL—DISTRICT OBSERVES NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DAY

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

There is a growing dissatisfaction among our national lawmakers over the opening of Congress according to Constitutional requirements, viz., the first Monday in December. In three weeks' time comes the holiday recess of ten days, or two weeks, or still longer, breaking in on the work already undertaken. A majority feel this to be unwise; that the opening of Congress soon after the holidays would be far better, but although year after year the question is discussed, as yet, nothing has been done. This year was unusual, in that Congress had been in session for eight months, and had well earned its vacation of three weeks. Now Senators and Congressmen are back, and with vigor taking up the work in hand. President Wilson, too, greatly benefited by his stay in the southland, has attacked the mountain of work awaiting him with accustomed attention to detail. Nothing escapes him; with painstaking care he goes to the bottom of all vexing problems. His Monday morning talks with reporters of the press of the nation, when, with the utmost frankness, he states his position on pending questions, is an innovation recognized by all as of inestimable value, not only to the press, but to the general public.

### Help the Kenyon Red Light Bill

Wednesday, January 21, there will be a hearing on the Kenyon Injunction and Abatement bill before the House District of Columbia Committee. That Washington is in sad need of legislation that will give us protection against the encroachment of the enemy, is well known. **We need the help of our friends in every state. Letters to members of Congress are very essential, not long epistles, but a few words asking Congressmen to help the passage of the Kenyon Red Light bill.**

In an interview yesterday with the chairman of a prominent committee, concerning the sad case of a young girl of sixteen years of age, who, on New Year's Eve, was lured to drink in one of the fashionable cafes of the city, he brought out the fact that unless the people demanded certain things of their Congressmen, they were not specially interested in the subject. If the people at home would let them know they are interested in certain bills and desirous to have them pass, they would look the measures up, and in most instances would vote in their favor.

### Write Your Members of Congress

Since the days of the Civil War a part of Washington in close proximity with the White House, and known as "The Division," has been given over largely to houses of ill fame. This has been, and is a shame and disgrace, but, as has been found in other cities, many of the houses rented for these vile purposes are owned by persons of respectability who receive large revenues therefrom. The Kenyon bill makes the owner or agent of any building used for such purpose guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and the furniture or other movable property can be seized and sold in payment of the costs of the action, and the house closed, with further penalties if the conditions are not met. *We want that good bill passed now*, and look to our friends to aid us. Send a few words to your members of Congress, addressing them at Washington, D. C.

**KENYON RED LIGHT BILL**

**Letters to members of Congress asking them to help the passage of the Kenyon Red Light bill are very essential at this time.**

According to a report just received by the National Geographic Society, the United States now has under its possession exactly 8,000 islands, supporting a population of ten millions, or more than the entire United States a century ago. It shows that when Porto Rico came under American possession fifteen years ago there was but one building in the islands erected for school purposes, while today there are 1,200, 175,000 children being enrolled in the public schools.

Hawaii, too, has been extremely prosperous since it came under the Stars and Stripes in 1900, and Alaska, which cost this government $7,500,000 (an expenditure that many believed to be unjustifiable), has produced in gold, silver, copper, fish and furs, since we purchased the territory from Russia, over $525,000,000.

### Alaskan Citizens Plead for Protection from Liquor Traffic

There came to my desk recently from Alaska most touching petitions signed by men and women nearly 300 in number, begging the United States government to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors in their midst. Such a cry for help from that far-away territory to this great, strong nation!

### Gronna Hawaiian Bill Pending

The Gronna Hawaiian bill now pending in Congress, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the beautiful islands, is still another cry for protection against this terrible evil.

### National Constitutional Prohibition Day Observed

January 15 was observed in Washington by an all-day meeting, held in the First Congregational Church, under the auspices of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Shelton, president of the District, presiding. Each half hour from ten a. m. until five p. m. was taken by a different leader. Clergymen of many different denominations were present all day and took an active part.

The District held its quarterly convention the past week, and a special collection amounting to $160 was taken to assist in the campaign for Constitutional Prohibition. The report of the treasurer showed the union to be clear of debt with money in the treasury.

Miss Janet Richards, speaking on woman's suffrage in relation to the liquor traffic, quoted a Wisconsin liquor organ as declaring that the liquor dealers felt that, should women be allowed to vote, the liquor traffic was doomed to defeat.

### Colonel Gorgas Appointed Surgeon-General

One of the most important offices which President Wilson has had to fill is that of Surgeon-General of the Army. Col. L. Mervin Maus and Col. W. C. Gorgas were the most prominent nominees. We all remember Colonel Maus as standing loyally for temperance, but aside from this, during his incumbency of the office of military surgeon of the Philippine Islands, he suppressed smallpox, and the bubonic plague, colonized the lepers, and established a health code for the islands. However, the morning paper announces that on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, Colonel Gorgas has received the nomination of the President to fill this important position. That Colonel Gorgas also is well qualified for the office has been demonstrated by his record. In charge of the Sanitary department in the Panama Canal Zone, he is credited with having made possible the building of the canal.

Secretary Bryan is again under criticism. Several members of the House, both Republicans and Democrats, urge an investigation concerning reports of the Secretary's non-interest in certain foreign policies, thus working contrary to the policy of the President. His friends declare that Mr. Bryan and President Wilson have worked shoulder to shoulder, and that the great work accomplished by this administration is largely due to the perfect understanding between these two men, upon whom rest such grave responsibilities. Many in Washington have been made to realize that Mr. Bryan is much more in the present administration than Secretary of State. Indeed, it is considered here that it is with Congress that Mr. Bryan has done the work that has made him so valuable to President Wilson. His stand on the temperance question also has been assailed.

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In reporting the great meetings held in Washington in December, the name of one state president was overlooked, that of Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard of Utah. Mrs. Shepard was in attendance at all the meetings, rendering valuable help in many ways, and winning many friends.

*Saturday, January 17, 1914*

# A NINETEENTH CENTURY OPTIMIST

MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Alhambra, Cal.

"*What went ye out for to see? A reed shaken with the wind?*" Yes, a slender curving reed which could bend and not break and had color, life, action.

Optimists are born, not made. Optimists are constructive; pessimists are destructive. Discoverers, inventors, great artists, reformers, are optimists. Columbus, Bunyan, Emerson, Dickens, Elizabeth Fry, Joan of Arc, Lincoln, Frances Willard, were optimists.

"*What went ye out for to see?*" A slender figure clothed in black, a bit of lace about the throat confined by a bar pin with the word "Mother" intaglioed upon it. Was that all? No, a mobile, cameo-like face, and hair glinting from brown to golden above radiant eyes of luminous blue. This was the material mantle which shrined an electric spirit whose humor and pathos illuminated her cogent logic.

So Frances Willard appeared to me in the year 1878, when she and some thirty other women, whom she had specially called, went down to Springfield, Illinois, to ask a favor of the legislature—a favor so simple that all the world might well marvel that it was not granted. It was that the women of Illinois of lawful age should be allowed to vote on the question of licensing the sale of liquor. Behind these women were the names of nearly 200,000 persons, secured in nine weeks. This great Home Protection Petition after its use there was sealed and placed in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society, "not to appear until the day of jubilee when women vote in Illinois." It is pertinent to inquire if the time has not arrived when this strip of cloth, nearly a quarter of a mile long, on which the 200,000 names are pasted, should be displayed in Chicago and perhaps carried about to women's campaign meetings?

### When Women Spoke and Men Wept

There were great hearings in the state house, where women spoke and *men* wept. I remember distinctly one lawmaker who sat on top of his desk and when a handkerchief failed him mopped his tears with the skirt of his coat. The day of redemption seemed nigh; but alas, as Miss Willard well said, "Chicago and Peoria are the foci of an ellipse in which our politicians move as in an orbit." The man who agreed to make the speech of presentation "heard from home" and remarked lugubriously, "If you women had votes and could reward them that stood by you and punish them as wouldn't your bill would be all right."

Our optimist for some weeks kept house in the state building with her little dinner pail, but if she ever looked discouragement in the face it was when she unlocked her heart all alone and whipped the cowardly thing back into submission. At that time she was president of the Illinois W. C. T. U. When she became president of the National Union larger waves rolled in upon her, but doubtless she cried with the Psalmist, "When my heart is overwhelmed lead me to the rock that is higher than I."

Could any one but a Christian optimist have endured the strain and kept heart and courage with such experiences as these:

"Came back to the city from my evening temperance meeting at——— Almost froze getting from the Lake Shore depot to my office. Did freeze indeed. No women on the street, everything stark and dead. * * Doctor discourages me in my work as much as she can and says 'a cheaper woman would do it just as well.' * * Large prayer meeting, twenty drinking men present, only four ladies."

Or, when, in 1876, having prayerfully resolved to announce from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union platform her allegiance to woman suffrage the presiding officer explained to the audience that Miss Willard represented only herself. "We have no mind to trail our skirts in the mire of politics." And as they left the church the then chieftain whispered to her, "You might have been

a leader in our National councils, but you have deliberately chosen to be only a scout."

Or, when speaking on the New York Chautauqua platform for the first time, a kind and brotherly bishop hastily retreated down the aisle pausing to explain to a mutual friend, "I can't bear to stay and see her gesturing like a man."

Or, in 1878, when she was a free lance, and listed with the Slayton lecture bureau "in an evil hour" she remarks, characterizing the experience ever after as "that abysmal epoch of three weeks." Hear her own words, "I think my manager was as glad to have me go as I was to say good-by, for I wouldn't raise my price ($25) even when double and three times that amount was offered for an option. 'No,' I replied, with reproving tone, 'a philanthropist can't afford to make money. It shall never be said that I charged more as I became more popular. I've set my price once for all and I'll never raise it and I'll never lay up money and I'll never be rich. Nobody shall ever bring that reproach upon me no matter how else I may fail.'"

Or, when away from home, she received a telegram saying, "Your brother Oliver died this morning—funeral Tuesday." It had been announced that she was to conduct a temperance prayer meeting that afternoon. The train time left her free to do it. She writes, "He would wish me to do this. And so I went and told the people all about it while we cried together, praying and talking of a better life which is an heavenly one."

### First Petition for National Constitutional Prohibition

Or, after the National W. C. T. U. Convention, held at Washington, D. C., in 1881, had promised one million names for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors, fermented and distilled, through lack of exact wording the promise was construed to mean only a memorial signed by the National officers and not a popular petition. Miss Willard said this was one of the two times in her life when she was "moved to bitter tears."

Or, when the two leading political parties, to whom a memorial was presented asking them to declare in favor of submitting to the people a National Constitutional Amendment for the prohibition of the liquor business, did not so much as mention temperance in their platforms. She realized a thousand times that "the world is full of rubs," but she was never heard to inveigh against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

There were many other disappointments beginning with her leavetaking of the Northwestern University, some of them too personal, too sacred to be named, for did she not call *all* white ribboners sisters, and were not our annual conventions just gatherings of "our folks" for whom she reserved her sweetest and most touching words and her most luminous optimistic sayings?

There were a thousand encouragements, too, of which it is not the province of this article to speak.

### An Idealist and a Prophet

Miss Willard was also an idealist. She saw things as they ought to be. Her mind easily passed from the "not to drink, not to sell" cry of the Crusaders, to the "not to sell, manufacture, transport, import, export for sale, intoxicating liquors" as set forth in Congressman Hobson's joint resolution. Even before the National W. C. T. U. was organized, she marched along the streets of Bloomington, Illinois, with other temperance women "under cover of the stars," feeling, as she writes, "as if we were marching to victory."

Immediately upon becoming President of the National Union, she took her stand upon the declaration of the Supreme Court of the United States whose words are now household words among our women. With her the goal was always National Prohibition as is testified to in her annual addresses and by the convention resolutions passed from time to time. From the first she was a John the Baptist preparing the way for that which will come to pass—universal prohibition. In the words of Dr. Little at the time Miss Willard passed away:

"Like all idealists in the history of social progress, she took little account of time, so that the results of future centuries seem as the stars do to the children of transparent skies, just above her head. And this immediateness of the heavenly vision made it possible for her to work and to tarry for it. She knew that it would surely come."

If a peasant in Cornwall could answer a young nobleman as to why no public houses were serving liquor, "My Lord, about a hundred years ago, a man named John Wesley came to these parts," may it not soon be that men may be able to say to one searching for that "which steals away the brains," "Sir, a Christian optimist and idealist named Frances Willard lived in this country in the nineteenth century, and she left her impress upon the twentieth century."

# 600,000 BEARERS OF TIDINGS

## MAKING PROHIBITION SENTIMENT FOR THE WORLD

MRS. MARY B. WILSON, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People

The United States government applies the term "alien" to all unnaturalized foreigners, and keeps records of many kinds regarding them and their doings. One record in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1913, says that 308,190 emigrant aliens, and 303,734 non-emigrant aliens, departed from the United States during the year. These two great numbers make a total of 611,924 aliens who left the United States last year for some other country, and each one had a story to tell,—each one was a "Bearer of Tidings."

Americans frequently inquire, "Why do all these foreigners come to America?" Would it not be profitable for us to inquire, "Why are all these people leaving America?" The answers to the latter question will show largely the nature of the tidings which these people are bearing to other nations.

Some are leaving to bring wife, children, sweetheart, parents or other relatives, to this land, thus completing the family; others have heard the call of distress from their native land, and have gone to take up arms in its defense; others are returning to take care of old or sick parents; others are going away for a visit, to spend the winter, or summer, as the case may be, to exhibit evidence of their prosperity to admiring friends and relatives, to get away from the "hard times in America"; still others are taking the long trip in order "to die at home." A small number go because they have not been successful in this great country, or because accident, sickness, or some other disaster has overtaken them, and made "America no good."

> **A convert to the cause of prohibition cannot rest until he has told the glad news in his own land, and more than once a whole village has been won to new, clean life through the intelligent, loving efforts of a returned traveler.**

The stories which may be called "good tidings" tell of good fortune, and describe in glowing terms the opportunities for work, the big wages, the changed clothing, the schools, the freedom of speech and press, the wealth of the country, the happy lot of the workmen, the possibilities of the new life. When the immigrant has been so fortunate as to come in contact with right-minded, big-hearted Americans, he goes back to his native land with new ideals of manliness, efficiency, independence, responsibilty, happiness, justice, government, culture, purity and religion. It is the joy of his life to tell his countrymen of the glories of America.

The stories which may be called "bad tidings," tell of bad luck, and describe in plain, well-deserved terms the poor houses; the congested sections; the unsanitary conditlons of streets, houses, factories, camps; the exploitation of both the foreign men and women by Americans; the injurious or dangerous occupations, without proper protection or warnings; the low wages and long hours; the poor, meager places of worship provided for them; the lack of interest shown in them by the average American, man or woman; the finger of scorn pointed at them, and the epithets of ridicule and derision so often applied to them. When the immigrant has been so unfortunate as to fail to keep up with the "American pace"; when he has fallen only under the influence of the padrone, the mere politician, the saloonkeeper, the conscienceless employer; when he has been the victim of injustice, greed or carelessness, then his life in America has not given him an enlarged vision of good, a stronger impulse towards right living and thinking, or a workable knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity as applied to daily conduct—his story is one of disappointment and woe.

But whether the story be good or bad, there are certain influences felt consciously or unconsciously by each returning foreigner. The journey has given him a broader view of life; the rubbing-up against other nationalities has taught him increased self-control, and quickened his intellect; the successful work for a living has created a spirit of independence, and awakened initiative; the sight of the good things enjoyed by others has developed a yearning for better things for himself; the progress he has made has revealed to him his own personality and possibilities.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# "THE STRANGER AT OUR GATES"

## W. C. T. U. WORK AT ELLIS ISLAND

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

Just Off the Steamer

Each year more than a million aliens, coming on nearly a thousand ships, land at the New York ports of entry. To meet them there are stationed at Ellis Island more than twenty-eight missionaries, most of whom speak various languages. Mrs. Athena Marmaroff, our W. C. T. U. missionary, who began her work on January 1, 1913, speaks the languages of the Balkan states, Miss Fransee of the Presbyterian church can converse in the Slavic language; others are familiar with the Italian, the German, and the Scandinavian tongues.

Every immigrant is subjected to a strict medical examination, showing that he is of sound mind and physically able to earn a living. He must also prove to the satisfaction of the officers that he has never been convicted of a crime and has in his possession at least $25 in money. Unmarried women coming alone, and married women unaccompanied by their husbands, as well as all who are either under age or very aged, must be met by friends or furnish an affidavit from a responsible party, guaranteeing that they will not become public charges for a year.

While many immigrants are able to meet these requirements and go directly from Ellis Island, a large number are detained for weeks and some even for months. While the missionaries can do much work among the new arrivals in the railroad rooms, their best opportunity is while the homesick strangers in a strange land are waiting in the detention rooms and at the hospital. The ability to speak several languages makes it possible for the missionaries to do much to aid and comfort these perplexed souls waiting for release.

There are lost baggage or tickets to be found, explanations to be made which save many from deportation, or secure a reversal of decisions, women whose children are in the hospital to be comforted, and misunderstandings explained.

Mrs. Marmaroff distributed last year, from January 1 to October 1, 39,350 leaflets, 2,631 papers, 290 Gospels, 14 barrels, and 25 packages of clothing. Her monthly reports are full of interest. She always wears her white ribbon badge, never fails to warn against the use of beer, wine, and other alcoholic drinks, or to tell the people of Jesus, the Christ.

American Citizens in the Making

The following excerpts from her monthly reports will show the varied character of her work, and of her ministry:

"It is interesting to go to Ellis Island and watch the people in different costumes come in, as they pass the medical examination, or down in the railroad rooms eating the food they buy on the way. You will see mothers with valises on their heads, carrying their small children

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# How the Foreigners Helped in the Campaign

MRS. ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

Many foreigners in Colorado are more responsive to the truth concerning alcohol and the liquor traffic, especially when presented in their own language, than the average, indifferent American citizen.

The best methods of reaching these people are by house-to-house visitation, literature and campaign speakers, using an interpreter when necessary. The most successful work in our statewide campaign was that done by the foreign-speaking evangelical ministers, who believe in and talk for prohibition. This was well illustrated by the results among the Mexicans. These people have a controlling vote in the three wet counties, all of which gave splendid majorities for the amendment. We were also fortunate in having a sympathetic woman who speaks Spanish visit the homes in this section and instruct and interest the people.

An Italian woman of great influence, after hearing a W. C. T. U. speaker, donned the white ribbon and became a power for total abstinence. Her hospitable home has become a center for prohibition activities and the many and frequent guests are now served with coffee, milk and cream, accompanied by "a word in season," instead of wine, brandy or beer, which used to be dispensed freely.

A community of Germans has been reached by a country union; many have been secured as members. These men and women did excellent work during the former campaign and at the polls. A large class of young people is now preparing for medal contests and the truth will be proclaimed in every available public meeting place for twenty miles around.

Almost a miracle has been wrought by a German-speaking pastor and his white ribbon wife, who are missionaries among the German-Russians. This woman heard the scientific facts about alcohol from the lips of Miss Christine Tinling and has given them to her people, using a German physiology as corroborative evidence. Every available truth from our papers is adapted to their needs and tactfully presented and the pastor as faithfully does his part. The harvest already includes sixteen active and two honorary members and forty-two pledged children.

# PROHIBITION AND THE FOREIGN VOTE

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST, President West Virginia W. C. T. U.

A very noticeable proportion of the large number of immigrants who are already in this country or who are constantly arriving to become American citizens comes from countries where the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors is almost three times as large as it is in the United States. This makes the question of prohibition and the foreign vote a problem of great moment to the temperance and prohibition forces.

During the past decade more than one million foreigners annually landed in this country. One-fifth of the increase in population from 1900 to 1910 was foreign born, and children born in America of these parents comprised another fifth.

The relation of the foreign vote to prohibition is forcefully presented in figures recently given out. These show that the population of the nine prohibition states is four per cent foreign born; that the population of the seventeen near-prohibition states is eight per cent; of the thirteen partially license states, eighteen per cent; while that of the nine license states is twenty-two per cent.

—Immigrants' Protective League

Group of Bulgarians, Prospective Voters Who Must Be Won for National Prohibition

### Public School a Help in Americanizing the Immigrant

Undoubtedly the chief agency in Americanizing the immigrant is the public school. Recognizing this fact, every opportunity to prohibitionize the immigrant through this agency should be seized upon. It is found that 57.8 per cent of the pupils in the public schools are children of foreign born parents. Even in the cities of New Orleans and Kansas City, where the percentage is lowest, 18 and 21 out of every one hundred, are of direct European parentage. The required teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools has been the largest factor in moulding the ideals of this "New America," and in proportion to the high standard of excellence and faithfulness maintained for the teaching of this subject has the problem been solved. Scientific temperance instruction should be so complete that the boys and girls upon leaving school shall be thoroughly indoctrinated with the vital truth that total abstinence from alcoholic liquors, which is the safe foundation for prohibition, is the only safe and sane law of life. The large number of foreigners whose votes are needed in the campaign for National Prohibition, and who have never been enrolled in our public schools, must be won to our side by enlisting them in local and state campaigns. We should expend more energy and time in this direction. With but few exceptions, perhaps, the proper, organized, systematic effort has not been put forth to reach this vote which has heretofore been almost wholly controlled by the liquor interests.

### Study How Best to Approach the Foreigner

To win these foreigners we must study the avenues of approach into their lives. The newspapers and periodicals they already have afford a splendid opportunity to do this. By materially increasing the circulation of these publications space in which to print prohibition facts is easily secured. Care should be used to furnish accurate statements, and the authorities quoted should, in large measure, be of their own nationalities. It is generally admitted that various countries of Europe excel us in certain methods of combating alcoholism. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts says, "Great Britain excels us in life insurance for abstainers; in alcohol-free hotels; in anti-alcohol activities of labor leaders, especially in Parliament; in the participation of mayors and other officials in anti-alcohol meetings; and in municipal posters warning the public against 'habitual use of wine, beer or spirits, even to an extent that would not produce drunkenness.' Germany excels us and all other lands in experimentation on alcohol by university professors; and also in the fact that Emperor William has outdone the heads of all other nations in his patriotic advocacy of total abstinence." Matter of this kind presented in attractive form through the foreigners' periodicals, through leaflets and striking posters in the original tongue and in good English translation, will certainly be fruitful in making sentiment for prohibition.

### Foreign Papers Willing to Use Prohibition Material

The material which was translated and localized for the columns of *L'Araldo* during the West Virginia campaign for prohibition and which bore directly on the state's problem, proved effective in winning votes. The paper was given very wide distribution among foreign voters. The translation into foreign tongues of a true West Virginia story teaching a

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

Joe Rowe could not forget. Sometimes, almost unconsciously, he sang the now familiar song, "At the Cross," and over and over again he thought of that wonderful being who had lived and died for man's good. Although Joe might never again hear the gospel, the young minister, who doubtless was not conscious of it, had implanted in the mind of the young man a desire to live differently; his burning words cursing liquor and its work had sunk deep into the heart of his hearer. Never again could Joe be enthusiastic over the life work of his ancestors. Anxiously, yet sorrowfully, he watched for the sign which meant for him a beginning of the fall work.

Joe's father had died the June before, thus making him the head of the house. He had left to him the care of a bed-ridden grandmother, an ailing mother and a feeble-minded brother. Moonshining was the son's only way of earning a living; moreover, there was Jim Nettle. Joe had needed money during his father's illness and had put his mark at the bottom of a printed sheet, at the time thinking little about it.

After his father's death Nettle had presented his claim and told young Rowe that the mortgage must be paid or it would be foreclosed and the family turned out of doors. After much parleying Nettle had finally agreed to wait five years and take half the distillery's output. Of all these things Joe was thinking as he sat beside the door.

"When you going ter begin, Joe," whined the grandmother suddenly. "I want some flannel but I ain't a cent to git it with."

"Yes, when you going ter begin, Joe. I've got to have powder and shot er I cayn't kill nothing!" wailed the brother.

"I need"—began his mother, but Joe sprang to his feet and as if pursued, took to his heels and fled down the passage which led to the still. As he entered the dark, damp old place, he thought it had never seemed more hideous. Shuddering, he covered his eyes, for he almost fancied that the jeering faces of all the dead and gone Rowes were leering at him from behind the barrels and casks and boxes.

"Don't see how we'd make a living any other way!" Joe said to himself apologetically.

Days went by. As brightly as in the springtime the cross, bathed in the rays of the sun, shone serenely from the mountain top. Day in and day out Joe watched it while Nettle raved and threatened. "We'll be turned out doors. I don't wanta leave the old place," wailed the grandmother. Oh, Joey, won't you try?" Joe doggedly refused.

One day a big picnic dinner was held on the school house grounds. The entire neighborhood, with the exception of the elder Rowes, was in attendance. A band from a nearby mountain college furnished music and three professors, friends of the minister, were on the program.

The young preacher told them the story of the Rowes and the result was that just after dinner he and his friends strolled off up the trail and after many attempts scaled the heights which led to the cross. "I can not understand why the sign has failed this year of all years!" exclaimed Mr. Roycroft, when the three, breathless after their strenuous climb, sank down upon the ground. "The mountaineers declare it is the first time in fifty years. Some of them are superstitious enough to believe that it is a visitation of the Great Spirit who wishes to rid the community of the curse of moonshine."

The professor of geology smiled as he adjusted his spectacles. "It is a good thing for you to let them think so!" he said, "but there is a reason for this as there is for all other freaks of nature. This has been a very dry fall, you know. You may have noticed, also, that there have been no electrical displays; the clouds hang low and are not heavily charged. Were the natural conditions complied with, the water and electricity together would act upon the surface of the rock, of which the cross is composed, and temporarily make it pure white. The sign of the Rowes is the result of a natural cause. Were the rains to come today, with lightning and thunder, the change would be almost instantaneous. The clouds are gathering now. Who knows what may happen!"

"Let's hurry into the valley," warned the minister.

The clouds had gathered rapidly while the friends talked. When they again reached the picnic grounds great masses of black inky vapor were piled about the mountain tops. Lightning began to play about the peaks and thunder rolled so terrifically that the children crept into their mothers' arms as chicken fly to the mother hen for protection. With a roar and a swirl of wind the flood of rain came down. It was as dark as night. As many as could crowd into the school house did so while the others lingered on the porch. While the watchers with hands clasped and hearts beating rapidly scanned the heavens there suddenly came a great crash which seemed as if it would rend the earth in twain. The lightning flashed making the earth as bright as day, and those in the doorway suddenly saw something which made their hearts beat almost as rapidly as did Joe Rowe's. Outlined by the electricity and plainly shining out from its inky surroundings was the tall form of the cross, now snow white.

"The cross! The cross!" the people cried. Joe Rowe sank to his knees and bowed his head. As the rain continued to fall in torrents and the throng waited, a man, riding a coal black horse, dashed up to the school house. He had lost his hat; his inky locks were dripping with rain; his eyes blazed. He spied the kneeling Joe and rode directly to him.

"Get up, you laggard," he shouted, "you've no more excuse to put off your work. Jump behind me on this horse and get you to the still. Hurry! Hurry! We must get that mash to boiling!"

Joe Rowe did not answer. "Come!" commanded Nettle, seizing the young man by the shoulder, "you've dallied long enough. You'll get to brewing or I'll know the reason why!"

Joe Rowe rose slowly and straightened himself. Mountaineers afterward declared that for the moment he was given the gift of many tongues for never before had they heard him speak so eloquently on any subject. "I'll get to work or tell you the reason why?" he repeated thoughtfully, "I will never work in the still again"—

"What?" screamed Nettle angrily. "Don't you tell me that!"

"If you will be quiet I will tell you why," continued young Rowe, fixing his mellow brown eyes upon the gleaming cross. "All these years I have made moonshine because I didn't know any better. I did not know that I and the liquor were responsible for the murders, the fights, the misery of Cow Bell Hollow and Big Hill. My father taught me my occupation and I thought nothing about the consequences. A few months ago I learned to sing—" Joe Rowe raised his head and sang a single line,

"At the cross, at the cross, where I first saw the *light*."

People were amazed at the marvelous beauty of the voice. "When I went back to my work I sang these words and thought of what that man over there said." Joe nodded toward Roycroft. "After awhile I realized what I was doing and where I was going to end and though I watched the cross for the sign I really hoped that the time for making moonshine would never come.

"I thought so, you rascal!" shrieked Nettle, "but you're not going to get out of making that liquor."

"I never knew I was a coward, but I see now that I was!" said Rowe slowly. "I thought if the sign didn't come it would release me from doing something I have found out is wrong, but today when that beautiful thing flashed out on the mountain top, the thought came into my mind that I must dare to tell my feelings and try to undo some of the damage I've done. I've seen the *Light*, Jim Nettle, the gospel *Light* that the song tells about and I'm going to follow it, so help me God and so long as I live I'll never make or sell another drop of moonshine, not if I die for it!"

There was a sudden crack of a revolver, but when the smoke cleared away, it was not Joe Rowe who was the sufferer. Two revenue officers, smiling broadly, were pinioning Jim Nettle's arms. The people heard one of them saying, "Not so fast, my hearty. You'd have liked to do away with that young fellow, but I was a little too quick for you. I've two little scores to settle with you. In the first place you haven't a shadow of a claim on the Rowe place, your mortgage was as false as the counterfeit money you've been giving that boy to pass. We've been tracking it for months and we've just traced it to *you* instead of to him. We've found your plant and enough evidence to convict you on several charges. I am glad you have got your eyes open, boy. From now on you can live your life in the way which pleases you best. Come on, sir!"

The astonished crowd stood perfectly quiet while the revenue officers marched their prisoner to his horse. A moment later they themselves mounted and clattered away through the rain which was now falling softly.

"Glo-ry!" suddenly cried a reverent voice and the people turned to see Joe Rowe, his face turned toward the cross. He seemed unconscious of the eyes gaping at them. His hands were clasped and his face was radiant, as he sang as if inspired:

"At the cross, at the cross, where I first saw the Light,
And the burden from my heart rolled away,
It was there by faith I received the light
And now I'll be happy all the day."

"And may the Lord add his blessing!" breathed Mr. Roycroft, thankfully. "Glory! Glory!" shouted the people.

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# The Children's Friend—The Lady of the Statue

Have you ever been in the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, where President Wilson lives? If you *have* visited this noted city, you will remember the Capitol building, in which is the beautiful room called Statuary Hall. It is located directly under the dome of the Capitol and around its walls are large statues in marble of many of the famous men of the nation. By the side of George Washington, the father of his country, stands the statue of the children's friend, Frances E. Willard.

Perhaps you are wondering why she is called the children's friend, and how it happens that her statue should be chosen to stand in this historic place? So dearly did Frances E. Willard love not only the children but older people, that she could not bear to see them suffer, and when as a young woman she discovered that the making and selling of strong drink brought sorrow and hardship to thousands of fathers and mothers and sons and daughters, she determined to dedicate her life to freeing America from the liquor traffic. For many years as the head of a great army of Christian women, called the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she led in a crusade against the traffic in drink, and because of her great devotion to the cause, she was loved by men, women and children all over this great land. This was the reason that the state of Illinois, where she spent her girlhood and young womanhood, voted to place her statue in Statuary Hall, where each of the forty-eight states of the union are given the privilege of placing the statues of two of their most honored citizens.

Birthplace of Frances E. Willard, Churchville, N. Y.

At the time the statue was placed in the hall, an impressive ceremony took place. The public school children and the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Washington marched in a long procession past the statue, and at its base each child laid a flower as a tribute to the great woman, the children's friend, and "the uncrowned queen of purity and temperance."

# FRED'S DULLED TOOLS

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

"Wouldn't you like a boy to take care of your fire, sweep, dust and, perhaps, do errands for you after school and on Saturdays?" asked Fred Dyson as he stood on the threshold of Mr. Hiram Briggs' law office.

Mr. Briggs faced the door as he heard the question. "Perhaps so," he replied. "Come in and we will talk it over. Who told you to apply for the place?"

"Nobody. I knew you could not get an office in the Hartley building because all the rooms were taken when you moved here this fall, and I knew this building was heated with stoves, so I thought you would need help," was the answer.

Mr. Briggs felt drawn to a boy who had thus reasoned the matter out by himself, and as he had been his own office-boy for three weeks and needed help, he engaged him to begin work the next day.

Fred went home delighted with the prospect of earning two dollars a week. "I think I shall be able to get a bicycle next summer," he told his mother.

"You must not count on it too much until you see if you can fill the place," she reminded him.

Fred smiled with a superior air. "It is easy enough to keep a place as office-boy," he asserted. "I am sure I can please Mr. Briggs."

Fred did not go to the office in the morning as there was always little time before school. He filled up the stove, emptied the ashes, swept, dusted, and did all his work evenings. One evening he neglected to pull out the check damper and the fire was burned out in the morning. Other things were left undone that Mr. Briggs told him about in a kind way, but the boy still forgot. One cold morning, because the damper was forgotten, the fire was out again, and the plants in the window were limp and lifeless. Mr. Briggs was sorry because he had loved and cared for the plants, which came from his boyhood home and had been his mother's gift when the home was sold.

"I find I must let you go on Saturday, Fred," was Mr. Briggs' announcement when the boy came to his work that evening. "You are not reliable enough for me."

"Why I have been here every day," said the astonished lad.

"Yes, I know that you have been here," replied his employer, "but you do not keep your tools sharp and in good working order."

"I don't use any tools," said Fred quickly.

"I do not mean an ax, hammer or saw," replied Mr. Briggs with a quiet smile. "I mean your brain, nerves and muscles. You use too many of these," and he lifted a cigaret stub from his desk. "Fred, I wish I had kept count of the stubs I have found in the office since you came to work for me."

There was a peculiar look on the boy's face. "I never called my brain, nerves and muscles my tools," he said at last.

"They are the tools that are given you to work with to make a success of life," replied Mr. Briggs earnestly. "You are dulling your brain, shattering your nerves and weakening your muscles by constantly smoking cigarets. The fact that you forget so many things shows that your brain is not alert. That is the reason that my fire has been out and my errands forgotten so often. Your yellow skin shows that you are slowly poisoning yourself with cigarets. I am sorry that I must let you go, but the fault is your own. If you do not keep yourself fit for work, you cannot blame anybody for not employing you. Your success or failure in life will depend on how bright you keep your tools, and yours are dulled already. You are young, and if you try hard enough you can overcome this habit. It lies with you to say whether you will control yourself or be controlled by the little cigaret. Do you believe what I say is true?"

"Yes, sir," stammered Fred, "my mother says the same thing."

"Then take our advice and quit smoking cigarets," and Mr. Briggs laid a kindly hand on Fred's shoulder. "I am sorry but I will have to get another boy. Before you try a second position, give up this habit and get the poison out of your system. Even an office-boy must be able to take some responsibility, and not be forgetful," and he turned to his desk.

That evening at supper, with a very sober face, Fred told his mother of the loss of his place. "It isn't so easy to be an office-boy, after all," he confessed. "I see now that if I ever expect to be a lawyer like Mr. Briggs, and I want to be, I will have to quit smoking cigarets."

"Cigaret smoking keeps any boy from making the best kind of a man, and doing the best work," agreed his mother.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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## JANUARY 15 MEETINGS

As we go to press, reports of enthusiastic meetings held in every section of the country are being received. The interest in these meetings of not only white ribboners, but the Christian men and women of the nation is evidenced by the hundreds of resolutions of indorsement of the Hobson amendment which are now on file at National Headquarters. A report of many of the meetings will appear in next week's paper. If action has not already been taken by the churches and influential organizations of your community, now is the time to present the resolution. Use the form given at top of page 9. In filling it out, please be careful to give not only the name of the society adopting the resolution but also the number of people represented.

## OUR COVER PAGE

The picture of Frances E. Willard used this week on the cover page is a reproduction of one hanging in the reception room of National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. It has never before been used in THE UNION SIGNAL, and has only recently appeared in the form of a posteard, for sale by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill.

## THE CRY FROM ACROSS THE WATER

No more eloquent plea was made for a "prohibition nation in 1920" than that voiced at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention by a representative from Scotland who pleaded that America be made a safe place for the "laddies and lassies we are sending over to you." We have placed in our New York harbor, so that all the nations of the world may see it, the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, thus advertising America as a "land of opportunity." What inconsistency to tolerate and legalize in this "land of promise" an institution that is known the world over to be engaged in a business that tempts men to indulge in habits which close to them all the opportunities—the "open doors" of success and advancement in every line of endeavor.

## WINNING THE FOREIGN VOTE

The winning of the foreign vote in our prohibition campaigns is not only advisable but absolutely necessary in order to insure success. The emphasis placed by the liquor interests upon this important factor in our political life is well set forth in an article in the January *Century Magazine*, "Immigrants in Politics," by Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross. He says:

"The saloon is often an independent swayer of the foreign vote. The saloonkeeper is interested in fighting all legal regulation of his own business, and of other businesses—gambling, dance-halls, and prostitution—which stimulate drinking. If blue laws are on the statute books, these interests may combine to seat in the mayor's chair a man pledged not to enforce them. Even if the saloonkeeper has no political ax of his own to grind, his masters, the brewers, will insist that he get out the vote for the benefit of themselves or their friends. Since liberal *plying with beer is a standard means of getting out the foreign vote*, the immigrant saloonkeeper is obliged to become the debaucher and betrayer of his fellow-countrymen. In Chicago the worthy Germans and Bohemians are marshaled in the United Societies, ostensibly social organizations along nationality lines, but really the machinery through which the brewers and liquor dealers may sway a foreign-born vote not only in defense of liquor, but also in defense of other corrupt and affiliated interests."

It goes without saying that in order to win the vote of the aliens for civic rightcousness, we must ply them with ideas and convictions before the "plying with beer" process begins. A most excellent way in which to do that is through enlisting the interest of the wives and mothers of the foreigners, who are sometimes more amenable to prohibition ideas than are the men.

## IMPORTANT!

Owing to unavoidable delay at the mill, the National W. C. T. U. has been unable to fill orders for cloth posters as promptly as promised. This it deeply regrets and assures all who have placed orders, that they will be filled at the earliest possible moment.

# Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

One day during the Maine campaign an astute business man greatly interested in the campaign remarked that he never realized the value of organization as he did at the beginning of the campaign, adding that while the temperance men were beginning to plan their part of the work the W. C. T. U. touched the button and immediately the organized W. C. T. U. forces were in action all over the state. This illustrates the importance of extending the organization work of the W. C. T. U., and the necessity of a local union in every community in every state. Many states are able to do this work without any outside financial help, while other states not so fortunately situated must have aid from the National W. C. T. U. To be able to furnish such aid was one of the chief reasons for instituting the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. This year, of all years, it is necessary to increase the number of local unions, and to greatly add to the membership of the unions already existing. Every union should respond as never before to the call for the observance of the day set apart in grateful memory of Frances E. Willard—the greatest organizer of moral forces the world has ever known. Not only local unions, but friends of the temperance cause, should make an offering to help the National W. C. T. U. in prosecuting its great work, never so great as at the present time. There is an increasing demand for help for immigrants, for foreign speaking people, and for work among the colored people, and we must meet this demand. No organization in the world does so much work with so little money as does the W. C. T. U. Let us ask for more and we shall receive more. I verily believe that the report regarding the Memorial Fund as it will be given at the Atlanta Convention next November will reveal that each state has promptly and loyally co-operated in making the Memorial Fund for 1914 larger than that of any previous year.

# FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY PROGRAM

**The observance of this day should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of Frances E. Willard, but should win thousands of new members and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests articles which may be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material.—Editor.**

*Singing*—Crusade Hymn
*Scripture Reading*—Crusade Psalm
*Roll Call*—Responses by quotations from Miss Willard
*Reading*—"Frances E. Willard, a Nineteenth Century Optimist"
*Short Talk*—"Frances E. Willard Yet Speaketh Through the Memorial Fund"
*Singing*—"White Ribbon Rally Song"
*Reading*—"How the Foreigners Helped in Colorado"
*Quiz* on the Memorial Fund
*Reading*—"The Stranger at Our Gates"
*Special Music*
*Reading*—"600,000 Bearers of Tidings or Making Prohibition Sentiment for the World"
*Reading*—"The White Map and the Colored People"
*Reading*—"Training the Indian for Citizenship"
*Offering* for the Memorial Fund
*Singing*—"Some Glad Day"
*Temperance Doxology*

# RESOLUTION

**SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:**

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.**

**Adopted by ..... representing.....people,**
**.....191 .....**
**(Signature of president or chairman)**
**City..... State.....**

**(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)**

## Archbishop Blenk of the Roman Catholic Church Endorses Resolution and Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition

Reports have been received from the leaders of the W. C. T. U. of New Orleans to the effect that Archbishop James H. Blenk of the Archdiocese of New Orleans has heartily endorsed the Hobson resolution and the W. C. T. U. plans. The president and corresponding secretary of the New Orleans W. C. T. U. called upon the Archbishop and requested his co-operation in a day of fasting and prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition, giving him the National plans and joint resolution. After expressing his sympathy with the effort he consented to ask the churches of his diocese to observe the day and gave his sanction to the sending of circular letters to the priests asking for the adoption by their churches of the Hobson resolution. The archdiocese of New Orleans covers a territory of over 23,000 square miles.

# Among the States

It is expected that approximately 300 towns and cities of Illinois will vote on the question of outlawing the liquor traffic at the April election. The decision of the supreme court of the state on the constitutionality of the woman suffrage law is being anxiously awaited as the women's vote will be an important factor in these elections.

The May-Mott-Lewis bill, providing that whisky shall not be shipped into Mississippi (nor delivered) in quantities of more than a gallon and then only on affidavit of a physician that it is needed for medicinal purposes, passed the lower house of the Mississippi legislature January 7 by a vote of 91 to 29.

Insisting that neither statewide nor nationwide prohibition was an issue in the senatorial campaign in Alabama, Congressman Oscar W. Underwood characterized Captain Hobson as a "political crusader," who was blind to everything except one issue. Mr. Underwood is reported to have said, "I want everyone to understood once and for all how I stand on the question of national prohibition. I am not going to vote for nationwide prohibition because I believe in local self-government."

Arkansas is still to a large extent prohibition territory, as a result of the Going law under whose provisions all the saloons of the state went out of business on January 1. While a few towns have been granted licenses on the petitions submitted, it is not expected that any large number will be able to meet the requirements of the law. *Mida's Criterion* in its last issue admits, "In some cities and towns the retirement of the saloon will be permanent, and it will require weeks and perhaps months before the county judges will be able to make a decision on the petitions. As the law specifies that no license can be issued until the court passes favorably upon the petitions the saloons must close until such decision is rendered."

### TORONTO WOMEN TO VOTE

By a vote of nearly three to one, at a recent election in Toronto, Canada, married women were given the franchise rights which formerly had been allowed only to widows or unmarried women owning property in the city.

### CANADA WANTS PROHIBITION BY 1920

A resolution favoring prohibition for the Dominion by 1920 was presented to a large gathering at the first meeting in 1914 of the Toronto Presbytery. It was submitted by Rev. W. S. McTavish of the Dominion Alliance and urges co-operation with the movement already under way for National Prohibition in the United States, declaring that a campaign in Canada and the United States, conducted along the same lines with the same end in view, would attract attention, cause interest and arouse enthusiasm. Mr. McTavish calls attention to the fact that the liquor traffic, if permitted in Canada after being outlawed in the United States, will be a continual menace to law enforcement in the latter country.

The Presbytery expressed its willingness to co-operate with other churches and temperance organizations with this end in view, and the resolution will be given further consideration at the February meeting.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

### PROPHETIC WORDS OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

When we began the delicate, difficult and dangerous operation of dissecting the alcohol nerve from the body politic, we did not realize the intricacy of the undertaking, nor the distances that must be traversed by the scalpel of investigation and research. One thought, sentiment and purpose animated those saintly "Praying Bands," whose name will never die out from human history: "Brothers, we beg of you not to drink, and not to sell!" This was the single wailing note of these moral Paganinis, playing on one string. It caught the universal ear and set the key of that mighty orchestra, organized with so much toil and hardship, in which the tender and exalted strain of the Crusade violin still soars aloft, but upborne now by the clanging cornets of science, the deep trombones of legislation, and the thunderous drums of politics and parties.

We are told that "public sentiment requires saloons, and the votes prove it." We are willing to abide by that test when the votes are counted. But we claim that no public sentiment is actual that does not express the voice of the home as well as of the street. What would be thought of the assessor who should ignore women in making up his estimates; of the policeman who should count them out when he made arrests; of the judge who should declare their sphere so different, the dear, delightful creatures, that penalties and prisons were not for them? Upon that score, however, we have nothing to complain of! There our rights have been most clearly recognized. But when we, the people of these United States, come to speak with that ballot which is the tongue of time, where are we then?

There is no doubt but that the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes will, in the future, be largely based on the harm they bring to the people who never drink them. For the liquor traffic is an assault upon the non-drinker. This claim, always virtually put forth by temperance people, needs the emphasis of constant reiteration. We hold that it is the harm that drinking does to the man who does not drink which gives the non-drinker the right to prevent the drinker from doing him that harm. Prohibition is self-protection, and is based on the elementary rights of civilized man.

The temperance cause started out well-nigh alone, but mighty forces have joined us in the long march. We are now in the midst of the Waterloo battle, and in the providence of God the temperance army will not have to fight that out all by itself. For Science has come up with its glittering contingent, political economy deploys its legions, the woman question brings an Amazonian army upon the field, and the stout ranks of labor stretch away as far as the eye can reach. As in the old Waterloo against Napoleon, so now against the Napoleon of the liquor traffic, no force is adequate except the "allied forces."

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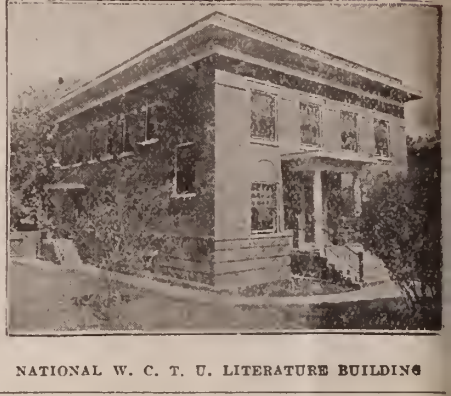

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*

FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

How our hearts were stirred within us as the plans for National Constitutional Prohibition were formulated and adopted at the National Convention at Asbury Park, and later by the great temperance demonstration at Washington, D. C. We realize that the war of the ages is on. Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11 and 15 of the Plans come under this, the campaign department of work, and should be so reported. We should urge sending the letters to pastors; holding public meetings; sending offerings to the National W. C. T. U. Campaign Fund; and securing endorsements of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition. Aggressive campaigns should be waged to elect to Congress and the legislatures men who will declare themselves in favor of Constitutional Prohibition. It is important that we have the necessary three-fourths of the states to ratify.

Every local union should appoint a superintendent to urge and report this work.

Thousands of small posters and larger ones, that can be read as one passes on railroad or trolley line, should be posted from coast to coast, to help in this campaign of education, that must be waged, for all agree that it is the need of the hour. Who shall do it? From moral, economic, social and body politic viewpoints, the *rank and file* in every local union must utilize pulpit, press, platform, posters, placards, etc. The victory depends on you and me.

The success of any war for a righteous cause depends upon the efficiency with which its soldiers go forth to battle, and that we may serve intelligently we should study our laws, our civil government. Send for department quiz, "Outline of Study," helpful for study of temperance and reform laws; "Individual Responsibility for Law Enforcement," "Christian Citizenship Institute Program," all now 30 cents per 100. A new leaflet, "What is the Harm in Gambling," and seven others will be ready to be sent out in the next ten days. Price from 15 cents to 30 cents per 100. Send 10 cents for package of twenty leaflets.

We should sow campaign literature and use everywhere the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. It contains just the ammunition needed in our campaigns.

The plan of work will be sent to every state superintendent in quantity for every union, on receipt of card stating number needed. Each will also receive copies of annual report of work in this department.

Prizes: First, for the state securing the largest number of reports according to number of unions in state. Second, best poster work. Third and fourth, to county and local unions for best all round reports of work done.

And so let us on to victory for National Constitutional Prohibition.

"Do something; do it now!"

---

"One shall put ten thousand to flight
When that one is armed with the weapon of right."

*Central City, Neb.*

## CURFEW AND WOMEN OFFICERS

MARY E. BROWN

Some very encouraging letters in response to those sent out by the National superintendent of this department have been received from state presidents. We trust that in every state where no superintendent has been appointed, the importance of the work will be placed before the mid-year executive committee meeting and the right woman found for the position.

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, policewoman of Los Angeles, has more than once taken leave of absence for many weeks that she might speak before the club women of various cities concerning the work, and the clubs have been quick to see and appreciate the work of women police officers. Are our W. C. T. U. women evincing a like degree of interest and are they equally active in the appointment of women officers? Evidently the policewoman has come to stay. Not only women have realized her value, but men are now seeing that her work is needed.

A noticeable feature of the demand for more efficient service from public officers of all ranks is seen in the passing of the old-time policeman with his burly figure, red face, and predisposition to graft. The up-to-date police department is composed of intelligent, clear-eyed, earnest men and one or more refined, capable, Christian women whose hearts take in the wayward boys and girls. The chief of police of Los Angeles gave as his reason for approving the appointment of women to the police force that they "increase the efficiency of the department."

In view of these facts the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should put forth special efforts looking to the appointment of women police officers, for if Christian women be not selected for these positions the results will be far from satisfactory. Let us set this as our standard of accomplishment for the year: To reach the mayor and city council of every town of five thousand or more inhabitants with a request for the appointment of one or more women to the police force of the city. This can easily be done if each state superintendent, or the state corresponding secretary (where there is no superintendent) will write to the local unions of such towns and cities urging them to formulate and present the request.

Closely akin to the policewoman is the curfew ordinance, for women are interested in everything pertaining to the protection of young people. The policewoman naturally looks after the enforcement of the curfew law. Send for literature and distribute it among the people. Talk for the ordinance, work for the ordinance, and keep on asking till action is secured. Then enforce the measure.

Send to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., or to the address of the National superintendent given below, for the following leaflets: Plan of Work, 50 cents; How to Secure Woman Officers, 40 cents; Lure of the Streets, 50 cents; Beneficial Results of Curfew, 50 cents; Leaves from a Policewoman's Notebook, 40 cents; Dangers of the Streets, 50 cents; Objections Answered, 25 cents; A Score of Reasons, 40 cents.

*12 Triangle Bldg., Seattle, Wash.*

## NOTICE!

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, desires all state superintendents of her department to send to her, without delay, their names and addresses. Mrs. Thacher's new address is 1627 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

## SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

Systematic thrift teaching by means of the school savings banks in the public schools is no longer the thought of a few philanthropists. It is gaining hold on educators and thinking people everywhere. It has been proven to them that habits of economy and freedom from the excesses of appetite that come from the foolish expenditure of small amounts of money by children are of great value in the formation of character, just as it came to us that the training of the boys and girls to clean, self-responsible lives through saving their pennies for useful purposes is the forerunner of temperance and prohibition.

The savings of 234,889 scholars in the schools of the United States, of which we have record, are over $5,428,013.96, and the school savings banks system is in some schools in thirty-two states.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign, Formulated and Unanimously Adopted by the Fortieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at Asbury Park, New Jersey, November 1, 1913

1. The December issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers shall be made a campaign edition, the first page to be devoted to the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the joint resolution of Congressman Hobson, with other matter pertaining to the campaign.

2. January 15, 1914, shall be designated as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, to be observed by all white-ribboners as a day of fasting and prayer for victory in this great campaign; all those like-minded to be asked to join in the observance of the day; a uniform program to be furnished by the National W. C. T. U., through the state organization, free to all local unions, for use in meetings on that day.

3. With the programs there shall be sent a letter to be presented to all pastors. In territory where the W. C. T. U. is not organized these letters shall be sent out under the direction of the state W. C. T. U. officers.

4. Local unions shall secure for the local papers articles embodying the matter contained in the recommended program, and other prohibition material.

5. Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

6. Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition shall be organized.

7. Medal contests shall be made a feature of the campaign and the National superintendent instructed to prepare a contest book especially adapted to campaign purposes.

8. Each National superintendent shall include in her plan of work the best methods for making her department of the greatest help to the campaign.

9. All W. C. T. U. speakers shall in their public addresses present the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. They are urgently requested to secure from all public meetings which they address, and from all influential bodies, as far as possible, an endorsement of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition, forwarding the number voting, with the name of pastor or chairman of the meeting to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

10. The Young People's Branch shall secure the co-operation of other organizations of young people in parades, street meetings, contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

11. A special poster printed on cloth shall be prepared by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and furnished to the states at cost; this to be the first poster of a uniform series.

12. Plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity shall be widely used; this matter to be adapted to the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign.

13. At least three financial secretaries shall be appointed to raise funds for this campaign under the direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

14. A great mass meeting shall be called by the National W. C. T. U. President to convene at Washington, D. C., and all states urged to send to this meeting as large delegations as possible.

15. All voters to be urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Governor West's Private Secretary Clears Copperfield of Saloons

LOUISA A'HMUTY NASH, Portland, Ore.

Miss Fern Hobbs, the private secretary of Governor West of Oregon, is without doubt the first woman who has, with the law behind her, ordered saloons cleared out of a city. In the recent trouble in Copperfield, a mining town, where the mayor and four of the councilmen are part owners of saloons and where the citizens for the most part stood with them, Miss Hobbs was sent by the Governor to declare martial law if his orders were not complied with.

Very quietly the young woman faced the angry city officials after she had read to them the governor's proclamation that the saloons must be closed on a certain date, and turning to the mayor she asked what his attitude was on the subject. He replied that he had no intention whatever of resigning, nor had the councilmen! With calm decision she announced that the next step would be to proclaim martial law whereupon a body of militiamen, with their commanding officer, Colonel Lawson, who had come down on the same train, took matters into their hands. Every citizen was dispossessed of his arms, and the saloons were ordered closed by the appointed day.

Her mission fulfilled, Miss Hobbs started alone to the station, but a number of women who had been silent witnesses of the brave stand she had taken in the town hall, crowded around, shaking her hand and thanking her again and again for bringing law and order to Copperfield after eight months of arson, factional bitterness and threatened murder. Miss Hobbs, who had kept her poise before the angry men who had been instructed that they would be justified in using their guns in defense of their business, nearly broke down and tears sprang to her eyes at these words of appreciation.

Miss Hobbs is still a young woman. While working as a stenographer and assisting a brother and sister who are in school, she studied law. She graduated recently and was admitted to the Oregon bar. Sometime ago Governor West sent her to Washington, D. C., to interview the Secretaries of the Interior and the General Land Office, and she was highly successful on this trip. In fact, the Governor declares that Miss Hobbs has never failed him, although he has given her many tasks requiring bravery and tact.

## QUIZ FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

Q. *What is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Day Fund?*

A. This fund, for the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was established at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in 1898. Each local W. C. T. U. is urged to arrange for a public meeting on or near February 17 of each year, and to send the sum of two dollars or more, from the offering received, to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who will forward to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Evanston, Illinois.

Q. *How is the Fund used?*

A. For the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a general way. Specifically (a) to extend the work through organization in missionary territory and to carry on prohibition campaigns; (b) to reach the thousands of foreigners who each year come to America from drink-cursed countries; to welcome them at Ellis Island, and through our department of Work among Foreign Speaking People, with its many agencies for instruction, to enlighten them as to the benefits of total abstinence and prohibition; (c) through the department of Work Among the Indians, to instruct and warn the aborigines against the red man's curse, and to interest them to use their citizenship rights to outlaw the liquor traffic; (d) to instruct and organize the colored people who form so large a factor in our prohibition campaigns in the Southern states and who if not won for prohibition will be bought by the liquor interests.

Q. *What testimony has been given as to the benefits received from the use of this Fund?*

A. The testimony is varied and voluminous. In the words of the National superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, "Because of the Memorial Fund, thousands in the United States are reading temperance stories, scientific articles, reports from prohibition states and accounts of campaigns, and other thousands in other countries are reading these truths and asking for further light."

Q. *What is the responsibility of the local unions toward this Fund?*

A. Each local union in the United States should consider it a privilege to arrange for a public meeting once a year on or near February 17, and to send the sum of $2.00 or more from the offering received for this Fund.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. S. E. Stanley of Booneville, Miss., succeeds the late Mrs. Harriet B. Kells as state W. C. T. U. president, and has already entered actively upon her duties. Mrs. Stanley was state treasurer of Mississippi for many years. Our correspondent writes, "She is a winsome woman and possesses a sweet Christian character and many gifts that fit her to take up the work where Mrs. Kells laid it down. Mrs. Stanley will receive the encouragement and co-operation of all Mississippi white ribboners."

A meeting to organize the work among soldiers, sailors and marines in Washington, D. C., is called at the home of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's and National superintendent of the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors. At this meeting plans are to be formulated making each union in the District responsible for at least one, and possibly two, meetings at the Fort Barracks and Navy Yards during the year. The National superintendent, Mrs. Thacher, is now at home at 1627 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Alliance W. C. T. U. of Alexandria, Va., gave a New Year's reception to the men and boys of the city which was an enjoyable occasion. Many good resolutions were announced, the boy making the best one being awarded a prize. Interesting numbers on the program were addresses by Dr. Zinkham of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, a member of the local union, and helpful talks by Dr. Allison of the Presbyterian church and Rev. C. R. Strausburg of the M. P. church, who are also members of the union.

## HOW WILL THE FOREIGN WOMAN VOTE?

One of the arguments frequently advanced against woman suffrage is that the great mass of foreign women will cast their ballots in favor of the continuance of the liquor traffic. The hope of the liquor men of Illinois that the vote of this class of women would more than offset the natural leanings of women toward prohibition has been discouraged, according to the statement of one of their number, Mr. John T. Keating, a former member of the Board of Education and a wholesale liquor dealer. Through the Chicago press, Mr. Keating explains that in one of the Illinois counties a poll was taken by a real estate dealer who was selfishly interested in the liquor cause. He had been told that the foreign-born women who used liquor in their own homes would offset the votes of the women who were opposed to the saloon. He made a careful canvass among these women, Mr. Keating is reported to have said, and found that without exception they were opposed to the saloon. The reason they gave was that the saloon kept their husbands away from home.

Whatever the language she speaks the heart of the wife and mother, the sister and daughter is the same the world over, and in the liquor traffic they all see the conscienceless enemy of the home and the family life.


## WONDERED WHY

### Found the Answer Was "Coffee"

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. When it was made right—dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and today I am well and strong, weigh 148 pounds. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled.

**Instant postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

# TRAINING THE INDIAN FOR CITIZENSHIP

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, National Superintendent Work Among Indians

The work among Indians year by year becomes more distinctly educational, and at this time presents the attraction of more immediate success than ever before.

The insurmountable barrier of race prejudice, the inheritance from generations that have suffered much from the misconception white people had of the Indian, has given way to the intelligence that comes from mutual association, as well as from the efforts made for Indian education.

The Indian has now arrived at conclusions more favorable to efforts made in his behalf.

The Indian of today recognizes the advantages of education, and desires them for his children. But the hand of the white man is necessary to help him to just what he wants. During the year past, where the Indians are too remote from existing schools to be reached, there have been movements in several states to organize school districts especially for them. This is not always easily done.

Indian Children in Flag Exercise

It must be remembered that these men and women cannot read in any language; they have little contact with white people and little knowledge of their own rights or opportunities. Some one must go to them, and by personal effort convince them, one by one, that they really can have a school. Their experience with white men has made them afraid to sign papers even with the cross mark of the illiterate, but when this is overcome, and the necessary number of names of parents acknowledged by a notary public, there is a promise of a school and a teacher, which of itself inspires them with hope and ambition. The friend who has gone so far must go farther, secure a site and material for the school house, and attend to its construction. The district must be organized in compliance with the state law, trustees must be found, and if possible one at least should be an Indian, and the others must be his friends.

The writer can recall nothing finer than the sight of a man sixty years of age, learning to read in the second reader with his little grandson, in order to be qualified for the position of a school trustee. He is a good and faithful one, and has now gone long past the second reader. He is the same Captain Odock who, after the government had given his band their few acres for homes, a few years since, saw that the next requisite for advancement was a school. With the sum of $94.00 he determined to build one. Having secured donations of material from white friends and the assistance of one man in building, he proceeded to erect the house. He did not know that teachers must have salaries, though he did know that tuition was free, and with his vague ideas he found a teacher willing to come when a place could be found for her to live in. It takes a long time for an Indian to complete such an undertaking, but at last he had a lean-to ready on the schoolhouse; but alas! the teacher had gone away. As he expressed it, "She flew the coop."

Captain Odock wore the most dejected face imaginable, but relief came. Money was raised by Christian people to open the school and Rev. F. G. and Mrs. Collett volunteered their services for the mission. That school has done excellent work in its three years, and is now a regularly organized district school in Colusa county, California. Since then four others have been established in other counties by the same workers, and it is remarkable that teachers of high character and attainment have volunteered to serve in every one.

Much of Mr. Collett's success is attributable to the influence he has with Indians, but often he has counter influences to overcome. For instance, in one of our coast counties there is an isolated rancheria to which many years ago there came two Italian fishermen who domesticated themselves with the Indians, leaving a numerous progeny whose color and language were indistinguishable from those of other Indians. To all intents and purposes they are Indians, and are enumerated as such in the census.

Elmer La Fonso, a full-blooded California Indian, with a wonderful gift of song. Mr. La Fonso was one of the musical attractions at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Portland, Oregon

When one day Mr. Collett was seen passing a roadhouse in the direction of that rancheria, he was followed by the proprietor, who stayed around the place watching to see what Mr. Collett's object might be. Learning it, he at once argued his own case in this way: "Now, Tom, if you want school you have to be an Indian, then I cannot sell you booze. You say you are not an Indian and can have all the booze you want. It is one or the other, and you *don't need* a *school*." Mr. Collett did not leave that Indian until he had taken him to a notary and had his signature witnessed officially. This shows one of the difficulties of Indian work and proves, too, that there is no way to keep whisky from Indians except to prohibit its sale to everybody else.

It has been my privilege to cooperate in this work and a few months since I accompanied these missionaries on a trip into several counties, visiting Indians in their homes, their schools and the temporary camps where they were at work.

I am enthused with the importance of the public school for Indians—like other folks—and the necessity for having them. Prof. Hyatt, state superintendent of public instruction, has been extremely helpful in this regard, and has lately contributed manuscript for a leaflet on the subject, which is about to be issued by the National W. C. T. U.

There come splendid reports of medal contests of which any teacher might be proud. An eleven-year-old Indian on the deserts of Arizona won a medal on "How Kipling Became a Prohibitionist" and one of fourteen in northern California won honors in the form of a medal on "The Cities of the Plain." All this is evidence that this is not a time to relax, but rather to renew our efforts for Indian education and citizenship.

It is to be remembered that into all this work there goes the sound teaching of prohibition principles, as an incentive to full citizenship. Both men and women are now coming to these teachers to learn to read the state constitution, in order that they may vote—and the Indian vote may yet be worth counting.

**BECOME A NURSE**

THE Chautauqua School of Nursing has trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Send for a copy of "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book—248 pages with actual experiences of Chautauqua Nurses.

*48 specimen lesson pages sent free to all inquirers.*

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**What 15c Will Do**

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address **Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D.C.**

Special Price
of this number is
$1.50
PER HUNDRED

## 600,000 BEARERS OF TIDINGS

(Continued from Page Four)

Happy the man who has seen and touched bright, energetic, Christian lives, whose own quickened moral sense responds to the beautiful examples daily before his eyes and ears. Such a man goes to the homeland with a strong purpose in his heart, with well-defined plans in his mind, and with a song on his lips. His influence over his old friends and neighbors cannot be measured. "It is frequently pointed out," says *The Chautauquan*, "that emigration to the United States has had an important reflex influence on the Balkan people. Immigrants take our 'Declaration of Independence' seriously. Families and neighbors in the home countries attribute the progress and prosperity of their emigrant sons and friends to our ideals and institutions of self-government. Correspondence, the newspapers, and visits home heighten the contrast between conditions there and in the United States. The extent of this influence may be overestimated, but it certainly augments the democratic tendencies which are at work everywhere in Europe."

Pastor Holubek of Bosacz tells us that the emigrant is a new man. "He carries himself differently, he commands the respect of his fellows, he treats his wife better, and he keeps the windows of his isba (house) open." Dr. Edward Steiner tells this story of three men who were his guides in Hungary: "The men belonged to three antagonistic races of Hungary, and we were Americans—a conglomerate of races—Teutonic, Semitic and Celtic. Together we broke bread, prayed, sang, and exchanged thoughts about the vital things of life. The man who appeared to be the leader of the group, the brightest and happiest of the three, was a Slovak who had found his vision and his happiness in America. He worked in a blacksmith's shop in Torrington, Conn. Here some one with a passion for common men ministered to him, and led him from drunkenness to sobriety, and from his coarse animal existence to fellowship with the divine. He returned home, and is daily at his task of shoeing horses and mending broken ploughshares, but he never forgets that what carried him back among his people was his awakened passion for them. At the forge, he preaches the gospel of sobriety, of industry, and of peace."

Each missionary who preaches such tidings as these is a tremendous factor in creating favorable sentiment for total abstinence for the individual, prohibition for the nation, and eventually for the world. A convert to the cause, gained here, cannot rest until he has told the glad news in his own land, and more than once a whole village has been won to new, clean life through the intelligent, loving efforts of a returned traveler.

We of the W. C. T. U. dare not let one opportunity slip through our hands, for one convert may "put a thousand" opponents "to flight." We are not worthy of any one part of our name—Woman's Christian Temperance Union—if we fail to see how our responsibility fits into our opportunity if we fail to use this opportunity for doing our share in the evangelization of the world. If you cannot go yourself with your tidings, be careful to pass them on to some of the 600,000 who are going.

## "SCUM O' THE EARTH"

At the gate of the West I stand,
On the isle where the nations throng.
We call them "scum o' the earth."

S.ay, are we doing you wrong,
Young fellow from Socrates' land?—
You, like a Hermes, so lissome and strong,
Fresh from the Master Praxiteles' hand?
So you're of Spartan birth?
Descended, perhaps, from one of the band—
Deathless in story and song—
Who combed their long hair at Thermopylæ's pass?
Ah, I forget the straits, alas!
More tragic than theirs, more compassion-worth,
That have doomed you to march in our "immigrant class"
Where you're nothing but "scum o' the earth."
You Pole with the child on your knee,
What dower bring you to the land of the free?
Hark! does she croon
That sad little tune
That Chopin once found on his Polish lea
And mounted in gold for you and for me?
Now a rugged young fiddler answers
In wild Czech melody
That Dvorak took whole from the dancers.
And the heavy faces bloom
In the wonderful Slavic way;
The little, dull eyes, the brows a-gloom,
Suddenly dawn like the day.
While, watching these folk and their mystery,
I forget that they're nothing worth;
That Bohemians, Slovaks, Croatians,
And men of all Slavic nations
Are "polacks"—and "scum o' the earth."

Genoese boy of the level brow,
Lad of the lustrous, dreamy eyes
A-stare at Manhattan's pinnacles now,
In the first sweet shock of a hushed surprise;
Within your far-wrapt seer's eyes
I catch the glow of the wild surmise
That played on the Santa Maria's prow
In that still gray dawn,
Four centuries gone,
When a world from the wave began to rise.
Oh, it's hard to foretell what high emprise
Is the goal that gleams
When Italy's dreams
Spread wing and sweep into the skies.
Cæsar dreamed him a world ruled well;
Dante dreamed Heaven out of Hell;
Angelo brought us there to dwell;
And you, are you of a different birth?—
You're only a "dago,"—and "scum o' the earth!"

Countrymen, bend and invoke
Mercy for us blasphemers.
For that we spat on these marvelous folk,
Nations of darers and dreamers,
Scions of singers and seers,
Our peers, and more than our peers.
"Rabble and refuse," we name them
And "scum o' the earth," to shame them.
Mercy for us of the few, young years,
Of the culture so callow and crude,
Of the hands so grasping and rude,
The lips so ready for sneers
At the sons of our ancient more-than-peers.
Mercy for us who dare despise
Men in whose loins our Homer lies;
Mothers of men who shall bring to us
The glory of Titian, the grandeur of Huss;
Children in whose frail arms shall rest
Prophets and singers and saints of the West.
Newcomers all from the eastern seas,
Help us incarnate dreams like these,
Forget, and forgive, that we did you wrong.
Help us to father a nation, strong
In the comradeship of an equal birth,
In the wealth of the richest bloods of earth.

—*Robert Haven Schauffler*

## A WHITE MAP AND THE COLORED PEOPLE

Mrs. E. E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among the Colored People, who has done and is doing a remarkable work among the people of her race, reports the following as a few of the achievements for prohibition, made possible through the assistance given by the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. She says:

"It enabled me to send out a large amount of prohibition and total abstinence literature, and 2,000 letters to local unions and individuals. It gave me an opportunity to attend the National Baptist Convention, and to speak before about 10,000 delegates, representing a constituency of 2,500,000 colored Baptists, who endorsed prohibition for the race and for the nation. It made possible my going through West Virginia to win voters for the prohibition amendment. It is claimed that if not a white man had voted at that election, the negro vote alone would have decided the question overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. In Ohio by the help of the Fund I organized one of the largest new colored unions in the state, and was helped also to go through Arkansas and speak at the National Teachers' association and several other large meetings, everywhere putting whole audiences on record for prohibition."

The Parlor, Rest Cottage

In arranging your program for

*FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY*

you will need

*"The Life of Frances E. Willard"*

BY ANNA A. GORDON

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Place your order early

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*Causes run-down health and sickness.*

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Scott's Emulsion drives out colds and strengthens the lungs.

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## "THE STRANGER AT OUR GATES"

(Continued from Page Four)

in their arms, and two or three following them or holding to their skirts. Others will have the babies tied to their backs and will carry bundles in their hands. A little Slavonian girl of five years carried on her back her little sister of six months old who was very fat, while her mother had a bundle larger than a sack. When they meet their friends, many times they both laugh and cry. It is heart-breaking to witness them.

"An Armenian girl going to her brother in Vermont was detained. She was a little lame but strong. We wrote for an affidavit to her brother but as it was not satisfactory, the girl was deported. Afterwards we appealed again but it was dismissed. She was trembling with fear and begged of me to go with her to the ship. I tried to comfort her, telling her that it was not God's will for her to stay and maybe He wanted her to go back and work for Him there instead. She was a Christian teacher in Armenia. She had no clothing except what she wore, for a man who had come with her had taken her valise, saying he wished to help her, and had never returned it. I supplied her with some fruit, gave her the needed clothing, also a New Testament, and went with her to the boat. When I bade her good-bye she said, 'Please pray for me for I feel very weak and troubled.' She signed the W. C. T. U. pledge.

"An old Greek woman going to her sons was detained, waiting for an affidavit. When it came the officials pinned on her a piece of paper indicating the direction toward which she should go. When at the gate the watchman took that piece of paper and sent her to the ticket room to get a railroad ticket, she would not move but kept crying, 'I had a ticket which the people upstairs gave me; I want that. Why did they take it from me? And now they force me to get another.' No one could make her understand that her so-called 'ticket' was a simple piece of paper. I explained to her but she kept on crying for that paper. Then I asked her, 'Did you pay anything for the paper?' 'No,' she said. 'Well, then, how could they give you a free ticket?' said I. She quieted down and agreed to come with me and buy the necessary ticket. I bought food for her and helped her with the baggage, for which service both she and the railroad men thanked me warmly.

"A Croatian girl going to her betrothed made the acquaintance of a young man on the ship who could talk a little Croatian. He told her he was a relative of hers. When they arrived at Ellis Island the girl was detained for special inquiry and the need of an affidavit from her betrothed, saying he would marry her as soon as she arrived there. In the meantime the young man acquaintance of hers was admitted. I found him in the railroad room worried and anxious to know what had become of the girl. He asked me, 'Madam, have you seen Zorka, a nice girl?' I asked him what relation he was to her and he said he was a cousin. A man next to him told me that he was a Mohammedan but had changed his name to George so as to deceive girls. The next day I found the detained girl and she told me that she had made his acquaintance on the ship and that he had promised to send a ticket for her sister to come and marry him. When I explained to the girl that he was a Mohammedan she was amazed and thanked me heartily."

Warm clothing is needed for women and children who come from the south of Europe. At Christmas time, boxes of toys and dolls, with small sums of money for candy, and for necessary expenses, are very acceptable.

This work belongs to the whole United States, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York state is especially pleased to have a part in it, through our contributions to the Willard Memorial Fund.

## PROHIBITION AND THE FOREIGN VOTE

(Continued from Page Five)

tragic and dramatic lesson, proved interesting and doubtless won votes. It was circulated widely in leaflet form. In all foreign communities there are leaders among men who are beginning to acquire American ways, who must be sought and enlisted in our ranks. Their influence should be utilized by placing them on committees for various lines of campaigning. The recognition alone of these foreigners opens an avenue of approach to their fellow countrymen.

### Foreigners of All Classes Should Be Enlisted.

The foreign women are especially eager to reach American ideals and are conscious of the drinking habits of the men. The woman who keeps a boarding house should not be overlooked. One of this class won twenty-five votes for the prohibition amendment in West Virginia. Such women should be well supplied with helps in the way of literature.

On election day it is important to get the women to come to the polls, and they should have no hesitancy in making an appeal to the foreign voters, who, in common with American men, have something of an inborn courtesy for women and are susceptible to good influences. All over the state of West Virginia white ribboners, like Mary of old, arose early on the morning of election day and went to the voting precincts. There they politely reminded the voter of the great issue at stake and proffered him a neat little card which showed just how to mark his ballot. In every instance the foreigner was courteous and in many places, where it was thought that the returns would show an almost wholly wet vote because of the foreign population, an unexpectedly large number of votes was polled for the amendment.


**You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should Weigh**

by following my simple, hygienic directions, in the privacy of your room. You can reach your ideal in Health, Figure and Poise.

I have helped 65,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to keep well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day, in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have

**Reduced the Weight** of 32,000 women and have

**Increased the Weight** of as many more

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to common sense. You can—

**Write to Me**

Be so well that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your vitality, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I work faithfully for each pupil. I am at my desk from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., personally supervising my work. When in Chicago come to see me.

**No Drugs—No Medicines**

I study your case just as a physician but instead of medicine, I strengthen the vital organs and nerves by exercise, correct breathing and carriage so that each organ does the work Nature intended. **I relieve such ailments as**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Indigestion** | **Torpid Liver** |
| **Constipation** | **Catarrh** |
| **Anaemia** | **Headaches** |
| **Sleeplessness** | **Weakness** |
| **Nervousness** | **Rheumatism** |

**Sufferings of Pregnancy, etc.**

**Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my Pupils—the medical magazines advertise my work.**

**I have published a free booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in women.**

**Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.** I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**Susanna Cocroft**

**Dept. 37 . 624 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman. She personally attends to her work.*


A member of the Immigrant Commission often inquired of foreigners landing at Ellis Island why they had come to this country. From the thousands of answers received to this question she was led to conclude that the hope that conditions in America might be better for their children had given them the necessary energy to bring them across the seas. Does this not suggest a great avenue of approach to the foreign speaking people? Unfortunately this ideal of foreign parents is often smothered by evil environment and surroundings. They see too much of the greed and avarice abroad in the land and too little of true America. Can we not, in a greater measure, constantly keep before these people the highest Christian ideals and standards until they shall be won for temperance and prohibition?

**SPECIAL PRICE OF THIS NUMBER IS $1.50 PER HUNDRED**

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51. Mrs. J. F. Chapman, Riley, Kans.

### TEXAS SENDS 474 SUBSCRIPTIONS

Among the splendid pledges made for our official papers at the National Convention was that given for Texas by its state president, Mrs. Nannie Curtis. Although Mrs. Curtis has not been well since the convention, she is among the very first to redeem her pledge by sending in 474 subscriptions to the Campaign Edition. The Circulation department deeply appreciates this excellent work of Mrs. Curtis and the precedence she has set for others by fulfilling her pledge so early in the year. We know it has been done by personal effort and personal sacrifice, and we also know that 474 additional readers to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL in Texas will give to that state added workers and added interest in the temperance cause.

## Supplies for Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meetings

**FOR REFERENCE:**
- The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50
- What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents
- The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15 cents

**FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:**
- Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens
- Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry.
  Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- Map and Flag Leaflet (giving statistics as to the use of the Memorial Fund for 1912), Frances P. Parks. Price, per 100, 30 cents
- Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 22). Price 2 cents each; $1.50 per 100.
- Annual Address, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, 5 cents
- Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents

**FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:**
- Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
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Temperance Jack
Law of Habit
The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes
The Common Joy
Price, per 100, 35 cents

- I Will to God's Will. Price, per 100, 75 cents
  By Frances E. Willard.

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- Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 25 cents

**FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:**
- How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents
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**FOR MUSIC:**
- Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents.
- Victory—soprano solo. Price, 15 cents
- Victory Bells—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents each
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- Rest Cottage Post Card
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- Frances E. Willard Statue Post Card
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- Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12c per 100

**FOR SOUVENIRS:**
- Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25
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**FOR DECORATION:**
- The new poster, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

Prices include prepaid postage

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Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago


### CHILD LABOR DAY

Child Labor Day, the fourth Sunday in January, which has been set apart for seven years past by the National Child Labor committee, falls this year on January 25.

The committee appeals for a wider interest in the children who work, a more urgent demand for good child labor laws and a better following up and enforcement of such laws as do exist. A pamphlet of general facts about child labor and a special leaflet on street trading have been prepared for clergymen or teachers who wish to observe Child Labor Day or for others who are interested in the subject. A card addressed to the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second St., New York, will bring them to you free of charge.

## THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

The new poster ordered by the National Convention at Asbury Park

## IS READY

This is a most striking poster, printed in red and black, size 28x42, printed on heavy paper. Price 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50. Printed on cloth, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents; one hundred, $10.50.

Post the public by posting this poster in every available corner in the country

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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# TO-DAY

To be alive in such an age!
With every year a lightning page
Turned in the world's great wonder-book
Whereon the leaning nations look.
When men speak strong for brotherhood,
For peace and universal good;
When miracles are everywhere,
And every inch of common air
Throbs a tremendous prophecy
Of greater marvels yet to be.
Oh, thrilling age!
Oh, willing age!
When steel and stone and rail and rod
Become the avenue of God—
A trump to shout his thunder through
To crown the work that man may do.

To be alive in such an age!
When man, impatient of his cage,
Thrills to the soul's immortal rage,
For conquest reaches goal on goal,
Travels the earth from pole to pole,
Garners the tempests and the tides,
And on a dream triumphant rides.
When, hid within a lump of clay,
A light more terrible than day
Proclaims the presence of that Force
Which hurls the planets on their course.
Oh, age with wings!
Oh, age that flings
A challenge to the very sky
Where endless realms of conquest lie!
When earth, on tiptoe, strives to hear
The message of a sister sphere,
Yearning to reach the cosmic wires
That flash Infinity's desires!

To be alive in such an age!
That thunders forth its discontent
With futile creed and sacrament,
Yet craves to utter God's intent,
Seeing beneath the world's unrest
Creation's huge, untiring quest,
And through Tradition's broken crust
The flame of Truth's triumphant thrust;
Below the seething thought of man
The push of a stupendous plan.
Oh, age of strife!
Oh, age of life!
When Progress rides her chariot high
And on the borders of the sky
The signals of the century
Proclaim the things that are to be—
The rise of woman to her place,
The coming of a nobler race.

To be alive in such an age!
To live to it!
To give to it!
Rise, soul, from thy despairing knees.
What if thy lips have drunk the lees?
The passion of a larger claim
Will put thy puny grief to shame.
Fling forth thy sorrow to the wind
And link thy hope with humankind;
Breathe the world-thought, do the world-deed,
Think hugely of thy brother's need.
And what thy woe, and what thy weal?
Look to the work the times reveal!
Give thanks with all thy flaming heart—
Crave but to have in it a part.
Give thanks and clasp thy heritage. . . .
To be alive in such an age!

—*Angela Morgan, in the Cosmopolitan.*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


Our Washington Letter—Nationwide Prohibition Popular Topic of the Day—Widespread Observance of January 15, National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day—Resolutions in Favor of Amendment Adopted by Hundreds of Organizations—The Larger Motherhood.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OUTLINES "CONSTITUTION OF PEACE"—OFFICIAL WASHINGTON STIRRED BY JAPAN'S RECENT ATTITUDE REGARDING CALIFORNIA ALIEN CONTROVERSY AND MEXICAN SITUATION—KENYON RED LIGHT BILL PRACTICALLY CERTAIN OF PASSAGE—VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION DELAYED—RADIUM FOR WORLD'S SICK—POLICEWOMEN FOR WASHINGTON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The week has been one filled with interest. The reading of President Wilson's message in the hall of the House of Representatives, to the Senate and House combined, was the first thing to attract attention. This is the fifth time the Chief Executive has visited Congress for this purpose, and the demand for cards of admission was more pressing than ever. The message was received with approval by Democrats, Republicans and Progressives alike. The President outlined a "constitution of peace" for the industrial welfare of the country. He declared: "The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best judgment of America to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the land. The government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law."

### Japan's Action Stirs Official Washington

Official and diplomatic Washington have been stirred by the utterance of Baron Mokino, Japanese foreign minister, in a statement to the imperial parliament at Tokyo, in the matter of reopening the California alien controversy, and in regard to their interest in the Mexican situation, especially as relates to protection by the Japanese government of its citizens in Mexico. President Wilson has not indicated the next step in the situation, but has intimated that it will be along lines manifesting a continued friendship toward Japan.

### Kenyon Red Light Bill Practically Certain of Passage

By the time this letter reaches its readers, there is every probability that the Kenyon Red Light bill will have passed the House, and, as it has already been approved by the Senate, will without doubt receive the signature of the President without delay, and become a law. Within ninety days, as a result of the action of the House District committee in voting a favorable report on the bill, it is expected that a practical clean-up of all the "segregated" sections of the capital city will have been accomplished. The committee report, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, removes the last obstacle in the path of the bill, for it is regarded as a certainty that it will be passed when it goes to the floor of the House, probably next Monday. There was no opposition to the bill in the District committee yesterday. It is expected that it will pass the House without extended debate.

### Great Purity Hearing Before District of Columbia Sub-committee

Wednesday of this week, a great hearing before the sub-committee of the District of Columbia committee was held. Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, president of the International Reform Bureau, was in charge. Important statements were made to the committee by prominent purity workers, but the most telling and convincing argument was that of a young mother whose womanly appeal touched the hearts of the representatives more than did all the array of facts and figures and laws and conclusions presented. She began by saying, "I have two small boys, and I would like your co-operation in bringing them up well. I teach them what is right and what is wrong, and I do not want them to go out from my home and learn things that I could never teach them. As long as you men who have this great power of legislation permit immorality to exist as it does, then how can I teach my little boys that it is wrong? They will say, 'The law allows this,' and what can I reply? I want you to see this mental picture—the picture of a doorstep with the print of many feet upon it. And then I want you to picture the return home of the boys who enter these places of prostitution—for every man who enters has to return somewhere to some home. Is it fair to my boys? Is it fair to the other little boys who are growing up to have their lives indelibly impressed by this legalized immorality as was the last generation?"

The Reform Bureau, through Dr. W. F. Crafts, as well as our own workers and others, deserves great praise for its persistency in pushing the interests of this measure, bringing to pass that for which the District of Columbia has for years been striving, the elimination of a vice segregation district. In anticipation of the desired result, the Reform Bureau has secured two great leaders, Prof. William A. McKeever, professor of Child Welfare of the State University of Kansas, who will be in Washington February 22 to speak in the interest of boys and young men, and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, the eldest daughter of General Booth, who will spend a week here in a purity revival, beginning Easter, April 12.

It seems wise after the law has broken up the vice district, to have a great evangelistic appeal to individual men to pledge themselves to voluntary purity, and to women also who have been lax in their ideas and tolerant of low standards in their associates, and need to be aroused to a sense of personal responsibility.

### Vote on Woman Suffrage Resolution Delayed

On Wednesday of this week, Senator Ashurst of Arizona presented a request for a unanimous consent agreement in the Senate, fixing Friday, February 6, as the time when the Senate should vote on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women. This was objected to, but a number of the Senators made request that the vote be taken at once. Senator Ashurst objected, saying there was much to be said on this "very important subject," and proceeded to deliver a long, set speech, whereas, if the vote could have been taken then, there is no doubt but that the resolution would have passed the Senate favorably. As it is, there is so little apparent desire among the Senators to speak against the resolution that it may be put upon its passage when next laid before the Senate. Naturally Senator Ashurst's action aroused considerable feeling on the part of the women filling the galleries, but they finally accepted the situation, and listened to a well-prepared and well-delivered speech in favor of suffrage.

### Radium for the World's Sick

Joseph M. Flannery, of Pittsburgh, president of the Standard Chemical Company of that city, yesterday surprised members of the House committee on mines and mining by announcing that a multi-millionaire stands ready and willing to give $15,000,000 for the purpose of building and equipping twenty radium institutes in various parts of the United States for the treatment of the 200,000 cancer victims of the country. Mr. Flannery, who was a witness before the committee, did not divulge the name of the multi-millionaire, merely referring to him as "a friend philanthropically inclined."

The Senate public lands committee has voted to report adversely the nomination of Otto R. Myer, of Dickinson, North Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Dickinson. Former Governor Burke of North Dakota, now treasurer of the United States, appeared against Mr. Myer. It was charged that he conducted a bar in his hotel in violation of the prohibition law of the state, paid frequent fines, and that since he appeared before the committee last June he had gone into the drug business and taken out a Federal license.

### Policewomen Advocated for Washington

Work of policewomen, whose advent in Los Angeles several years ago was hailed as a great innovation and considered by many to be an impracticable proposition, has greatly interested Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police of the District, who, in his annual report to the commissioners, recommended the authorization of a number of policewomen for Washington.

"I have watched the growth of the employment of policewomen in the various big cities of the country, and am satisfied that the plan has proved an unquestioned success. There are many phases of police work for which policewomen are particularly fitted, such as the protection of women and girls, and supervision of motion picture shows, dances and other forms of amusement. The usefulness of women on the force is not confined to any one class of work, however. The matrons have shown that they are excellent detectives, and I would place them in respect to efficiency on a par with men. I have not found that their sex handicaps them in any way in general work, although there would always be certain classes of work for which men would be best suited."

According to the plan of the District W. C. T. U., namely, to hold meetings in different parts of the city in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition, six meetings have been held. Fifty paid up new members have been received, and great interest is manifested.

Last evening North Capitol union held a reception at Headquarters in honor of Lady Holder of Australia and Mrs. Don P. Blaine. Among the guests was Mrs. Ella H. Thacher, Lady Holder's hostess since her arrival in Washington on Thursday last. Lady Holder has visited many points of interest in our beautiful city. She has now left Washington for Philadelphia.

*Saturday, January 24, 1914*

# NATIONAL PROHIBITION, THE POPULAR TOPIC OF THE HOUR

## Rev. Charles Sheldon Tells of Enthusiastic Response to Speeches on "The Liquor Traffic Must Go"

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has been visiting Chicago and in a letter written to the *Topeka Capital*, he draws comparison between the great license metropolis of the West and prohibition Kansas' capital. "I spoke in a church on the West Side of Chicago, which is within one block of four big saloons," he writes. "The pastor and people made a vigorous protest against these saloons, but their protests were entirely ignored by the mayor and council.

### Passes Two Miles of Saloons

"Imagine the conditions in Topeka if on the corner of Ninth and Kansas avenue there were four saloons; and then imagine again the conditions that would exist if those four saloons were duplicated on every corner of every street all the way from Ninth to Garfield park. That is literally the condition that does exist on Madison street, Chicago. I walked down Madison street last night past two miles of saloons. They occupy the best corners. I counted more than 700 men in these saloons within ten blocks. This was after ten o'clock.

### Enthusiasm Everywhere Over Prospect of Nationwide Prohibition

"When I spoke of the prospect that the saloons would be gone out of Chicago within the lifetime of nearly every one present, the applause was prolonged. Everywhere I go, even in Wisconsin, where the consumption of liquor is sixty-four gallons per capita, I find the same quick response to the statement that the saloon will have to go.

"An editorial from the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal* which I received a few days ago, says: 'When the people decide that the liquor business must go, it will be banished. To us there is the handwriting on the wall, and its interpretation spells doom.' This is a very significant utterance to come from the representative *Liquor Dealers' Journal*. If the great dailies in cities like Chicago would only take up the cause of national prohibition, it is safe to say there would not be a saloon or brewery left in the United States inside of ten years. Instead of doing that, however, they help the cause by printing liquor advertisements. Kansas has demonstrated to the world that a civilized people can live and prosper without liquor.

"May I say through *The Capital* to the people of Kansas, when Congress forbids the manufacture of liquor and refers the new amendment to the constitution to the different states, I believe Kansas will be the first state in the Union to vote for that amendment."

# President of International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths Discourages Drink Habit

"The drink habit is a deadly peril and a menace to the advancement of our movement," said James W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). In his speech at a recent convention of the Brotherhood, Mr. Kline, who is also the editor of the *Blacksmith's Journal*, thus expressed himself:

"The meeting places for many unions many times is in a building over a saloon. True, we can rent these halls for less money, for the reason that we are expected to make up the difference at the bar, and that means sometimes much more than the difference in rent. No one will deny the fact that many a dollar goes over the bar instead of going to the organization that is making it possible for you to support your family in respectability, and educate your children. This is a reflection on the intelligence and morality of the individual, and a further reflection upon our international and the trades union movement at large.

"The reason for a great deal of the friction and disturbance in our union meetings is on account of the barroom under our meeting places and I earnestly recommend that you remove your business agent's headquarters and meeting halls into localities where you will not be disturbed by King Gambrinus. I would recommend that this convention go on record as opposed to our meeting in buildings where saloons are located. I would recommend also that our vice-presidents and organizers in the future discourage meeting in these buildings, and, in fact, discourage the drink habit. It is a deadly peril, and a menace to the advancement of our movement.

"My instructions to the organizers have been that anyone that allows drink to interfere with his business, upon proper evidence furnished me, I will relieve him of his office. It is not my policy to deprive any man of his liberty in any way as a citizen, but as an organizer, if this liberty becomes a license that will hinder the progress of our work, then I deem it my duty to act."

## STATEWIDE MEASURE TO BE INTRODUCED IN KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Unless present plans are changed, at this session of the Kentucky legislature there will be introduced a bill providing for the submission to the voters of Kentucky of the question of outlawing the liquor traffic from the state. The *Lexington* (Ky.) *Leader* in an interview with Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., quotes her as saying that the bill will be introduced in the very near future. When asked who would introduce the bill, she replied, "That has not been determined. There are a number of members of both houses who are willing to introduce the bill when it is ready to be offered." She explained to the representative of the paper that the bill would provide for a constitutional amendment which would permit the enactment of the full measure of relief sought by the temperance people. When asked what she believed were the chances of success of a statewide prohibition measure if it ever came before the people for a vote, she is reported to have said, "We shall have in Kentucky 80,000 majority in favor of prohibition, based upon the vote already cast in the local prohibition contests. Ninety-nine out of the one hundred and twenty counties are now dry. There is no doubt whatever of the result if it ever comes to a vote."

## DANISH WEST INDIES TO HAVE PROHIBITION

According to a special cablegram to the *Chicago Daily News*, dated Copenhagen, Denmark, January 15, prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Danish West Indies will soon be an assured fact. The report reads:

"Alcoholic drinks have long been interdicted in the Greenland colonies and in later years also in Iceland and the Faroe islands. It is now proposed to make the prohibition apply to the Danish West Indian islands, where intoxication among the natives has claimed a large number of victims. The members of the St. Thomas colonial council support the proposal, which means that in the near future all of Denmark's colonies will be dry."

## "NO WINE ON OUR MENU" SAYS LIFE INSURANCE OFFICIAL

The following incident concerning Mr. George Perkins of the New York Life Insurance Company, is told by the *Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Perkins gave a dinner to the directors of the big company. When the proprietor of the hotel where it was to be held handed him a menu card for his approval, he crossed out all the wines, and to the protest that such an omission would be preposterous and impossible, he replied, "We discriminate against the use of these by our policyholders. It is but fair that we should abide by our own rule."

## THE LAW MUST BE ENFORCED

"I am determined that the open saloon shall be blotted out." Thus reads the ultimatum of Judge A. B. Neil of Nashville as presented in a charge to the grand jury in the Criminal court room on the morning of January 5. If there remained any doubt in the minds of the lawless liquor dealers concerning Judge Neil's determination to close up every dive in the city and enforce the law against liquor selling his charge to the grand jury should have forever dissipated it. It ought also to arouse the right-minded citizen who appears unwilling to assist in supplying evidence concerning law violations. "I wish to say to you," said the judge, "that all laws against the sale of liquor, now in force or hereafter to take effect, will be enforced to the letter, and you are expected to find indictments against all persons who violate any of these laws. No violator of the law need live in hope of leniency on the part of the court, for I am determined that liquor selling shall forever cease, that saloons, gambling houses and associate evils shall be blotted out. The welfare of the people of this city demands it, and above all, righteousness and justice and the laws of Tennessee demand it."

Alcohol is a poison and disastrously affects the human system.

# Nationwide Observance of January 15, National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day---Thousands Gather for Prayer

## PASTORS OF CHURCHES HEARTILY CO-OPERATE IN SERVICES

### National President Spea r at Portland (Me.) Meeting

In Portland, Maine, earnest supplication was united with enthusiastic testimony, looking to the day when National Constitutional Prohibition will be an assured fact. A meeting was held both morning and afternoon at the First Free Baptist church. Emphasized throughout the two sessions was the thought of the accomplishment of all that is hoped for in the movement as being the expression of the will of God. Ministers of the city, with others, joined in expressions of interest, and were heard in thoughtful addresses which laid stress upon the efficacy of united prayer for a needed result.

The President of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, delivered an address in which she outlined briefly the events which led up to the establishment of a nationwide day of prayer for the granting of a prohibition amendment to the national constitution.

Speaking of the prosperity in prohibition states she said: "When we are told, as we repeatedly are, that the United States cannot get along without the revenue from the traffic we refer them to the prohibition states which are extremely prosperous without liquor revenue. When the Georgia prohibitory law went into effect, January 1, 1908, Macon, Georgia, lost all liquor licenses. January 1, 1909, after a year of prohibition, Macon had paid a debt of $47,000 and had six hundred dollars in the treasury. Prior to the enactment of the Maine prohibitory law the legalized liquor traffic flourished in Maine. In Portland alone there were seven distilleries and two breweries. Today with no breweries and no distilleries and no legalized liquor selling Maine is one of the most prosperous states in the nation notwithstanding the assertions of the license advocates to the contrary. Last year was a hard year for prohibition Kansas. Heat and drought destroyed about two-thirds of the corn crop, causing an immense financial loss, yet the governor of the state declares that Kansas needs no pity, for the state is well prepared for such a situation, having more than $200,000,000 on deposit in state and national banks.

"Nine sovereign states, containing one-sixth of the population of the country, now have statewide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Upwards of 30,000,000 people of other states live in localities which have outlawed selling, and seven-tenths of the territory of the country is free from the licensed saloon. Science, philanthropy, reform, religion and the business world are testifying against the liquor traffic. In the light of all this we can see prohibition sentiment looming up all the way from Mt. Kineo in the East to Mt. Shasta in the West, from the pine forests in the North to the palmetto groves of the South. We verily believe that the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition is destined to prevail and that by 1920 the United States flag will float over a nation redeemed from the home-destroying, heart-breaking curse of the legalized liquor traffic."

Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt was the leader during the first period of the afternoon. Mrs. Susan R. Graham Clark, author of "The Cry of the Two-Thirds," a widely read temperance novel, led in a discussion on "What This Nationwide Campaign Means to Me." The value of keeping a clean city for the children to grow up in, and of removing temptation from those already grown, was emphasized during this informal discussion.

A most entertaining phase of the afternoon service was the appearance of a delegation of Young Campaigners whose services are to be enlisted during the coming days to press the temperance cause. About twenty children, wearing the blue felt hats with white lettering, Y. C. P. and carrying the red pennants with the slogan, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," marched in to inspiring music and were addressed by Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., who spoke to them upon the benefits which would accrue from the passage of the amendment. If they took part in the campaign, said Miss Gordon, they would not only benefit their own state, but they would pass on their knowledge of the evil of the liquor traffic to other states not so well informed as their own.

Nine girls were dressed to represent the nine prohibitory states, went through an attractive exercise. The program ended with the giving of the battle-cry of the Young Campaigners:

"Who wants our whole country dry?
I, I, I;
Who to make it so will try?
I, I, I."

### A DAY OF PRAYER

According to the plans of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union looking to the furtherance of the campaign for nationwide prohibition, January 15 was observed by the local unions throughout the country as a day of fasting and prayer. Church organizations and friends of temperance generally joined in the services. Special prayer was made "for the President of the United States, the governors of the States, and all other National and State officers—senators, congressmen, members of the Legislatures—and the voters who give to them their power. Special prayer was offered for the committees in the United States Senate and House of Representatives who consider the Hobson Resolution, and for Congressman Hobson, our Congressional champion in this battle for National Constitutional Prohibition."

Other features of the program were the reading of (1) the Proclamation issued September 10, 1911, by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; (2) the Hobson Joint Resolution, and (3) the plans for National campaign, with discussion of the same.

*—Photo by Jennie M. Kemp*

Young Campaigners for Prohibition Help in January 15 Meetings

### Negro Interdenominational Alliance Endorses Resolution

The resolution was presented by Mrs. Frances Joseph Gaudet to the Negro Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance meeting at New Orleans, representing 15,000 people, and was unanimously adopted by that body.

### Church Bells Summon to Prayer

The white ribboners and temperance workers of Liberal, Mo., were summoned to attendance at the all-day prayer meeting by the ringing of the church bells calling all to offer prayer for state and national prohibition. A good program with excellent speakers was given.

Practically every religious denomination in the District of Columbia at the special prayer service advocated a constitutional prohibition amendment. Miss Ellen Stone was one of the principal speakers.

### Missionary Society Co-operates

Mrs. Caroline McDowell, superintendent of the department of World's Missionary Fund, writes in this encouraging fashion: "I have used all of the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Campaign literature sent me and still the orders come for more and more. Yesterday at our Woman's Home Missionary society meeting at Arch Street Methodist church (Pittsburgh, Pa.), Mrs. Sunday and Mrs. Asher of the Rev. Billy Sunday evangelistic party (now holding revival meetings in our city), addressed the audience on temperance. Later when I gave my report this audience of at least 500 people endorsed the resolution." At this meeting Mrs. McDowell was presented with a large basket of beautiful flowers, the handle tied with wide white ribbon, on one streamer "W. H. M. S." and on the other "W. C. T. U."

### A Typical Letter

The following letter from Rev. W. O. Livingstone, Ottumwa, Iowa, is typical of those being received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters from pastors all over the country: "Let me assure you of the hearty co-operation of the Davis Street Christian church, of more than 525 members, and the earnest prayers for your success in the splendid work in which you are engaged. May God of all grant you the victory."

### Crusaders Assist In Day of Prayer

At the Springfield, Ill., meeting the older members of the W. C. T. U. had a prominent place on the program. It was inspiring to listen to these mothers, many of whom had done valiant service during the Crusade. The ministers took a deep interest in the service.

# Resolutions in Favor of Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution Adopted by Hundreds of Organizations

## YOUNG PEOPLE AND YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS FOR PROHIBITION ENTHUSIASTICALLY PARTICIPATE IN MEETINGS

### Daniel Poling Speaker at St. Louis Meeting

The local unions of St. Louis (Mo.) observed the day of prayer by a joint meeting in the First Presbyterian church. An evening mass meeting was held at the Compton Avenue Presbyterian church.

Among the speakers at the morning session were: Rev. Dr. C. W. Tadlock, Miss Fannie D. Robb, Rev. Dr. A. L. Odell and Mrs. E. A. P. Hayes. Four ministers conducted the prayer service.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U.; Rev. Dr. Grant A. Robbins and Rev. Dr. S. H. Woodrow were among the speakers at the afternoon session. A children's rally closed the session.

At the night's mass meeting there were as many men as women in the audience. The speaker of the evening was Daniel A. Poling of Columbus, O., chairman of the Temperance and Christian Citizenship departments of the National United Societies of Christian Endeavor. His subject was "The Conservation of Humanity." He praised the women for starting the war against liquor and especially commended the W. C. T. U. for the campaign of education it has carried on. He spoke of the stand public men are taking on the liquor question as follows: "I take off my hat to William Jennings Bryan for the positive position he has taken on the liquor question. He showed representatives of foreign lands that liquor would not be served in his home. Many people, among them Democrats, have denounced him for that act. For the same reason that they don't like him I like him. Emperor William has climbed aboard the water wagon, and has said that in the years to come the nation that rules the world will be the nation that does not use alcohol.

"The change today in the attitude toward the use of liquor and cigarets is shown in popular fiction. A few years ago the hero, a big, square-shouldered chap, drank and smoked and made no excuses. If he drinks today he usually explains that he can let it alone, and many of the heroes neither drink nor smoke cigarets. S. S. McClure recently told me at Battle Creek, Mich., that if the author today sent in a story to a magazine in which the hero had a cigaret in his mouth the editor usually took it out."

The members of the new Y. P. B. recently organized by Miss Ross Hayes were ushers at the evening meeting. The resolution was adopted at both the day and evening meetings.

### Legioners Sing

At the Knoxville (Tenn.) meeting a chorus of twenty-five little girls from the Loyal Temperance Legion sang several numbers.

Nearly all of the 2,500 local members of the Los Angeles federated unions observed prohibition amendment day by prayer and fasting.

"The saloons of St. Paul, Minn., are causing untold crime and poverty but the devil can be routed even from St. Paul," said W. A. Scott, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the prayer service conducted by the W. C. T. U. of that city.

### Scandinavian White Ribboners Meet

At the meeting of the Fargo (N. D.) union addresses were made in English and in the Scandinavian language. Mrs. Abbie H. Best, vice-president-at-large of the state, presided at the American meeting, and Mrs. Julia Nelson, president of the Scandinavian union, presided at the afternoon meeting.

At the meeting of the New Orleans, (La.) W. C. T. U., representatives from the suffrage club, federated woman's clubs, child welfare society, department of public health, the pastors' association, the travelers' aid, all told in forceful speeches what the movement meant to them. The church was decorated with

HELP IN OUR CAMPAIGN FOR

What? Prohibition Amendment.

Where? To the United States Constitution.

When? In 1920.

Why? For the Protection of the Home.

How? By Prayer, Work, Votes.

charts and posters representing every department of W. C. T. U. work.

### Prominent Men Discuss National Prohibition

At Reidsville, N. C., meetings were held afternoon and evening. At the noontide hour the church bells tolled to remind all to lift their hearts in prayer for the abolition of the liquor traffic. In the afternoon a well attended prayer meeting was held. At the evening service an address on "Individual Responsibility" was given by W. A. Lambeth, followed by an informal discussion, "What the Movement for National Constitutional Prohibition Means to the Individual," by Prof. F. H. Curtiss; "To the Town," by Hon Edgar H. Wrenn; "To the State," by Judge H. P. Lane, and "To the Nation," by Hon. W. R. Dalton.

The treasurer of the Iowa W. C. T. U. writes that the day was observed enthusiastically in her state. She says: "I believe this call for a day of fasting and prayer coming from the W. C. T. U. is going to have a great effect upon the ministers and make them more ready to co-operate with us."

### Public School Children March

National Prohibition day was observed by the local union of Bridgeville (Del.) at the Methodist church. Addresses by the local and neighboring pastors and essays, solos and duets by the young men and maidens of the town were inspiring features of the program. The pupils of the public school marched in with pennants and banners, all answering "I! I! I!" to the question, "Who would want our country dry?" The resolution was adopted by an audience of about 300.

The president of the Arizona W. C. T. U., Mrs. Harriet Beckley Wakefield, reports that a meeting at Tucson was well attended, all of the five churches of the city being represented by their pastors. An address was given by the Honorable Eugene Chafin.

### Lincoln May Be Dry as Result of Meeting

The several unions of Lincoln, Neb., under the leadership of the county president, Mrs. Allie Jackson, observed January 15 as a day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition. The meeting was continuous from ten to four o'clock, new leaders taking charge every half hour, among them being ministers from the various churches and the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. The county president, vice-president, and presidents of the local unions presided one hour each. The music was in charge of Miss Audra Stone. Our correspondent adds: "The whole program was a grand success. The ministers spoke as if inspired—no half-hearted talks—and the music and prayers were soul-uplifting. The trend of thought, during the entire day, was most optimistic and encouraging. The resolution was presented before the close of the meeting, and adopted by a rising vote, not one of the large audience dissenting. We are hoping that this meeting may prove the initial step to a movement to drive the saloons again from our beloved capital."

### Enthusiastic Meeting in Frances Willard's Home Town

The local unions of Evanston (Ill.) were especially favored in their observance of January 15 by the presence and help of two of the general officers of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, giving an address in the morning and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, in the afternoon. Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., was present throughout the day and gave an address of most practical bearing on the present effort for a saloonless nation. Miss Louise Hollister, National organizer and president of the Evanston union, the one to which Frances Willard belonged, presided both morning and afternoon, and to her belongs the credit for the preparation of the excellent program. Local white ribboners took helpful part in the exercises.

The address of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor given at the congressional hearing in Washington was delivered by Mrs. U. S. Grant and that of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, given on the same occasion, was presented by Mrs. G. W. Boot. Following a most enlightening explanation of the plans of the National W. C. T. U. for the National Constitutional Amendment campaign by Mrs. Parks, a prayer service was conducted by Mrs. Harvey Calkins. After the observance of the noontide hour and a short intermission the white ribboners reassembled for the afternoon meeting, when four of the local pastors, the president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and the National treasurer, gave most helpful and enthusiastic addresses. Among other excellent things, Rev. James Madison Stifler, the pastor of the First Baptist church, in an address on "Individual Responsibility," said, "There isn't any argument more subtly used by the devil or the ill-informed than 'they say'—'they want.' When a man uses the argument for the liquor traffic's continuance, 'but the public wants it,' why don't you answer: 'How do you know? I am a part of the public, and I don't want it.' We are standing face to face with a great

(Continued on Page Twelve)

# THE BOW OF WHITE RIBBON

BLANCHE A. WHEATLEY, Bolivar, W. Va.

*O Ribbon White, of thee,*
*Emblem of purity,*
*Of thee we sing;*
*May thy fair spotless hue*
*Our hearts with strength imbue,*
*And keep us firm and true*
*To God our King.*

*May thy pure grace impart*
*Whiteness to soul and heart*
*Like unto thine;*
*All men thy mission know,*
*Wherever thou dost go*
*Vice marks thee for a foe*
*With power divine.*

*Behold a mighty throng*
*Three hundred thousand strong,*
*Worldwide, unite*
*In bonds of Christian love,*
*With strength drawn from above,*
*Thy saving grace to prove,*
*Thou Ribbon White.*

*The heart, whose purity*
*Conceived thy power to free,*
*Thy strength to save,*
*Still wears thee, as of yore,*
*Watching our efforts o'er*
*From the eternal shore*
*Beyond the grave.*

*O Ribbon White of thee,*
*Emblem of purity,*
*Thy praise we sing!*
*Badge of a noble band,*
*Forever thou shalt stand*
*For Home and Native Land,*
*With God our King.*

# LEFT OUT OF IT ALL

HARRIET JORDAN

John Baker, plodding home from his toilsome work at ballasting a line of new track, scarcely looked up as he passed the home of Dr. Jewett in whose yard many children were making merry at a birthday party. But when he rounded the corner and caught sight of his small daughter Dulcie lying in the long grass and wistfully looking through the fence palings at the playing children, he paused and glanced back thoughtfully. Frowning, he continued on his way.

The father had been looking forward to an evening at the saloon where he could sink in oblivion the care and weariness that obsessed him. His glass or two of whisky—he always thought of his drinks as numbering no more than that—would be extra welcome tonight he told himself. The sight of little Dulcie, however, had put the thought out of his mind temporarily so that when he neared his small cottage home, which no effort of his had kept clean and neat in appearance, he was still frowning and wondering why his child, too, had not been invited to the party.

As he neared the house the sound of voices came to him through the open windows. He stood still for a moment scarcely realizing that he was listening to something not intended for his ears, and at length he sank down on a bench under a clump of lilacs.

"We're left out of everything," Mary, John Baker's twelve-year-old daughter, was saying. "We haven't clothes or anything other children have. And folks notice it, especially new folks. I left Dulcie lying down there by the doctor's fence watching the children play. We always used to be asked to their parties at least, but now when Florence's mother is away, and her aunt is there, she wouldn't hear to inviting 'that Baker's children.' I heard her say those very words, and in *such* a tone! I—I wanted to go in and make her take them back."

"I made Paul Benner take back what he said today when he called my dad names," broke in Kenneth, and he added, valiantly, "I don't care if dad does drink, and if we do have to come sneaking in some nights after he's gone to sleep. Nobody's a-going to call him names when I'm around. Paul went home crying and I've got a black eye, but I don't care. It doesn't hurt—much. And dad is fine when he's sober, isn't he, Mary?"

"Course he is," said Mary fiercely. "It's only that saloon that makes him so awful. He used to be different, mother says." She paused a moment and then went on in a quick, passionate way, "Look at mother. She hasn't a decent thing to wear and she's patching and mending for us all the time, and just keeping cheerful and not saying a word. She's left out of things just like we are because she hasn't things like other folks, but she isn't going to let anybody pity her and call her 'that poor wife of John Baker's,' I know, though she's never said a word. Kenneth Baker, I wish we had a father that was a father and not a 'town drunk,'" she finished half defiantly, half wistfully.

There was a silence and John Baker rose from his seat. In the shadow of the trees he slipped out of the yard and down to the barn where he fed the bony horse and milked the poor cow. Afterwards he did a great many really unnecessary things before he plucked up enough courage to go on up to the house.

He hung his hat in the entry and cleared his throat many times before he finally went in to his place at the supper table. He could not bear to look at his wife who was smiling cheerily as usual, nor at the two girls who were setting steaming hot coffee and potatoes before him, nor at Kenneth with his bruised eye. He was more silent than was his wont and after the meal he buried himself in a newspaper instead of going down to the saloon as he had planned.

Days passed. John Baker worked as he never had before. He was tongue-tied at home, and he felt as if he had no rightful place there. One or two evenings he read the paper and went to bed early. But as often as he could find anything to do he worked, chopping wood, doing odd jobs in a carpenter's shop, cleaning up yards. Nobody knew what an effort of will it cost him to continually pass the saloon on his way home. Nobody knew how he winced at the remarks he sometimes overheard, "Baker's getting pretty steady. He's trying to work the appetite out of himself—at it day and night."

One evening, about three weeks after he had overheard the conversation between Mary and Kenneth, John Baker was at home seated in a corner of the sitting room and hidden behind his paper. When Mary went to the door to greet the doctor's wife, who had lately returned home, he merely looked up with a brief greeting. Mrs. Jewett went on into the kitchen where Mrs. Baker was sprinkling the week's washing. She made a few general remarks and then said, "Mrs. Baker, I'm rushed to death. My maid is gone and I have company coming the day after tomorrow and there's baking and cleaning to be done. I thought I'd ask you if you could help me. I knew you did go out sometimes—and an extra penny, you see—" Half unconsciously she glanced into the shabby sitting room and at Kenneth who in patched jacket sat by the table at his books.

Mrs. Baker hesitated before answering. Then, with an involuntary nod of her head, she said, "I'll come, Mrs. Jewett. Thank you. Will eight o'clock—" She did not have time to finish her question, for in the sitting-room doorway, drawn up to his full height, stood her husband, holding his paper in a hand that shook a little. Looking directly at his wife's caller he said clearly, "We're sorry, Mrs. Jewett, not to be able to accommodate you, but Mary has more than enough to do here at home. And besides—I'd planned a little trip for us tomorrow." He smiled pleasantly at the doctor's wife, but his daughter Mary saw that he was fully conscious of the astonishment that showed in the woman's face, and that he winced thereat.

When Mrs. Jewett had gone there was silence. Then John Baker said, looking at his wife, "I—thought may be you'd like to go up to Wells City tomorrow to pick out some clothes for you and the children. I've got some money saved—" He paused, then crossed the room to his wife's side. "Mary," he said in a voice which trembled, "Mary!"

She was in his arms in a moment, her face pressed against his breast and there they stood for many minutes. At last Mrs. Baker lifted her eyes and her glance

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# AN ARCTIC HERO

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

In the far north near the Pole a little ship lay hemmed in by the ice. Her name was "The Fram," and she was manned by twelve brave explorers under their leader, Dr. Nansen. They saw many strange sights during the months they spent in the frozen sea. Nothing was stranger than the ice. It was not still as you would suppose; it traveled fast and far. It was not silent; it made the most extraordinary noises. Sometimes the travelers heard a sound as of distant thunder; it came nearer and grew louder till it was like a discharge of cannon or the roaring of an enormous waterfall. Then they saw the ice piling itself up, heap upon heap, or forming long, high walls. They remembered the old tales they had heard of the battles of the gods, when rocks were split and crags were hurled about. They used to stand on deck in the moonlight and watch the great ridges moving in the distance. When these drew near it became very dangerous and looked as if the little "Fram" would be crushed to bits. But she was built to withstand the ice-pack, and though it closed around her and even reached to the rigging, she managed to hold her own.

Often, however, uncertain what might happen next, the crew put all their food and furs out on the ice and made ready to escape for their lives.

Dr. Nansen wished to go further north, so when the ship was frozen in he took one companion and started off over the great waste. It needed wonderful courage to do this, for he knew he could never find the "Fram" again. She would have drifted away before he could return. There was not even any land to go back to. This was a journey over the frozen ocean in the face of tremendous dangers.

Dr. Nansen and his friend Johansen planned the trip with great care and carried all they would need for several months. They had sledges drawn by dogs and a silk tent that could be folded up very small and only weighed about three pounds. They made canoes of bamboo for crossing over the channels between the fields of ice. At night they crept into a bag of rein-deer skin. The two friends got in together and buckled the flap over their heads and kept each other warm. They had a little stove to cook their food, and a camera for taking pictures. They had to plan carefully what they should carry because they needed to make their burden as light as possible. They took dried meat, and powder to make soup, and biscuits and sugar and chocolate and potatoes. They knew they would often have a dinner of bear's flesh for a change. Many people, if they had to pack a supply of food, would put in a few bottles of wine or a flask of whisky. But Nansen knew better. He had learned that there is no value in strong drink.

It is true that beer and whisky are made from barley, which is very useful, and wine is made from grapes which contain nourishment. But when these foods are changed into poisonous drinks the good in them is almost entirely lost. A noted chemist once carefully examined some beer and said that if a man drank eight or ten quarts of it every day for a year, at the end of that time he would have had only as much food as there is in one loaf of bread. So of course Nansen did not carry anything of that sort with him. He wanted real food that would make him strong for the struggle he had undertaken.

The two friends had a wonderful time. Night after night they saw the bright-colored streamers of the aurora darting in the sky. Sometimes the heaven seemed to be one mass of fire. Then again all would change and they half fancied the fairies must be dancing there. There were seals on the ice and they killed them and ate seal-steak; they saw a whole school of whales one day, and often the walrus would swim by, huge and ugly with great tusks. Once a big one jumped on the canoe and nearly swamped it.

The hardest trial they had to bear was the awful cold. Their clothes were so stiff with ice that they could have stood up alone. They cracked every time the men moved. Nansen's coat-sleeve, being frozen hard, rubbed deep sores on his wrist and he will bear the scars for life most likely.

It was often misty so they could not see their way and sometimes fell into the icy water, not knowing it was there. One day the canoe went adrift with all their possessions on board. Nansen jumped into the water with his clothes on and managed to save it. But he came near losing his life.

A good many people still think that if you take a chill, whisky is the best remedy. They say it will warm you up again. But Dr. Nansen did not carry any on this dangerous journey for a very good reason. Whisky does not give heat but takes it away.

The way in which our bodies are kept warm is very wonderful. As houses are often heated by hot water pipes, so the body also has its pipes. They are not filled with warm water but with warm blood instead, and we call the pipes our blood vessels. They are far more perfect than the pipes that are put into a house, for they can change their size at need and become larger or smaller. There are many thousands of these little pipes in the skin. If the weather is warm they get larger. Many tiny nerves are connected with them and tell them to increase their size. Then much blood passes through the skin and we give off some of the heat we do not want. When the weather is cold these little nerves tell the blood vessels to close up and become smaller. Then there is not room for so much blood to flow through the skin. Thus less heat is given off and we keep our warmth to ourselves because we need it.

—*Photograph by William A. Pedersen.*

Dr. Nansen Made the Trip With Sledges Drawn by Dogs

Strong drink upsets all this wonderful arrangement. It sends the nerves to sleep so that they do not give the message to the blood vessels. When it is very cold, and a man takes whisky to warm himself, the blood vessels do not get smaller as they ought to do. Therefore much blood passes through the skin and he feels warm and comfortable, but he is losing more and more heat every minute. Many a drinking man has frozen to death on a cold night because his heating apparatus did not work properly.

Dr. Nansen did not take whisky when he suffered from the dreadful cold or fell into the ice-water of the Polar Sea. He and his chum drank hot water and put some powder in it that made it taste like milk. They found it wonderfully comforting, he said, and it seemed to warm them to the very ends of their toes.

After a long time and many strange adventures the brave explorers reached home again, and Nansen and his friend met once more the companions they had left in the "Fram." One day he was telling about the sledge journey over the ice and a lady said, "Doctor, didn't you take

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**Evanston, Illinois, January 29, 1914**

*"When they had prayed"—*
*"The place was shaken." So, too, will any place*
*Where faithful hearts their wills in longing bend;*
*The Word with boldness will they plainly speak,*
*In patience serve the man that still is weak,*
*And wickedness its course will surely end—*
*When we have prayed!*

## JANUARY 15 MEETINGS

So widespread was the observance of January 15, National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day, that it is manifestly impossible to even refer to all of the meetings held. Especially interesting features of some of the services are noted in the reports on pages 4, 5 and 12. The good work of securing the adoption of the resolution on page 9 should be diligently prosecuted.

## KENYON RED-LIGHT BILL PASSES

As we go to press news of the passage of the Kenyon Red Light Bill by the United States House of Representatives is received. It has already passed the Senate, and will undoubtedly receive the President's signature.

## VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES PASSES ENABLING ACT

The enabling act which provides that the governor upon petition of twenty-five per cent of the qualified voters of the state shall order an election on statewide prohibition, by a vote of 75 to 19, has passed the Virginia house of delegates.

It is reported that several liquor manufacturers of Arkansas, discouraged at the outlook, have surrendered their corporate charters.

## FARMERS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Apparently not at all alarmed by the assertion of the liquor men that the abolition of the liquor traffic will deprive the farmers of a market for their produce, the agriculturists of the country are lining up in splendid fashion for National Constitutional Prohibition. Last month the National Grange at its meeting at Manchester, N. H., adopted resolutions in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and since that time, the state granges of Maryland, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and very recently West Virginia and Michigan have placed themselves on record for the nationwide measure.

## WHAT "LIQUID BREAD" DOES TO MAN

A deplorable ignorance of the injurious effects of beer-drinking prevails among so-called intelligent people. Not a few newspapers which pride themselves on excluding whisky advertisements and even editorially denouncing the liquor traffic, permit advertisements of what they choose to term "a temperance drink" to adorn their pages. Science has spoken very positively not only of the lack of nutritive qualities in beer, but of its injurious effects upon the human system, and even in beer-drinking Germany, by order of the Ministry of War, there are distributed to all recruits entering the Prussian army, pamphlets declaring that "almost all the excesses during leaves of absence, fightings or disturbances of public order in the army, are to be traced back to drink, and it is mostly beer which causes so much mischief." The caution ends with the word, "Beer is not the harmless drink that many suppose it to be."

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* in a recent number relates a police court experience which throws light upon the harmlessness (?) of indulgence in beer drinking. It says: "Some time ago, as we sat beside a police judge while his court was in session, we made this request—that he question each one appearing before him on a charge of drunkenness or assault due to drinking what it was the defendant drank. This he readily consented to do. The result was extremely interesting. Out of eighteen cases involving drunkenness, fifteen were due to beer, while three old topers who had been found 'dead drunk' were the product of whisky. More than that, about half the beer cases involved assault and battery or destruction of property."

## "SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR"

It is an authentic fact of history that the founder of the School of Medicine based on the above immortal aphorism is not, as has been supposed, the great Hahnemann but a nameless hero, even the

"Man in our town who was so wondrous wise,
He jumped into a bramble-bush and scratched out both his eyes.
And when he saw his eyes were out, with all his might and main
He jumped into another bush and scratched them in again."

All honor to the great discoverer! His method deserves imitation not alone in the realm of *materia medica* but in the wider realm of thought and action, especially in the great realm of reform.

We met a lady the other day who all her life had supposed herself to be a believer in woman suffrage. Her local union arranged for a debate and gave to her the negative side. So overwhelmed was she with the force of her own arguments and the might of her own logic that she declared herself henceforth a convert to the doctrine of the "Antis." What possible method could be so effective in that woman's reclamation as the one suggested by the wise man above quoted? Undeniably, her mental vision had become impaired by the bramble-bushes into which she was plunged. Common justice demands on the part of that union the speedy arranging of another debate in which she shall be given the affirmative side in order that, through the careful consideration of the other side of the question, a sane mental balance may be established.

We have seen the plan work admirably with reference to the legalized liquor traffic. The bramble-bush of a saloon planted in the midst of a residential district has opened the eyes of more than one man who has talked learnedly on the subject of individual liberty, etc. We have sometimes wondered if the bramble-bush of an absolutely unrestricted liquor traffic might not give back eyes to communities which long ago lost theirs in the thicket of a high license, local option law. Certainly every man or woman voting for license ought to have abundant opportunity to sample, at closer range, the kind of medicine he is giving to others. It is heart-sickening to walk through the crowded, down-town districts of nearly every city in our land and see the saloons packed together on almost every street, while the men who voted for them are living in what they fancy to be a safe, clean atmosphere, far from the tainted breath which issues from the saloon door. Is there anything more trying to the patience of the out-and-out temperance man or woman than the efforts which are made to clear an individual city, or, worse still, an individual ward in a license city from the open saloon, while at the same time there is an utter indifference to or an active opposition against the larger effort to free all towns and all cities from the blight which rests alike upon all?

Possibly our local option states may be forced into some genuine bramble-bush experiences before the kind of eye is granted to them which sees this subject in its relation to the entire nation, and even to the entire world. If so we will welcome the bramble-bush and pray it may speedily work its mission for, above everything else, today we need men and women who SEE that in National Constitutional Prohibition lies the hope of the individual ward, town, city, county and state, as well as the hope and safety of the nation at large.

# RESOLUTION

**SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:**

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.**

**Adopted by ..... representing.....people,**
**.....191 :.....**
**(Signature of president or chairman)**
**City..... State.....**
**(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)**

# AMONG THE STATES

A law prohibiting the sale of opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics, passed by the last legislature of the state of Tennessee, became effective January 1, 1914. This is characterized by the *Nashville Tennesseean* as one of the most important and far-reaching laws ever enacted in the state.

The eugenic marriage law, requiring marriage health certificates to be shown by both parties before a license is granted, has been held by the Circuit Court at Milwaukee invalid and unconstitutional.

A resolution to amend the constitution of Mississippi by giving full suffrage to women was defeated in the lower house of the legislature January 22.

During the past year Missouri is said to have had nineteen local option elections, all but one resulting in a victory for prohibition. The state is now virtually four-fifths dry.

By a majority of over 200, Trenton, Mo., voted to outlaw the saloon. The campaign has been a vigorous and enthusiastic one, and the Missouri papers report that on election day when the polls opened at seven o'clock the church bells throughout the city tolled, and men in motor cars drove up and down the main street, singing, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah, Trenton's going dry." Twelve hundred women were on the streets from early morning until the polls closed urging men to vote against the liquor traffic.

The city council of Marked Tree, Ark., set the license at $20,000 a year which, with other drastic restrictions, will successfully prohibit the traffic in that burg.

By a vote of 3 to 2, the supervisors of San Diego county, California, passed an ordinance making San Diego county, except in incorporated cities, prohibition territory. A considerable part of the county is already dry through local option. The new ordinance will close saloons in the Second and Fifth districts.

The aldermen of Kenosha, Wis., have provided for the posting in drinking places of the names of all habitual drunkards and men whose wives or mothers have asked that no liquor shall be sold to them. The names shall be printed in type at least one and a half inches high, with a complete description of each man.

A saloonkeeper who sells liquor in one of the most popular business sections of Chicago remarked the other day to a friend that he was trying to sell out his business for the reason that he believed inside of five years Chicago would be dry. If every able-bodied Christian voter of the state would make a similar assertion with equal emphasis and back it up with his influence and vote, the prophecy would be fulfilled.

## ROCKEFELLER FAMILY'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE RECORD

"Young men who want to get on in the world nowadays, do not drink," John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is reported by the *Chicago Tribune* of January 19, to have said to the Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York City. He added, "Great corporations do not employ men who drink." In the course of his talk, which dealt largely with the temperance and race problems, he told the members of his class that his grandfather and his father never touched intoxicating liquor, and were total abstainers as a matter of principle, and that he himself had followed their example.

## SWEDEN'S KING URGES VOTES FOR WOMEN

King Gustave of Sweden, in his speech from the throne to the Swedish Parliament, which he opened in person, announced, so reports the Associated Press, that it is the intention of the government again to ask Parliament to grant to women the franchise and the right of election to office and to Parliament on the same conditions as are enjoyed by men.

We wish to call the attention of teachers and leaders of L. T. L.'s to the story by Miss Christine I. Tinling on page seven. Miss Tinling's stories are not only interesting to the children, but are valuable for those who are working for the children.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## A PRAYER FOR THE WORKER

JESSIE RODGERS, Sutherlin, Oregon

Faith to hold firm,
Be the way dark or bright;
Courage to stand steady,
When battling for the right;
Wisdom to walk wisely,
Patience to bear bravely,
When clouds obscure the light;
Contumely or slight;
Trusting not in self,
But in our God, the might
Of whose arm alone can quell
The enemy we fight.

The women who have gathered to the peaceful war-cry, "For God and Home and Every Land," can conceive of no good that ought not equally to come to all; they work for nothing less. They believe that every heritage of life should be at the beck of the lowliest. They would not revolutionize, but they would steadily help on the evolution of the common joy.—*Frances E. Willard*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY WILLIAMSON BEATON, Bellows Falls, Vt., a member of the local union, and a woman full of good works in various capacities.

MRS. LUCY H. SOULE, Wollaston, Mass., president of the local union since last October, during which time she had gained fifty new pledges for membership.

MRS. W. S. ORR, West Barnet, Vt., for more than twenty years a member of the local union.

MRS MARY J. THURMOND, Edgefield, S. C., the oldest member of the local union, and a strong force for righteousness in her community.

MRS. W. O. FERREL, Luzerne, Pa., a charter member of the district which was organized in 1886, and for seventeen years its president.

MRS. MARY J. GUTHRIE, Apollo, Armstrong county, Penna., former county president. Not long ago at a Sunday school convention at Philadelphia, Mrs. Guthrie received a gold medal in recognition of her fifty years of service as a Sunday school teacher.

Search others for their virtues and thyself for thy vices.—*Fuller*

Efficiency often dies of a disease called self-complacency.—*The Continent*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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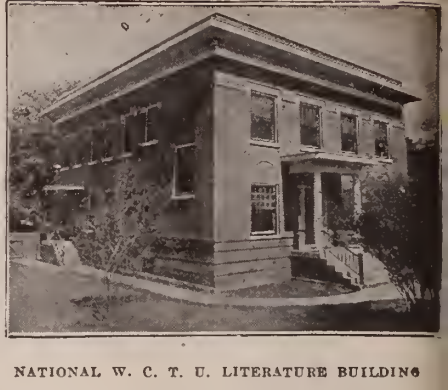

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*

FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## EVANGELISTIC AND ALMSHOUSE

MRS. MARY E. KUHL

It is most fitting at this time to give due commendation to all who have helped to push forward nationwide evangelism during the past year. Every effort put forth made it possible to hold the 141,378 evangelistic meetings reported and to make 27,696 visits, the influence of which is far-reaching and cannot be measured in our work for our glorious cause.

Our National and World's Conventions have been and will continue to be a constant source of inspiration. January 15, the day set apart for fasting and prayer, was a prophecy for the future pointing towards speedy victory over the liquor traffic. No great reform has ever been brought about which did not have its roots deeply implanted in the thought of God and its source from the great spirit of the glorified Christ.

The Crusade movement was born in prayer and the consummation and completion of the one great purpose in nationwide prohibition will be through the spirit of prayer in all activities. Prayer is the key that unlocks the door of opportunity and reveals God's secret to man. But however much has been accomplished, still "there are heights and depths, lengths and breadths to which we have not yet attained. Past victories are but the beginning of wisdom's ways, which are the ways of peace."

The words of Paul, that indefatigable evangelist, are most applicable in the present day battle: "Forgetting the things which are behind and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal"—of nationwide evangelism and National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920.

The spirit of evangelism necessarily and fundamentally underlies every department of work; it is the rock upon which rests a definite faith for a definite purpose.

"Ye shall have power when the Holy Spirit is come upon you": the power of intelligence; power to rightly divide the word of truth; power to speak, to pray, to discern; power to push forward in all holy activities.

"Without me ye can do nothing; but with the armor of Christ through his eternal spirit, we may do all things." First comes the personal evangelism when the heart seeks to get right with God and the soul is clothed with the garment of salvation. Second, is community evangelism by personal interviews, evangelistic meetings and by entering every open door with a systematic plan for pledge signing, for membership getting and a careful distribution of Bibles and W. C. T. U. literature.

In addition to the leaflets of last year, your superintendent has prepared six new ones, which will be catalogued, namely:

Work-day Plan—Per 50, 40c; per 100, 75c.
Song of Solomon—
Per 50, 25c; per 100, 40c.
Work of Prayer—Per 50, 25c; per 100, 40c.
Women of the Bible—
Per 50, 25c; per 100, 40c.
I Am and Ye Are—(A Bible reading)—
Per 50, 25c; per 100, 50c.
Evangelistic Program—
Per 50, 25c; per 100, 50c.
Paul and His Helpers—
Per 50, 30c; per 100, 50c.
God's Promises Applied—
Per 50, 30c; per 100, 50c.
Special Bible Studies—
Per copy, 3c; per 10, 25c.
Quarterly Bulletin—
Per 50, 25c; per 100, 50c.
Esther and Her People—
Per 50, 25c; per 100, 50c.
Manning Our Prohibition Ship (Bible reading)—Per 50, 20c; per 100, 35c.
Topical Bible Studies—
Per 50, 20c; per 100, 35c.
Driving Out the Jebusite—
Per 50, 20c; per 100, 35c.
Our Recruiting Stations (a Bible reading)—Per 50, 20c; per 100, 35c
Annual Evangelistic Report—Per 50, 35c.

A booklet, "Women of the Bible," for special study. Price, per copy, 15c; per 12, $1.50.

The Bible question contest has been discontinued.

A Bible spelling contest will be ready by March.

Copies of these leaflets may be purchased of the National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the evangelistic department, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, 306 W. Columbia Ave., Champaign, Illinois, or of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

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Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, National superintendent of the Health department, was a delegate to the National Race Betterment Conference, recently held at Battle Creek, Michigan, and represented the W. C. T. U. in several of the discussions.

## SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION ROUND THE WORLD

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS

Great emphasis is laid in Japan upon the scientific side of the temperance question as it appeals more strongly than any other to the Japanese mind. One of the professors in the Imperial University has just translated "Alcohol and Health" and the books have been placed in the military and naval schools. Some of the eminent Japanese doctors are proving themselves very helpful in lecturing and writing upon alcohol. In Japan the work done in the schools is only limited by the number of workers.

China has the study of temperance included in her new school code but the work of instruction has practically all to be done. A Chinese translation of one of the Scientific Temperance Manuals was made by Mrs. Goodrich and is used in a number of Bible schools. The Scientific Temperance Instruction charts on alcohol and tobacco have proven exceedingly useful in lectures before student bodies and are duplicated with explanations in the Chinese language. Bishop Bashford has proven himself a friend to this work and has placed hundreds of the sets of Gulick Hygiene Series in the hands of leading teachers. There is no limit to opportunity for work in the Chinese schools; the great need is workers.

In New Zealand while the teaching is not compulsory in the schools, many teachers are most faithful in giving it. The educational department issued four large wall sheets containing temperance instruction, and these are hung in the schools. In some of the towns prizes have been offered for the best essays on temperance with very satisfactory results.

In South Wales the wall sheets are used in all state schools. Many scientific temperance addresses have been made in the schools and much literature distributed. In Tasmania prizes have been given for essays written in the schools on temperance subjects. In Queensland temperance lessons by the Commissioner of Health are included in the reading books. In South Australia, Sir Victor Horsley's "Alcohol and the Human Body" has been adopted as the text-book for the teachers and 700 copies have been sent to them. In Western Australia the teachers are generally interested in the subject and faithfully give the instruction required in the syllabus. In Victoria temperance wall sheets are used in the schools. "Alcohol and the Human Body" has been placed in the hands of teachers, and many addresses have been given the pupils.

In Burma, the work is steadily advancing under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Cote. Essay contests have been held and addresses made in the schools. Miss Flora Strout is lecturing in the schools and is making a specialty of scientific temperance instruction.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# LIQUOR BLIGHTS THE HOME

Intoxicating liquor touches every phase of human life to debase and destroy all that might be beautiful and noble and to leave only the coarser and more brutal characteristics. Nowhere, however, is its effect more pernicious or of wider range than in the home, where a drinking father brings unnumbered ills upon children and wife. Judges in the divorce courts are becoming more and more familiar with the misery and hopelessness caused by the drunken husband. In the Court of Domestic Relations of Chicago drunkenness on the part of the husband is found to be responsible for forty-six per cent of the cases which are tried.

"Among the most discouraging men are the habitual drunkards," writes Ida M. Tarbell in an article entitled "A Court of Hope and Goodwill," in the January *American Magazine*. She continues, "The havoc which drink plays in domestic troubles has never been exaggerated. It is by far the most fertile cause of separation. Last year Judge Gemmill put a system into operation by which he hoped to determine approximately the cause of family separation. The conclusion was that in forty-six out of every 100 cases it is due to excessive drinking.

"The discouragement lies in the fact that in the case of excessive drinking it leaves nothing in the man which can be deeply touched. The stomach may hold out indefinitely, the character never does. The man gradually loses all respect for himself and for others. He becomes a shameless hanger-on. He lies frequently and habitually to his best friends. He tricks and cheats them with unconcern. There is little or no help for such cases while they are at large."

One of the Chicago judges is advocating a farm where victims of the drink habit can be cared for and kept in the open. This, no doubt, would help many a poor man to regain his manhood and bring happiness to his long-suffering family. However, it is well in working for the permanent betterment of the drinker's home to deal with causes as well as with results, and while we would ask the best of care for the unfortunate victims of the liquor traffic, let us not cease in our efforts to usher in the day of National Constitutional Prohibition—the day when the family will no longer be destroyed by the liquor traffic, and children may grow to manhood and womanhood free from the curse of alcohol.

## JANUARY 15 OBSERVANCE

At the meeting of the Marion (Ind.) W. C. T. U. Mayor Batchelor gave a most optimistic address expressing himself as hopeful of the ultimate victory of the temperance forces.

The president of the Georgia W. C. T. U. writes that the day was observed generally throughout the state. "I think," said Mrs. Patterson, "practically every speaker in the state who can make a temperance speech was employed on this occasion. I have never known our women to take hold of anything so enthusiastically as they did this idea." In her home town of Griffin the services were unusually inspiring.

Mrs. Ella M. George, state president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., reports that her state was very much stirred over the day of prayer. Literature went out in great quantities. "I think," said Mrs. George, "there were few unions in our state that did not observe the day. I am sure a great blessing will follow our work in answer to the prayers that went up in its behalf."

The W. C. T. U. of Ft. Worth, Texas, under the able leadership of Mrs. D. M. Sinclair, held a most enthusiastic and inspiring meeting. On the wall of the meeting place was not only a black and white prohibition map but a placard (reproduced in the center of page 5) calling attention to the object of the meeting. Two state Sunday school workers, a Y. M. C. A. secretary and local pastors gave stirring messages.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# "THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO" THEME OF JANUARY 15 MEETINGS

(Continued from Page Five)

national crisis. The curse of alcoholism on the nation is a thing which needs no debate—scientists and physicians are at one concerning it. It is no longer used as a stimulant; it is only used to make money and to make it in the most cruel, godless, irresponsible way. When a man says 'If the shutting up of the saloon rested upon my vote, I would cast it against the traffic tomorrow,' yet remains inactive, this is the question to put to him, **"If you really believe that this amendment ought to be in our constitution what part of the responsibility for putting it there will you take?'** I am perfectly confident this thing will go, the world is moving on, and among the things that have got to go is alcoholism —the only question is—how? May we have the courage to present it to our nearest neighbors."

Rev. George Whiteside, the pastor of the United Presbyterian church, in discussing the question, "What this Movement Means to Me," said among other things: "It would mean a great deal to me in meeting the needs of the foreign population today. The problem of the millions of foreigners is not going to be solved by meeting these people at Ellis Island with a whisky bottle. The question is going to be immeasurably easier of solution if we can have a clean country. It would mean a great deal to me in my work; in the care I have over those I love. The young people going out from the home would be far safer if the nefarious drink traffic were outlawed. Its abolition will mean the solution of many social and economic problems. We spend $2,000,000,000 a year for drink. This means we are buying sorrow, disease, disaster, death by the cargo and piling it mountain high upon the back of our nation, weighting it down with an intolerable burden. The movement means a great hope to the foreign missionaries on the field. In the light of carrying the word for Christ, this step is unique and important."

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Falmouth (Mass.), a country town with the people widely scattered, and no trolley providing transportation to the church, reports that in spite of the night of January 15 being bitterly cold, the service was a most enthusiastic one, and a unanimous vote was given for the adoption of the resolution.

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Philadelphia county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. observed the day of prayer in eleven meetings, some by single unions, others by a number grouping together. Where the unions could not arrange for a special meeting the members invaded the prayer meetings on the evening of January 14. At twenty church prayer meetings the W. C. T. U. program was presented. About forty clergymen took part in the meetings.

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White ribboners of Des Moines (Ia.) held two meetings, one in the First Presbyterian church and the other in the University Church of Christ. The children's hour at four o'clock was an important part of both meetings. Two hundred school children in the University church listened to an address by Mrs. W. A. Wilson on "A Stainless Flag," Miss Margaret Burt conducting the services in the Presbyterian church. The pastors of the city participated most helpfully in both meetings, and the music was an inspiring feature.

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The Saratoga Springs (N. Y.) union had among its speakers the pastors of four local churches, a secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and two professional elocutionists. As a result of the meeting eight new members (three of them honorary) were secured.

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Huntington (W. Va.) unions met in the different churches of the city. Many of the loyal workers left their household duties, shops and places of employment to attend the meeting.

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Two most enthusiastic meetings were held in Galesburg, Ill. A special meeting was called by the Swedish pastors, and the rescue mission also took action upon the resolution, in addition to securing a number of signatures to the pledge. Two meetings are also reported at Knoxville.

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The churches of Cassopolis, Michigan, being engaged in union evangelistic services held in the opera house, decided that it was best to vote on the resolution at the union meeting. The adoption was virtually unanimous.

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In spite of a severe snow storm the meeting at Waverly, N. Y., was well attended and the resolution was enthusiastically endorsed, the pastors of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches co-operating.

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In reporting resolutions adopted by three of the churches, the pastor of the First Baptist church at Fordyce, Ark., writes: "Blessings on you good women who are working with might and main, without let or hindrance to free the United States from the greatest slavery that ever blighted any nation."

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Nemaha, Ia., a practically rural community, took action at the morning service in an audience of over half men and adopted the resolution.

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The resolution was presented to the congregation of the M. E. church of Erie, Colo., a foreign saloon town, and was adopted by a majority.

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The seventeen churches of Richmond, Ind., representing approximately 4,000 people, united in endorsing the resolution.

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At the meeting at Cheyenne, Wyoming, the state president, Dr. Ellen Wetlaufer, presided. Nine little girls representing the prohibition states gave an appropriate exercise.

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An unusually large meeting was held at Fayetteville, Tenn., the resolution being passed by approximately 3,000 people.

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Although there was great sickness in the neighborhood a goodly company gathered at the meeting at Jamestown, Ohio.

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Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton, pastor of the Woodlawn Baptist church of Chicago, in returning the resolution adopted by his church (1,000 people in attendance) said, "We all pray for the largest and most immediate success of this splendid movement."

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Orangeville, Ill., observed the day with an enthusiastic and soul-stirring meeting which called out a large attendance.

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The W. C. T. U. of Denison, Iowa, was very ably assisted at its meeting by the L. T. L., which attended in a body and sang several songs. As a result of the inspiring services several members were added to the union.

The W. C. T. U. of Kenosha (Wis.), Mrs. Minnie Barbour, president, observed January 15 by an enthusiastic meeting in which the pastors of the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches participated. On the following Sunday Mrs. Josie E. Sizer, state organizer, spoke at the First Methodist church on "Nation-wide Prohibition," and at the close of the meeting, through the co-operation of the local women, twenty-one new members were secured.

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The all-day meeting of the Champaign (Ill.) union for fasting and prayer and the consideration of National Constitutional Prohibition, was held in the First Methodist church. Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic work, presided. Earnest prayer and deep consecration for service went out from many hearts and the day will long be remembered as one of real spiritual uplift and depth of thought on the great question of the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic and for the building up of all that makes for good in the nation and for humanity. The clergy, Sunday schools, young people's societies, the state university, public schools, Salvation Army, Prohibitionists, Anti-Saloon League, missionary societies, civic workers and Illinois legislature were all represented, while white ribboners brought deep lessons from the word of God. More than two hundred voted for the prohibition resolution. An offering was taken for the National campaign fund.

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Votes of 200 and 150, respectively, in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition were recorded at meetings held at Bellflower and Farmer City, Ill., Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, speaker. In addition to this enthusiastic endorsement of the resolution, in each case several enrolled themselves as new members.

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FRIENDLY TIP

**Restored Hope and Confidence**

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A New York woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help. I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts food, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friend I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

# LLEWSAC LODGE, BEDFORD, MASS.

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

Frances Willard Settlement of Boston, founded by Miss Caroline Caswell, is making a great success of its industrial center and rest home, located in Bedford near Concord. A new building, the Nellie Cook dormitory, makes the equipment complete. Spell the name Caswell backward, and the reason for "Llewsac" is evident—and it is an illustration of Miss Caswell's modesty.

It was my privilege to be present at the Christmas festivities of the Lodge, and enjoy the Christmas tree, the refreshments, games, and music—the general good time—in which the men on the place also participated. Mrs. Myra Louise Higgins, the head resident, is one of the strongest white ribboners of the state. I once asked one of the ministers of Attleboro where Mrs. Higgins resided, who was the best temperance man of the town and county, and without a moment's hesitation he laughingly answered, "Mrs. Higgins!"

Settlement work is one of the departments of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and the expansion of the Frances E. Willard Settlement makes our principles known to many who have been ignorant of white ribbon activities.

In the opening devotional exercises on Christmas eve, Mrs. Higgins, as she faced the portrait of Frances E. Willard, spoke of her, and the closing hymn was the song written by Miss Willard, "Saloons Must Go." Llewsac Lodge is helping many a young woman, temporarily unable to fill her business position, to regain health under happy conditions, and at a price within her means; and older women are helping to pay their way by assisting in the industrial work. The hennery, weaving and preserving plants are run according to the best known methods and made a brave showing at the fair held recently in Boston, by the Settlement.

On the fifteenth, our great prohibition day, a large audience, assembled in the evening at Park Street church, Boston, was delighted with the triumphal procession of a contingent of the Settlement L. T. L., which numbers four hundred. With flags waving the boys and girls sang for prohibition, and gave their rally cries. They were a splendid prophecy of the time when all foreign speaking people shall dwell under a flag not stained by the liquor traffic. Miss Nellie Hill, the head resident in Boston, is the leader of the L. T. L. and of all the club work, and has a thousand boys and girls under her care. They well know that they are "way different" from other settlements in many things, and most of all are they proud of the fact that they are a *temperance* settlement.

## MISS AGNES SLACK IN CANADA

Special Correspondence

The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will be pleased to hear of our honored World's secretary's trip in Canada, which immediately followed her attendance at the World's and National Conventions. Miss Slack's first Canadian engagement was at Windsor. From there she went to Beautford, Paris, St. Catherines, Niagara Falls and Toronto. In Paris, where a local option campaign was in progress, interest rose to the highest tension. Miss Slack was greeted with the largest audience that ever gathered in the town under W. C. T. U. auspices. In Niagara Falls, forty-four names of young people were enrolled as pledged members. In Kingston an audience of 1,200 attested its appreciation of Miss Slack's presence in their university city, and the W. C. T. U. membership was increased by fifteen. During Miss Slack's visit in Toronto, the District W. C. T. U. took occasion to tender her a delightful reception in Willard Hall. Miss Slack in writing expressed her surprise and pleasure at the headquarters of the district, saying, "I never dreamed that anywhere in the world our white ribboners possessed such a magnificent property." In the classic town of Coburg—once the site of Victoria University—Miss Slack was instrumental in organizing a union with fifty-three members. She rendered signal service in the local option contest in Kemptville. It is significant that Kemptville was one of the few towns which were victorious, due no doubt in part to Miss Slack's faithful and able presentation of the truth.

Lachute, Quebec, gave royal welcome emphasized by a crowded church and the addition of twenty-eight new members, five of these being honoraries. In Montreal an interested and attentive audience of 3,000 listened to Miss Slack on Sunday evening in the historic St. James Methodist church. The Montreal district W. C. T. U. graciously welcomed Miss Slack at a delightful reception largely attended. To sum up at least a part of the fruitage of this tour, the Canadian W. C. T. U. is enriched through the enrollment of 175 active and forty honorary members, and forty-four Y's and L. T. L.'s. Four hundred took the total abstinence pledge. Our Dominion W. C. T. U. is surely greatly indebted to Miss Slack for her fine efforts. That it has been equally appreciated is attested by the large number of letters received from points visited by Miss Slack speaking in the highest terms of her and her work.

## S. T. I. ROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from Page Ten)

In South Africa some excellent work is being done. Illustrated scientific lectures have been given in Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Cape Town, Middelburg, King Williamstown, Cambridge and Sea Point. Large posters giving scientific facts have prominent positions on football and cricket grounds. In Kimberley temperance readers are used in the schools and prizes are given for the best essays. The same is true of the Wellington schools and those of Port Elizabeth. In the province of the Orange Free States lessons are frequently given from the Gulick books and at Hammersmith systematic instruction has been given and successful essay competition held. In the province of Natal it is required that once a term every child shall be taught a lesson on the danger attending the use of alcoholic beverages, such lesson to be impressive but emphatically without exaggeration. In the Transvaal lessons on hygiene and temperance are in the school code but much work is needed as supplementary to these lessons.

Canada is slowly coming into line with compulsory educational laws. In the province of Quebec, the World's and National superintendent of the United States worked in the schools of Montreal, addressed the members of the school board, spoke in the Normal school, and succeeded in getting a certain line of temperance instruction into the schools. Canada needs a thorough course of study in temperance and later and better textbooks in physiology and hygiene.

Each state superintendent in the United States has faithfully carried on the work of this department aided by compulsory laws requiring temperance instruction. Clear, concise and up-to-date text-books in physiology and hygiene are now issued by nearly every school publishing company and are found in the hands of the children in the grades above the fourth. Great emphasis has been laid in the past few years upon the preparation of the teacher in the state universities, the colleges, the normal and training schools and in the summer schools. The definite results are as follows: The Summer School of the South connected with the University of Tennessee gives a course of instruction in scientific temperance to its teachers coming from nearly every southern state.

## INDIANS DECLARE FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

The Tunessassa W. C. T. U. held a public meeting on New Year's day and served a sumptuous dinner to which were invited the tribes of Indians residing on the Allegany Reservation in western New York. Many responded to the invitation and the auditorium of the Quaker Bridge Y. M. C. A. building was filled to its capacity at the afternoon session. Speeches on temperance were made by the leading men in their native tongue, also by some of the members of the W. C. T. U. The president, Lydia J. Pierce, called for a vote on the Hobson resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution, which was adopted by a majority of the people assembled. "A Saloonless Nation in 1920" was the title of a paper prepared and read by the president.

Mrs. Pierce said, "Such volleys of eloquent arguments thrown against the strong walls of the liquor traffic in the judiciary of the country cannot help but shake it to its foundation and will in the near future crumble it to the ground. The slogan among the temperance people now is 'A Saloonless Nation in 1920.' Six years more is given to the reign of King Alcohol. I say it is six years too many. Forty years the W. C. T. U. has fought for the destruction of the liquor traffic. It is coming to an end sooner or later, for there is a just God who rules the universe. How shall we help to fulfill the prophecy, 'A Saloonless Nation in 1920.' First, by prayer; second, by prayer, and third, by prayer. Let our prayers ascend daily to the covenant-keeping and promise-fulfilling God to hasten the day when there shall be no more intoxicating liquors made, sold or drunk by the people of our fair country, but let us not think that by praying we shall have done our duty and wait idly for an answer. Let us work and join those who have banded themselves together to fight the liquor traffic by education, agitation and organization."

## BREWERIES REQUIRE FEW WORKMEN

Carefully prepared statistics from New South Wales show that in that country, as elsewhere, a very small percent of the money invested in the liquor business goes to the laborers. For every five dollars added value in the process of manufacture the breweries spend only eighty-two cents for labor, while out of every five dollars used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, woolens, tannery products, railroad rolling stock and agricultural implements about three dollars goes to the working man. Thus, in proportion to the capital invested, the breweries of New South Wales return only about one-fourth of the amount to labor that other manufacturers do.

SAMPLE FREE

Try it for nasal and dry catarrh, sneezing, cold in the head, hay fever or any complication resulting from chronic catarrh. Keeps the breathing passages open, thus giving sound, restful sleep and *no snoring*. Soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. Fine for nose bleed. Get Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, at druggists or direct, in sanitary tubes, 25c or 50c. Sample free. Write

**Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.**

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

### "SAMANTHA ON THE WOMAN QUESTION"

Anyone looking for arguments for woman suffrage presented in a quaint, humorous fashion, can find them in Marietta Holley's last book, "Samantha on the Woman Question." Josiah Allen's wife's interview with the "Presence" at the White House in the interests of Serepta Pester is not only mirth-provoking but furnishes good ammunition for suffrage campaigns. When in reply to the modest request that "Serepta wanted intemperance done away with and the whisky ring broke up" the "Presence" murmured something about the revenue the liquor trade brought to the government, Josiah Allen's wife, with her old-time eloquence replied:

"Every penny is money right out of the people's pockets; every dollar the people pay into the liquor traffic that gives a few cents into the treasury, is costin' the people ten times that dollar in the loss intemperance entails, loss of labor, by the inability of drunken men to do anything but wobble and stagger, loss of wealth by the enormous losses of property and taxation, of alms-houses, madhouses, jails, police forces, paupers' coffins, and the diggin' of thousands and thousands of graves that are filled yearly by them that reel into 'em. Sez I, 'Wouldn't it be better for the people to pay that dollar in the first place into the treasury than to let it filter through the dram-seller's hands, a few cents of it fallin' into the national purse at last, putrid and heavy with all these losses and curses and crimes and shames and despairs and agonies?'"

And the "Presence" seemed to think it would.

### PLEDGED TO TEMPERANCE BY A TRUST DEED

Lomax, Henderson county, Illinois, a town less than two years old, has, in its foundation, the strongest fundamentals of temperance. The founder, in turning over for the purposes of a city, some 25,000 acres of land, has caused to be executed a trust deed that forever excludes liquor from this area.

Lomax is proving daily the error of the statement that a factory cannot exist without liquor as the factory district is growing as rapidly as is the city proper.

### THIS GIRL IS A WONDER

You can make dollars and dollars selling Pure Fruit Candy; so if you want more money than you ever possessed, send forty-eight two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing seventy-seven Pure Food Formulas, and a set of assorted bonbon moulds. I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business. You don't have to canvass; you sell right from your own home. I made $12.00 the first day; so can you. Isabelle Incz, Block 1361, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# THE LARGER MOTHERHOOD

### WOMEN TO TRY DELINQUENT GIRLS

As a forward step in the management of St. Louis courts two women have been appointed as judges to hear the cases of young women and girls. Judge Hennings of the Juvenile court, before whom these cases have been tried in the past, has come to the conclusion that girls will talk more freely in a court of their own with only women judges to hear their stories. Mrs. E. C. Runge and Miss Catherine R. Dunn, former probation officers, have been appointed to this position. They will both hear the evidence, and in cases where their verdicts agree their decision will be final.

### WOMAN APPOINTED AS HEAD OF NEW YORK CITY'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Miss Katherine Bement Davis, for thirteen years the head of the Bedford reformatory for girls, has been appointed commissioner of correction by John Purroy Mitchel, New York City's new mayor. She will have supervision of "The Tombs," Manhattan's city jail, Blackwell's Island penitentiary, the workhouse on Riker's Island and the reformatory for male offenders on Hart's Island. There are in the department of corrections 500 employes, men and women, and the number of prisoners runs into many thousands. A New York daily paper refers to the appointment as "the most radical feminist happening in this country." New York City is not a woman suffrage community, so sentiment for this movement has nothing to do with the appointment. Miss Davis has shown her fitness for the position and the mayor had the courage to make the appointment, although there has never been a woman commissioner in that city before. Miss Davis, in her work at Bedford reformatory, has had wonderful results from the system installed by her. In this institution there have been continuously under her care six to seven hundred girls from the streets of New York who have been sentenced for every crime known to girls. The girls are kept there for two years, in pretty little cottages where the surroundings are homelike, and ample provision is made for their pleasure and comfort, and the restraints of the ordinary reformatory are entirely lacking. Bedford is a farm colony, and the girls do all the work except the plowing. Fresh air and sunshine combined with hard work accomplish wonders and after their release less than one-fourth of the girls return to their old mode of life. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says of Miss Davis: "She is the cleverest woman I have ever met."

### AMONG OUR WORKERS

The board of superintendents of the Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. has just completed the work planned for the year, having held five institutes covering every union and all departments. Prominence just now is being given to medal contests, of which department Miss Helen Deifenderfer is superintendent. During the year six silver declamatory and six vocal contests have been held and on January 29 at the semi-annual conference there will be held a gold declamatory and a gold vocal contest. Miss Deifenderfer is a busy school teacher, but she finds or makes time for this delightful work also.

One feature of the January 15 meeting in St. Louis was the passage of a resolution protesting against the acceptance by the teachers of the city of a clubhouse for their use to be erected by the widow of Adolphus Busch as a memorial to her late husband. The resolution reads, in part: "Resolved, That we, The Federated Union of St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union, do most earnestly protest against the erection of a home for public school teachers as a memorial to the late Adolphus Busch, whose name is so closely identified with the brewing interests of St. Louis; that the acceptance of a donation for such purpose, would not only savor of the nature of a bribe to our teachers, but would appear as an indorsement by the city of St Louis of a business which has ruined homes, produced poverty and want, and filled our jails, poorhouses and insane asylums."

The Denison (Ia.) W. C. T. U., at a recent business meeting, passed a resolution deploring the portraying, in current fiction, of the cigaret habit as belonging to men of otherwise high ideals, pure thoughts and good motives.

### GERMANY'S FACTORY OWNERS FROWN UPON BEER DRINKING

According to a statement of United States Commercial Agent F. G. Bolles, says the *New York Times*, not only Kaiser Wilhelm, but many factory owners frown upon beer-drinking, and there is a general tendency throughout Germany to discourage its use at least during working hours.

The *New York Times* credits Mr. Bolles with saying, "Many factories now absolutely prohibit beer-drinking in the factory and provide their employes with tea at very low rates. One Berlin firm mentioned by Mr. Bolles, which employs 3,000 men, brews more than 100 gallons of tea daily, and sells it at the rate of 3 pfennigs (about ¾ cent) a pint. This has practically eliminated the desire for beer, and it is estimated that the saving to the men in ten years will be about $152,000.

"Tea," continues Mr. Bolles, "may be had at any time, the distribution being made by trucks hauled about by boys. Coupon tickets are issued, and these are accepted in payment. A dining-room is provided for the office force, where a good lunch may be had for 60 pfennigs (14½ cents). Lunch is served from 11:45 to 1, a nine-hour day being observed in all departments. Steel lockers and white enameled troughs for washing are a part of the factory equipment."

### SUFFRAGE A PRIVILEGE

Suffrage is not a privilege, it is a duty. As the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, speaking on woman's suffrage, declares, "I leave it to others to speak of suffrage as a right or a privilege. I speak of it as a duty. What right have you women to leave all this work of caring for the country with men? Is it not your country as well as theirs? Are not your children to live in it after you are gone? Are you not bound to contribute whatever faculty God has given you to make it and keep it a pure, safe and prosperous land?" Think on that and then recall that the liquor traffic opposes the ballot for women.

*Mrs. Mary Harris Armor,*
Noted prohibition orator, is enthusiastic over "Songs and Sayings," our temperance campaign book. It should be used in every rally and in all campaigns for town, county, state and national prohibition. Notable among its songs are "Hooray for Prohibition," "Is it Nothing to You," a solo that grips the heart, and that great musical sensation, "A Saloonless Nation 1920." Price 25c. 5 for $1; 12 for $2; 50 for $6. Special rates on 100 or 1000. Or a copy and Rev. J. B. Culpepper's thrilling book, "Some Women I Have Known" for $1. Order today of
REV. L. L. PICKETT, - St. Augustine, Fla.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** and additional commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

## WHY MEXICO OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Taking the recent election in Mexico, Mo., as its text, the *Philadelphia North American* delivers an interesting homily on how it happened:

"At a special election the other day, the little city of Mexico, Mo.," says the paper above mentioned, "voted to close its saloons.

"Within the last few years several Missouri towns about the size of Mexico have gone dry. Contrary to the predictions of the eminently respectable upholders of the saloons these towns did not go into bankruptcy. Neither did they find it necessary to raise their tax rates to offset the loss of revenue formerly drawn from the sale of intoxicants.

"On the contrary they actually grew bigger and more active commercially. Railroads and other industrial corporations seeking desirable locations for shops and factories naturally selected those in which the economic balance would not be upset by the temptation for their workers to pay something for less than nothing.

"Mexico looked at these towns and then at itself. When it looked at itself it saw the saloons as it never before had seen them. It saw them as obstacles, balls and chains, hindrances, enemies of progress. Fortunately, one of the local papers was progressive and fearless. And in defiance of life-time friendships, which influence small town business considerations in no small degree, it fought for the good of the place.

"Shoulder to shoulder with it on the firing line were business men and laborers who have been caught in the onward sweep of that wave of change which induced Emperor William to declare for total abstinence the other day, which is causing the Russian government to investigate ways and means to combat the disastrous sway of alcoholism in that vast empire, which brought together in London recently a gathering of distinguished scientists and physicians, who, after considering the subject from every viewpoint, declared alcohol is not even a necessary medicine, and that its use in any other way is a crime against the body as well as an economic blunder.

"The no-saloon forces were thoroughly organized. At sun-up on election day they were about their business of rousing apathetic supporters, and they kept at work until every name on their lists had answered at the polls. Despite the fact that an unseasonable blizzard raged all day, a total of nearly 1,600 votes were cast out of a population of 6,000. And when the ballots were counted it was found the drys had won.

In Arranging Your Program For
*FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY*
you will need
*"The Life of Frances E. Willard"*
BY ANNA A. GORDON
Cloth bound, $1.50, postpaid
Place your order early
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, :: :: ILLINOIS

## WHEN WE SECURE NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The following letter received by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon just a day or two before the summons home of our white ribbon comrade, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, is added testimony that her life was devoted to the cause in which she so early enlisted:

"In church last Sunday morning it came to me to ask you to request—when the day comes—that every church in the United States will, at the eleven o'clock service, sing "Joy to the World" as its opening hymn, the first Sunday after we secure National Prohibition. I won't be here to listen to it, but I trust that you and many of the thousands who have worked so hard will hear the grandest pean that will ever have gone up from this blind, staggering, sin-stricken, longing old earth to heaven. O isn't it worth living and dying for? I would not have missed being in the battle for all the ease and fame the world could give. Tuck the thought away, and if a better one does not come, perhaps you may use it.

"May you be spared to see this battle out to its glorious end!"

## LEFT OUT OF IT ALL

(Continued from Page Six)

fell upon Dulcie who, with her head down upon the table, was sobbing. Mary was fiercely brushing away her tears. Kenneth, clenching his unscrubbed little hands, stood with his back to them all looking at the wall.

"Children," said Mrs. Baker, "come to your father, dears." Weeping and smiling at one and the same time, they stood there together.

## AN ARCTIC HERO

(Continued from Page Seven)

some whisky with you, when you left the ship on that perilous trip?" "Madam," he replied, "if I had done so I should never have returned." So you see this brave doctor, hunter, and explorer does not believe in strong drink. He thinks it is not a help but a hindrance if you have hard work to do and perils to face such as he encountered in the Polar Sea.

# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

**The new poster ordered by the National Convention at Asbury Park**

## IS READY

**This is a most striking poster, printed in red and black, size 28x42, printed on heavy paper. Price 5 cents each; per hundred, $3.50. Printed on cloth, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents; one hundred, $10.50.**

**Post the public by posting this poster in every available corner in the country.**

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

## EX-GOVERNOR PATTERSON'S TESTIMONY

In a recent address at Chattanooga, Tennessee, ex-Governor Patterson, after telling of his own struggles with the drink evil, made the following statement:

"Then it attacked me, me who had defended it. Then when reason failed and logic gave no answer I bowed my knees before Almighty God and arose a changed man. I can now testify out of my own experience to the miraculous power of God to cleanse the souls of man. Oh, how much I want the strength to help to kill the liquor traffic. I am aware that the states alone, unaided by the Federal government, cannot accomplish all that is desired. I am therefore in favor of attacking whisky everywhere, both in the states and in Congress. I am for prohibition personal-wide, town-wide, county-wide, nation-wide, state-wide, and world-wide.

"The drinking of liquor is wholly an acquired habit. It is the one habit that the law can destroy by taking away the temptation. Abstinence is the only guarantee of safety, and destruction of the liquor traffic is the only guarantee of abstinence.

"The government can kill the liquor traffic, and by the grace of God this government is going to kill the liquor traffic. The United States must dissolve its partnership with crime. A house divided against itself cannot stand. This government cannot longer endure part slave and part free."

## A BAD TEMPER

A bad temper makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas, fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For a single trial, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
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Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### CAMPAIGN EDITION HELPS NATIONWIDE PROHIBITION

"I am sure," writes the treasurer of the Iowa W. C. T. U., "that we have to thank all at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for the impetus already given to work for National Constitutional Prohibition. If the last two numbers are samples of the Campaign Edition it is going to be one of the most powerful and convincing agencies we can use. Every local worker must be brought to realize its worth and made to feel that she has not done her duty until the paper is placed in the hands of every voter."

### "ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL"

Please keep coming. There are many needful things for the worker but none more absolutely essential than the weekly visits of THE UNION SIGNAL.

EMMA GRAVES DIETRICK,
*National Organizer*

### UNION SIGNAL DAY NUMBER

The issue of February 5 will be a UNION SIGNAL Day number. It will contain a suggestive program for use on March 1, with material for carrying out the program. An interview with the editor-in-chief concerning the outlook for National Constitutional Prohibition will be an attractive feature.

The local union at Polo, Ill., has sent in $7.00 for twenty-eight subscriptions to the Campaign Edition.

### "THE CRUSADER, HOW WE LOVE HER"

"*The Young Crusader* was given to me for a few months at one time and we all liked it so much that I have been saving pennies a long time to subscribe for it. I enclose twenty-five cents for the paper."

The pledges made at the National Convention are rapidly coming in, the last to be received being for fifty *Young Crusader* subscriptions from the president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

"Someone sent me *The Young Crusader* when I began teaching. I find the stories good for my school work. Many thanks to you and those who sent the paper.—*A Missouri teacher*

Hear the jingle, jingle, jingle
Of the quarters as they mingle—
*The Crusader* is no joke.
It is always bright and cheery,
But would be a little weary
For the boys who want to smoke
It makes us all good workers,
Has no use for silly shirkers,
Tells us why strong drink will always leave a sting.
So we say to one another,
"*The Crusader* how we love her,"
And her praises gaily sing.

## Supplies for Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meetings

FOR REFERENCE:
The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50
What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents
The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15 cents

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:
Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens
Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry.
Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
Map and Flag Leaflet (giving statistics as to the use of the Memorial Fund for 1913), Frances P. Parks. Price, per 100, 30 cents (carriage only)
Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 22). Price 2 cents each; $1.50 per 100.
Annual Address, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, 5 cents
Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:
Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Postage, per 100, 10 cents

Temperance Jack
Law of Habit
The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes
The Common Joy
Price, per 100, 35 cents
I Will to Will God's Will. Price, per 100, 75 cents
By Frances E. Willard.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:
Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 25 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:
How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents
Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents

FOR MUSIC:
Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents.
Victory—soprano solo. Price, 15 cents
Victory Bells—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents each
Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents
A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price, 25 cents
The White Ribbon—solo. Price, 10 cents

FOR INVITATIONS:
Rest Cottage Post Card
Frances E. Willard Post Card
Frances E. Willard Statue Post Card
Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00

FOR ROLL CALL:
Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12c per 100

FOR SOUVENIRS:
Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25
Willard Birthday Pledge Card, with autograph pledge and signature. Price, per 100, $1.00

FOR DECORATION:
The new poster, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

Prices Include prepaid postage
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.


### DISQUIETING!

By a Missourian Who Has Discovered That Prohibition Prohibits

The widespread conviction that this country ought to be dry is a little disquieting. If the country could be dry in the way that Mohammedan countries are dry, it would not be difficult to arrange it. The followers of Allah are not supposed to drink, but travelers tell us that there is a good deal of drinking among them, and one does pretty much as one pleases. It is not characteristic of prohibitionists in our own country to let it go at that. For instance, beer wagons are declared a nuisance by municipal ordinance in Kansas City, Kan. The sight of a beer wagon in that city is followed by much the same excitement as attends the discovery of a fire in Kansas City, Mo. Texas forbids the circulation in dry territory of publications carrying liquor advertisements. So does Arkansas. There are other parts of the West in which one is jailed for asking the way to temptation, or is chased out of town for looking thirsty. Tramps who appear to have been brought to their condition by drink are pursued by the police. The laws against drinking on trains, drinking out of bottles, drinking behind screens, drinking in woodsheds, drinking in covered bridges, etc., are among the comedies of our divided democracy. The Webb-Kenyon law, which a Federal Judge in Oregon arises to call constitutional, thus affirming the opinion of Congress itself, forbids one to ship liquor into dry territory, thus depriving the parcel post of what was probably its most enthusiastic following.

It is disquieting, as we said, no matter if what one likes is an occasional drink, or if what one cares about is peace.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 5, 1914. | No. 6

THE Union Signal is the official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is the property of the National W. C. T. U. and every member of the organization is part owner. No white ribboner is adequately equipped for service who is not a subscriber to The Union Signal.

*Union Signal Day—March 1*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Our Washington Letter—Outlook for National Constitutional Prohibition, Interview with National President—Pittsburgh Board of Trade Demands Prohibition in United States—Have We a Free Press?—Program for Union Signal Day—Does It Pay?

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PASSAGE OF KENYON RED LIGHT BILL AND ITS PROVISIONS—WORK PROVIDED TRAFFIC'S VICTIMS—ALASKA'S PROHIBITION PETITION AS PRINTED IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL PROVOKES DISCUSSION—FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE ACTS ON TWENTY-FOUR ARBITRATION TREATIES—DEATH OF HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM—OVER $2,000,000,000 FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The Kenyon Red Light bill passed the House of Representatives last Monday, January 26, without a dissenting vote. The discussion on the bill was short, not occupying much more than an hour. None of the members placed obstacles in the way, although there were numerous queries as to what provision had been made for the 250 or 300 girls that would be homeless, as the law became operative immediately instead of in ninety days as before stated.

The provisions of the measure are so drastic that it will amount practically to an automatic closing of every questionable resort in the capital city. To remain open for a day or an hour after the bill becomes a law would jeopardize not only the liberties of the property owners and the inmates, but make property itself liable to confiscation. The belongings of the resorts, by terms of the new law, would be held and sold to pay the cost of court proceedings, and the houses would be closed with a prohibition against opening again for any purpose within a year.

### Many Organizations Offer to Aid Girls

Hon. T. H. Carraway of Arkansas, chairman of the sub-committee having the bill in charge, and whose speech favoring the bill without doubt did much toward influencing a unanimous vote, informed the House that many organizations had sent word they would assist in caring for the girls.

The bill passed and went to President Wilson for his signature, but a number of women prominent in philanthropic work waited upon the President, requesting him to withhold his signature for a few days to give opportunity to make provision for the unfortunates.

It is safe to say that nothing has come to Washington in recent years which caused such interest, or provoked such discussion as the passage of this measure. Women representing Christian organizations are going two and two to these houses and talking with the girls, offering them homes where they can be looked after until they can obtain employment; or to aid them in returning to their own homes. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Florence Crittenton Mission, indeed a number of missions, have thrown wide open their doors, and the Social Welfare League, with Mr. Stanley W. Finch, of the Department of Justice, superintending, has engaged a suite of rooms in a prominent office building, where girls are invited to come and confer with members of the Mothers' Congress and others, and work will be provided for all who want honest employment.

### Canvassers Appeal for Fund for Unfortunates

The woman's clinic, composed of women physicians, will treat all needing medical care. The press of the District is doing yeoman service; *The Evening Star* last evening under big head lines told the story on its front page, "Help Save the Girls," adding an earnest appeal for funds to meet the emergency.

Canvassers authorized to make house to house visits for funds will start out today. $25,000 is needed immediately. Mr. Finch stated last night he was surprised to find so many of the women of the underworld ready and willing to take up an offer to work at eight dollars per week (which will be the minimum wage,) making women's underwear, an arrangement having been made with a large concern. Last evening Mr. Finch gave talks at several theaters between the acts, appealing to the people to help. The rich and the poor alike are taking hold of the work with vigor.

### Prohibition Petition from Alaska

Senator Gronna, in presenting a petition to the Senate from Alaska, mentioned the names of the seven towns represented, and had the following text of the petition printed in the Congressional Record:

"We, the undersigned voting citizens of Alaska, petition your honorable body to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in Alaska, and the traffic in the same in Alaska for these reasons:

"1. It is against the policy of the United States to permit the sale of intoxicants to the native races. These Indian and Eskimo tribes form a large proportion of Alaska's population. Unscrupulous men are violating the law and selling intoxicating liquors to Indians and Eskimos. Moreover, there is a large number of mixed bloods. It is a matter of notoriety that liquors are dispensed to the mixed bloods, and that through them as intermediaries a traffic is kept up with the natives.

"2. Alaska has but four judicial divisions for her vast territory; she has only a handful of commissioners and peace officers. Liquor drinking causes crime and lawlessness. We are without adequate protection against such lawlessness. The cost of travel is great, and, with places of holding court remote from each other, violation of law caused by drink imposes a heavy burden of taxation upon the Government.

"3. The proportion of white men and white women is approximately four to one. The home is recognized as a check to the saloon. But if three out of every four men have no home ties, there is little to counteract the demoralizing influence of saloons. Drink is debauching our young men. Social vice goes hand in hand with drunkenness. These things are ruining our manhood. It is wrecking the homes of Alaska.

"Therefore, we ask that your honorable body will prohibit the sale and traffic in intoxicants in the territory of Alaska."

During the discussion in the House of the bill to provide for fortifications and national defense, Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky, made the following astonishing statement, that "during the past ten years, Congress has appropriated over a thousand million dollars for the Army, and over a thousand million dollars for the Navy, or over two billion dollars for national defense, and if certain strategic points are not well fortified, it is not because Congress has failed to realize the need, or lacked judgment in making sufficient appropriation to meet the needs."

### Burnett Immigration Bill Provokes Discussion

Yesterday the Burnett Immigration bill was before the House, and was subjected to a fierce fire of debate from its opponents. The chief feature of the bill is a provision whereby it is sought to restrict immigration by the application of a reading test to all aliens who seek admission to the country. Printed slips of uniform size shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, each containing not less than thirty words in ordinary use, in the various languages and dialects of immigrants. Each alien shall designate the language or dialect with which he is familiar, and shall be required to read the words on the slip. The writing test is omitted, many being able to read but not to write.

Representative Burnett of Alabama, who, as chairman of the committee on immigration, spoke first on the bill said: "This measure is aimed at those aliens who have no God, no law, no master, and will prevent a substantial percentage of immigrants from southern Italy, Turkey, Greece, Poland, and elsewhere from entering."

Under the existing law the head tax is four dollars. By this bill the head tax is increased to five dollars. The wives and minor children of citizens are admitted, even if they are aliens, which is a change in the law. It was stated, too, that there is not one per cent of the Jewish people of all countries arriving here but can read their Yiddish Bible.

### Foreign Relations Committee Acts Quickly on Twenty-four Treaties

The first step looking to the removal of possible friction between the United States and European powers, so this government may have a free hand in dealing with whatever problems may arise, either in Mexico or Japan, was taken yesterday when the foreign relations committee of the Senate favorably reported twenty-four general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and Japan.

So anxious was the committee to respond to President Wilson's appeal, made last Monday night at the White House conference, where every phase of the administration's foreign policy was fully and frankly discussed, that the committee not only passed upon the eight treaties that have lapsed, but upon sixteen that are still effective and have some months to run. The haste with which the committee acted, after permitting these same treaties to be pigeon-holed for months, emphasizes the apparent apprehension of some members of the administration concerning our foreign relations.

### Death of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom

The death this week of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, ex-Senator from Illinois, has removed one of the links binding us to the historic past. For thirty years he occupied a seat in the United States Senate. His long public career has brought him into relationship with every President from Abraham Lincoln to Woodrow Wilson. One of the fondest hopes cherished by Mr. Cullom, who, after leaving the Senate, was made a member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, was that he might see a fitting monument erected to this friend of his young manhood, and his last words were a wish that he might be spared to see a fulfillment of this desire.

*Saturday, January 31, 1914*

# Outlook For National Constitutional Prohibition

## INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Happy indeed would be the local union which could have with it on March 1—UNION SIGNAL Day—the President of the National W. C. T. U. One can imagine how eagerly she would be questioned concerning her opinions on the great temperance and prohibition issues of the day, for the National President's views on these vital questions of reform are of keen interest not only to white ribboners but to the public at large. In arranging for an interview with Mrs. Stevens for this number of the official paper, it was thought that it could be used to advantage in the program of UNION SIGNAL Day meetings and, in a sense, be a message from the National President to the local workers all over the nation.

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"To what do you ascribe the wonderful present-day awakening on the subject of nationwide prohibition?" Mrs. Stevens was asked by the interviewer, as the editor-in-chief of the official paper sat at her desk in her study at Portland, Maine.

"If I were to answer that fully," replied Mrs. Stevens, smilingly, "it would consume many hours of this busy day, making an interview longer than you could use, for of necessity I would need to review the work of the temperance reform from the beginning. This awakening, it seems to me, can be accounted for only by the long years of patient education and agitation on the part of the W C. T. U. and other temperance organizations. In this preparatory work white ribboners have had a large part. What Frances Willard many years ago said *could* and *must* be done, has been accomplished—we have agitated and educated and organized in the minds of those who read and think—the thought world which is the laboratory of reform. Quietly we have compiled the world's best temperance thought and launched it forth upon the rising tide of popular intelligence; we have created a new sentiment; we have placed our hands upon the levers that lift the world, and WE HAVE LIFTED it to its present plane of thinking on the subject of the drink evil and the necessity for nationwide and even worldwide prohibition of the liquor traffic.

### Significant Admissions of Liquor Dealers

"What do you consider, Mrs. Stevens, the most significant indication of the approaching victory of National Constitutional prohibition?" was the next question propounded.

"One of the foremost indications is the confessions and admissions of the liquor men themselves," was the prompt reply of the National President. "No one can read the speeches of the leading liquor men at their conventions or their utterances through their periodicals without holding the conviction that *they* are in little doubt as to the ultimate fate of the traffic, and are preparing for its abolition in the near future.

"Read the recent utterances in the editorial columns of the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal:* 'The case of the liquor traffic is called for adjudication by the American people, and must be ready for trial. Other cases may be called later, but the one before the court cannot be postponed. But, as in the past, the men most concerned are playing for postponement, not for acquittal. Is it because they know the weakness of their defense that they fear to go to trial? There are billions of property involved and an industry of great employing and tax-paying ability; but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic liquor trade, the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all other things. The writer believes that prohibition is theoretically wrong, but he knows that theories, however well substantiated, may be overthrown by conditions, as has often been done in the world's history. In this country we have recently swept aside one of the fundamental theories of the framers of our Constitution in going from representative to direct government; we are on the verge of universal instead of male suffrage, and there is a spirit abroad which recks little of tradition, of precedent, or of vested rights; and on liberty used licentiously and destructively, it will work short shrift. Prepare the defense, friends; make your case ready for court; the trial cannot be postponed.'"

Lillian M. N. Stevens

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"Do you believe that the success of the woman suffrage movement will help to bring National Constitutional Prohibition?" was next asked.

"Undoubtedly it will," was the reply. "I base my belief not only on the general principle that women will vote against the liquor traffic as a home-protection measure, but upon the attitude of the women who already possess franchise rights. Let me remind you of the action of the women voters of Portland, Oregon, who immediately after the passage of the suffrage amendment elected a clean municipal officiary for the city of Portland; and of the civic house-cleaning methods of Washington women; of the many towns of Illinois that through the women's vote have outlawed the saloon, and of the fact that the three Pacific Coast states, California, Oregon and Washington, as well as Colorado—all suffrage states—are now in the midst of campaigns for statewide prohibition. Especially convincing on this line are the comments and the actions of the liquor interests. Every state which has sought to secure equal suffrage has found in the liquor traffic its bitterest antagonist."

"Can you tell us what you consider the most approved methods to speedily secure the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic?"

"Perhaps the best answer to that question will be a reference to the plans for National Constitutional Prohibition formulated at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park, N. J. These plans call for united work along every line. It was most fitting, as a part of these plans, that we should hold great meetings as we did in Washington, D. C., early in December, and that we should on January 15, call the people together to pray for the cause of National Prohibition. The magnificent response to this call shows how much latent interest exists on this all important question. On that day thousands of men and women gathered to seek wisdom and guidance and strength for the righteous warfare in which we are engaged. The co-operation of churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, Sunday schools, civic organizations, welfare societies, boards of health and city officials is in itself a prophecy of victory for the cause. The spirit of consecration and determined purpose spells success for nationwide prohibition. Reports come to me every day of the successful working out of our plans in medal contests, publicity methods, Young Campaigners' and Y. P. B. demonstrations, addresses by W. C. T. U. speakers on nationwide prohibition, and through the agency of the press. Not only are the papers—temperance, religious and secular—writing about it, but it seems to be the popular subject for conversation on the street, in the office, in the home and everywhere.

"I find quite a number of prominent men who have taken little or no interest in statewide prohibition now declaring in favor of National Prohibition, saying in effect that it calls for too much hard work and too much disappointment on the part of temperance people in prohibition states to be forever obliged to battle with the liquor traffic as it exists in license states just over the line from the prohibition state; that National Prohibition would be a sure protection alike to all states. A congressman, a distinguished lawyer, said virtually as much as this to me when I talked with him in Washington a few weeks ago.

### National Legislators Favor Amendment

"A member of the House Judiciary Committee, before whom we held hearings on the Kenyon-Webb bill, said to me two years ago at the close of one of the hearings, 'I think this measure will eventually carry, for the justice of trying to protect prohibition territory seems to be recognized, but if the W. C. T. U. worked as hard for the adoption of Captain Hobson's National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment resolution, I believe it would count far more for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.' I explained to him that it was our intention to vigorously work for this bill just as soon as the Interstate Commerce bill was passed, using our entire W. C. T. U. equipment for this purpose. This is what we are now doing and shall continue to do until the day of victory which is sure to come."

"What do you consider the present sentiment on the question in the United States Congress?"

"The statesmanlike speeches of the Senators and Congressmen at the time of the introduction of the resolution in December, 1913, and the general interest displayed in the Senate and House at that time show a growing conviction on the part of our national lawmakers that the liquor traffic is regarded by the people as inimical to the social welfare."

# HAVE WE A FREE PRESS?

## MERCENARY METHODS OF BOSTON NEWSPAPERS DEPLORED—MR. DONNELLY, GREAT BILL-POSTING MANAGER, OFFERS TO PUT UP FREE OF EXPENSE 500 ANTI-LIQUOR POSTERS IN BOSTON

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

At the recent mass meeting held in Park street church, Boston, under the auspices of the temperance societies of the state of Massachusetts, President Murlin, formerly of Kansas, but now of Boston University, paid his compliments very handsomely to the "smug complacency" with which the average citizen of Massachusetts looks upon its high license, local option law, and spoke also of his own righteous indignation at the attitude of the press of the city on the question of license. The papers had been carrying for days prior to the municipal election flaring advertisements urging the men of the city to "Vote Yes" and so save a million and a half dollars to the city in taxes, with the other false statements which usually accompany so one-sided a battle as a local option election in Boston.

When Rev. O. P. Gifford arose to speak he said that certainly one thing could be said in favor of the press of Boston; they were not hypocritical. They were not bought and paid for, body and soul, by the liquor traffic's money that they might preach temperance and righteousness upon their editorial pages. At least they had the grace to carry the gospel of their advertising space into their editorial columns. One paper, a few years ago had, indeed, tried a different policy and for a time had excluded liquor advertisements, but it had found itself so overwhelmingly beaten in its unequal struggle that, in a very little time, it had capitulated and had henceforth been good-for nothing—on temperance and all allied subjects.

The sad pity of that story lies in its absolute truthfulness. Has any city in America a free press today? If so, we of Massachusetts salute it in profound respect and genuine envy, for in the city of our Puritan ancestors we temperance people no longer know what freedom of the press means. The subsidy which the liquor traffic annually pays into the coffers of our papers comes, it is true, "for value received," but who can doubt that it is any the less a subsidy because it pays for advertising space? The spirit which spoke through our press in the early days of our history long since departed—must we believe it has left us forever? Once the advertisement was an incident in the life of a great journal. Today it is its brain and sinew; its breath and blood. Today our papers are controlled by neither the head nor the heart but by the pocketbook.

If we had needed proof of this assertion we have certainly found it within the past few weeks. On January 1, 1914, the *Boston Herald* printed a three column article purporting to be an interview with James R. Nicholson, president of the Harvard Brewing company. This article had most attractive headlines, among them being

"1914 *Outlook for the Liquor Business.*"
"*Says Financial Crisis Would Follow National Prohibition.*"
"*Amendment Will Not Pass.*"
"*By James R. Nicholson, President of the Harvard Brewing Company.*"

This article is as full of half truths and whole falsehoods as one might reasonably expect from its title and its originator. Mr. Nicholson criticises the several legislative enactments secured by the temperance forces within the past few years, chiefly the "Bar and Bottle Bill," also the proposed eight o'clock opening law which the temperance forces have presented before the two last legislatures. Concerning all these and also the various phases of prohibition in other states Mr. Nicholson made so many glaring misstatements that the only natural thing was for the temperance forces to send to the same paper a reply. Judge, therefore, of their surprise and consternation when in answer to their request for space for reply they received the statement that this supposed interview was an editorial "write up" in connection with a paid advertisement and that, therefore, no reply could be admitted to their columns.

Can the liberty of the American people be much farther invaded and remain the ghost of liberty? Shades of Warren and Hancock answer! Did we strike off the bondage of a remote king to come under the bondage of an ever-present tyrant which is crushing out the last vestige of manliness and independence from the American people, through the American press? Well does *The American Advance* call this process "Intimidation at regular advertising rates. An editorial padlock without a key, at so much a line, cash down." Can we wonder, in view of this revelation, that we find such difficulty in getting prohibition items into the columns of our daily papers? The policy of the daily paper is the policy of dollars and the party in the transaction which can put up the larger number of dollars is the party which controls the situation.

Wherein lies the remedy? It must be twofold. First, more money with which to get our principles before the people. If the temperance forces of Boston could have offset that lying advertisement with one larger and more compelling, because telling the truth, as to why the people should "Vote No" they would undoubtedly have reached many ignorant and half-hearted voters and at least lessened the awful majority in favor of the legalized traffic.

**Second, we must give wider circulation and wider publicity to the papers which cannot be suborned and subsidized. The campaign issue of THE UNION SIGNAL and the organs of the other temperance societies ought to fly thick as snowflakes to the homes of the voters during the coming year. Only by letting in the light can darkness be overcome. God give to the temperance men and women of Massachusetts and of the nation a new baptism of light-bearing zeal.**

### Poster Campaigns Make Headway

Meantime there is one new gleam of light among the many which even in Massachusetts shine through the darkness. The Poster Campaign of the Associated Charities originated in Massachusetts and is making splendid headway, side by side with the poster campaigns of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other allied temperance forces, and only a few days ago, Donnelly, the great bill-posting manager, who posted Boston just before Christmas with a beautiful picture of the Nativity and underneath the legend: "Ask your Sunday school teacher,"—Donnelly offered to put up, free of expense, five hundred anti-alcohol posters in the city of Boston. Steadily the cause moves forward and even a subsidized press cannot wholly retard it. May God speed the day of true freedom of thought and freedom of speech, in the interests of righteousness.

# SHE READ IT! SHE TOOK IT!

"Well, what's to be done next?" soliloquized Mrs. Eager, newly elected president of the Taylorville W. C. T. U. "I've tried for two whole months to get up interest in the work and yet our meetings have all been flat failures. I do want to do something for the temperance cause, and when I signed the pledge and enrolled my name as a member I thought I was on the way to service. How delighted I was when I received the first copy of the state paper, how eager to read of what was being done by the different unions in the state, and how I, too, longed to do things if I only knew how. When the desire became so insistent that I could bear it no longer I went to dear Mrs. Smith, then our local president, and had a good heart to heart talk. She gave me just the encouragement I needed, telling me that the call was from God and to step forward in His strength at His bidding.

"When the executive committee appointed me superintendent of the department of Sabbath Observance I took the office with gladness of heart in the knowledge that God was counting me worthy of service. I could see what needed to be done but didn't know how to go at it. Again I went to Mrs. Smith and she said, 'I read such a good plan in our paper the other day and wondered if you had seen it. Here it is.' I don't think we any of us realized how much we depended on Mrs. Smith till she moved away. And here am I trying to be president in her place! If I only knew as much as Mrs. Smith does I could help the departments to put more spirit into their work. I wonder how she found out so much anyhow! She always had an abundance of leaflets and tracts and things around, but where did she secure them, and how did she know what to get?

"I often saw in her home a paper with plain black lettering on its cover. The day she went away she gave me a copy and said something about its being the national paper, and that she thought I might like to read it. I didn't have time just then to act upon her suggestion but I noticed that the publication looked interesting and easy to read, for the articles were not long and the type was plain. What did I do with it? Here it is on the shelf with copies of the state paper. Oh, if it only would have something to help me out.

"Why right here on the last page is the very thing I wanted! Now I know what to get to help make our memorial program a success. I'll tell the Literature superintendent to send for some of the leaflets mentioned. We'll send for a "Temperance Songster," too, and may be a solo or two; they always take at a public meeting.

"I always did hate to see a paper continually bragging, trying to make people believe it is just what they want. Here are a lot of things in another column it says about itself. I wonder how much they paid this woman from Virginia for saying she believes every 'campaign number' better than the last and wishes every woman in the state would read it! That kind of sets me against it. I wonder what a 'Campaign number' is anyhow!

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# Pittsburgh Board of Trade Demands Prohibition in United States

## RESOLUTION BLAMES SALOON FOR COUNTRY'S WORST EVILS

Most significant is the action taken by the Pittsburgh Board of Trade in declaring itself in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition. It bases its action on the ground of the experience of prohibition states and communities, referring especially to the wonderful benefits to Coatesville, Pa., from prohibition. The resolution (as reported in the *Philadelphia North American*) which was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, follows:

"Whereas, The county commissioners of Allegheny county propose building a special cottage for inebriates at Claremont at a cost of $25,000, and expect to spend another $25,000 every year for maintenance; and

"Whereas, As this cottage is now badly needed, this organization desires to go on record as favoring the building of the present proposed cottage for inebriates. However, in favoring this one cottage for inebriates, this organization desires to call to the attention of the county commissioners, the members of this organization and the people generally that we sincerely believe that we have come to the point when we should protest against the ever-increasing taxation placed upon us by reason of the steady increase in crime, in inebriety, in the number of insane and helpless in our almshouses, in houses of correction and institutions for feeble minded; that the number is annually increasing at such a rate as to challenge the attention of this commercial organization on economic grounds, not to mention the great loss to the great employers of labor through this ever-increasing curse of inebriety and of taxation to care for the victims of the liquor traffic.

### Statistics for Prohibition.

"It is well for this organiztion to face the facts as it relates to this traffic, as it has bearing on the future commercial supremacy of our city, state and nation. In this respect the following facts should have the attention of every business man:

"The results of the many experiments by states and subdivisions of states covering long periods of years furnish abundant evidence of the social, economic, political and moral effect of a prohibition policy.

"Now what is the effect of prohibition on crime, pauperism and insanity, and what relation has it to taxation and commerce?

### Highest Court Against Saloon

"The supreme court of the United States is authority for the declaration that 'the statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source.'

"No state of the Union has given prohibition so fair a trial as has the state of Kansas. Today that state has property with an assessed valuation surpassed only by that of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and presents the unparalleled record of eighty-seven counties out of a total of 105 without any insane, fifty-one without any feeble-minded, ninety-six without any inebriates, thirty-eight without any poorhouses, fifty-three without any prisoners in jail, sixty-five without any convicts in the state's prison, and dozens in which no jury has been called to try a criminal case in ten years.

"The federal census reports for 1910 show that the number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population in the prohibition states (eight of which were under prohibition in 1910) is 46; in the seventeen near-prohibition, 54; in the thirteen partially license states, 123, and in the nine license states, 129.

> "The results of the many experiments by states and subdivisions of states covering long periods of time furnish abundant evidence of the social, economic, political and moral benefits of a prohibition policy."

"In the almshouses in Allegheny county we have 3,137 inmates, and according to the 1910 census figures given above, 38 2-3 per cent are there through drink.

"The relation of the liquor traffic to the alarming growth of insanity among our people is engaging the interest and attention of the world's best scientists. The United States census reports for 1910 show the number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population in the nine prohibition states to be 119; in the seventeen near-prohibition states, 150; in the thirteen partially license states, 242, and in the nine license states, 276.

"Here again this county suffers a great financial loss from the care of those who become insane through strong drink.

### Coatesville's Great Gain

"Whereas, The proof of the economic saving is in the actual experience, the attention of this organization is called to the experience of a single city in this state, where the blight of the open saloon became so marked as to cause the license court of Chester county to revoke twenty-seven saloon licenses of the city of Coatesville. A report made by the grand jury of that county to the court, dated October 9, 1913, only seven months after the revocation of these twenty-seven licenses, gives the following significant facts and figures: 'That the greatest decrease in crime occurred principally in the sections of the county where liquor licenses had been curtailed and wiped out.' The grand jury followed this with the unique statement in the history of grand jury reports in speaking of the criminal indictments submitted to the court:

"'The debasing influence of the saloon has been so apparent in a majority of the cases that we feel compelled to make the observation that the general public must pay the price of permitting the existence of the highly objectionable sources of crime.'

"Three Coatesville banks furnish other testimony.

### Taxes Reduced

"But even more significant to business men and taxpayers was the action of the county commissioners of Chester county:

"On Monday, December 15, the commissioners reduced the county tax rate from 2½ mills to 2 mills. Unlike the grand jury, the commissioners made no comment, and taxpayers of the county needed none.

"Whereas, These are days of efficiency, 'Stop the leaks' is the watchword of commercial and industrial supremacy. When a commercial organization can effect a saving of such enormous sums through reduction of taxation, when added to that they can bring about a moral condition in the county, state and nation, it becomes, not alone a commercial question, but a commercial obligation resting upon such organization as this is to take a stand for efficiency in the elimination of the cause of this ever-increasing taxation upon business; therefore

"Resolved, That this organization, realizing as never before the increasing burden of taxation, caused by the liquor traffic in this county, as so conclusively shown by the figures given by the census of the United States; realizing the great gain morally to the citizenship of our country by a material reduction of our saloons; realizing that it is poor economy to allow the granting of liquor licenses which annually grind out a grist of humanity for which we must increasingly pay an unnecessary tax; realizing the economic loss to the county through the inefficiency of the individual, and recognizing the fact that more than 47,000,000 of the population of our country already live in territory from which liquor has been banished by the sovereign will of the people, be it

"Resolved, That this organization place itself on record as favorable to the passage of the bill now before Congress submitting the question of National Prohibition to the several state legistures, that the question may be settled in harmony with the will of the people; and it is further

"Resolved, That these facts and others be presented to the license court of Allegheny county at its next session, with a request that it is the sense of this organization that license be granted to as few saloons as possible."

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Mr. J. C. Allen, head of the Allen Pharmacal company, of Plainfield, N. J., is having printed excerpts from the speech of Congressman Hobson, "The Great Destroyer," on the back of every circular sent out by his company.

## CONNECTICUT GRANGE FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The Connecticut state grange in a recent meeting in Kensington adopted the following resolution in favor of National Prohibition:

"Whereas, the National Grange, assembled at Manchester, N. H., in November, 1913, endorsed an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the National Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, be it

"Resolved, That the State Grange of Connecticut in session January 13 to 15, 1914, does hereby heartily endorse the action of the National Grange, and favors the proposed amendment, and urges our senators and representatives in congress to vote for its passage."

## U. S. SENATOR OLIVER'S PAPERS BAR LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Announcement has been made in the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times* and the *Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph*, newspapers said to be owned by U. S. Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania, that "in order to make their business policy harmonize with their editorial utterances," they will neither seek nor accept advertisements of intoxicating liquors. It is said that this means cutting out advertisements of the value of approximately $50,000 a year. All existing advertising contracts will be canceled, if possible, and those that cannot be canceled will not be renewed at their expiration.

# THE TALE OF THREE SIGNALS

In Two Parts—Part I

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

Peltira Hobbs took off her spectacles, ostensibly to polish them, but in reality to wipe away the tears which had persisted in coming as she read the fascinating true-to-life story appearing in her favorite publication, THE UNION SIGNAL. She folded the paper carefully and laid it in her lap.

"There are just hundreds of folks in the very same fix and they don't even know that they're in danger!" explained Miss Peltira a little later to Tabby, the cat, who was purring at her feet. "It seems to me if they could just read this story it would open their eyes. But that's the trouble—the very folks who need THE SIGNAL most of all don't take it. There's that wicked old John Radcliffe sitting in his chair drinking down whisky, using coarse language and making all his women folks miserable. It seems like he's lost all his faculties except for money making and I don't know whether you'd call dollar-grabbing a faculty or not!"

Miss Hobbs rocked and meditated as she clicked the silver bows of her spectacles against the glass. "I can remember when he was the handsomest young man around here. He had the finest blue eyes, but now they are so bleared and blood-shot that he can hardly see. He was tall and straight and athletic, and the selfsame legs that used to carry him along about as fast as a professional runner's, have dwindled away until they can hardly support him. He's made money, but what of that?"

Miss Peltira suddenly jumped up and ran to the window. "There's that hired man trotting off to town this very minute," she ejaculated with exasperation. "It's getting so you can't put a bit of dependence in Paddy. Here it's as cold as Greenland today and not a soul around to do a turn but me and off he trots to town. Like enough he'll get drunk again just the way he did last week and not come home until tomorrow. When he was gone the last time the cattle bawled all night long. They nearly set me crazy. If it wasn't for that fellow's good wife and nice little children I wouldn't stand him another day. He's another one that John Barleycorn is getting away with."

The rattle of a buggy upon the frozen road attracted Miss Peltira's attention in another direction. A high-headed bay horse driven by a boy dashed by. "It seems like the curse is before me all the time this morning!" groaned Miss Peltira. "Just think, Ned Snodgras coming into a nice little fortune that his mother scrimped and worked to save, and no sooner is she dead than off to town goes the boy to loaf and smoke and probably to drink. Inside of three years his money'll be gone and his wits too. Oh, dear, what can I do to convert the heathen right at my own door? If I spoke to the boy he'd call me a cranky old maid and pay no more attention. I might just as well stop my worrying and be done with it."

Miss Peltira again put on her glasses and rose to her feet. The paper fell to the floor. As she picked it up a little paragraph at the bottom of the page caught her eye, "UNION SIGNAL DAY, March 1," she read tentatively. A twinkle came into her sharp brown eyes and her rosy face fairly radiated gladness. "I'll just try it!" she declared with an emphatic nod of her head as she went into the front room for writing materials and check book. "I happen to know that a paper of any kind will be welcome to Ned Snodgras. He neither sends mail nor receives it. John Radcliffe's tied to his chair the biggest part of the time. He reads the stock markets from morning till night. If a new paper were addressed to him he might look at it—and there's Paddy O'Brien—if he didn't read it, the children would and may be repeat some of the poems. They're always reciting things at school. It does seem a pity for that man to have such lovely children."

Nodding her snowy head Miss Peltira sat down at the table and took up her pen. "It will help the union, too," she said smiling. "I guess I'll send in five subscriptions—I can pick up several hens and sell them if I get short of money."

After she had written and sealed her letter, Miss Peltira felt better. She dropped to sleep in her chair and dreamed of the reformation of the three over whom she worried. The clock awakened her. It was striking eleven.

"I'll tell you what I'm going to do, Tabby!" she said as she tied on a clean apron and bustled out to the kitchen." I'm going to get up a good dinner and invite Ned Snodgras to eat it with me. I get tired of eating by myself and I know he does. Maybe one reason he stays in town so much since his mother died is because he hates to stay around that cold, lonesome house and cook for himself. He's just about had time to get to Tuttle's hardware store. I'll call him up. May be I can keep that smart saloonkeeper from getting hold of him."

The old lady phoned to the hardware store and without difficulty got into communication with Ned. She had not been far from right in her conjectures. He could not hire a housekeeper as no self-respecting girl would stay at the farm house without a chaperon and he would have no other kind. Although his mother had been gone but a month, the house was already in disorder from top to bottom. When he tried to prepare breakfast for himself, he burned the pancakes and his fingers, let the kettle boil dry and melt, and everything went wrong. Many a morning he stayed in bed until almost noon, waking to find the fires out, the water frozen, desolation over everything. Then hungry as he was he would saddle his horse and gallop away to town. Today he had done the same thing and just outside the saloon door he had met some boys he knew. "Let's go in and get something to warm us up," one suggested. Snodgras' teeth were chattering. He followed. Lindsay walked to a big counter covered with smoking food and helped himself. Snodgras did the same and began to eat greedily. After he had finished his comfortable meal, he was ashamed to leave without spending any money, so that morning because he was cold and hungry Ned Snodgras took his first drink. Miss Peltira, smilingly waiting at the phone, knew none of these things. She fairly beamed when in answer to a summons from the proprietor, Snodgras answered her call. "This is your neighbor, Miss Hobbs," she announced. "I saw you go by and wondered if you wouldn't stop for dinner when you come back. I am lonesome today and, Ned, I have some veal loaf and hot rolls made after your mother's recipe."

She was surprised at the glad note which rang in the boy's voice. "I just will, Miss Pel, and be glad to. I haven't had anything decent to eat for a month!"

How Miss Pel hurried. She made the little sitting room as inviting as she could, and added fricasseed oysters to her bill of fare, and maple syrup. When the smart bay cantered up to the gate she ran to the door, waved her apron and called out:

"Just drive right into the shed, Ned. Don't leave the poor horse out in the cold." Ned, who missed his mother more than he could tell, was as glad to obey as Molly, the mare, was later on to stick her nose into a pail of steaming bran. He warmed his hands over the shining stove and talked and laughed. Plumping himself down at the pretty table like a pleased child, he ate as only a half-starved boy can. He took a third helping of rolls and syrup and beamed doubtfully at Miss Pel as if he feared he might be trespassing upon her kindness. She beamed back at him and heaped his plate still higher. They talked and planned and laughed, and spent such a happy afternoon that Ned was surprised when darkness began to fall, necessitating the lighting of the big lamp with its red shade.

"Paddy hasn't come yet. I suppose he's going to fool me again," mourned Miss Pel, going to the window. "He was a splendid worker and a good fellow until he got to running to that saloon, but there's no dependence to be put in him now. Drink will ruin the best man that ever lived." Ned looked at his hostess searchingly but seeing no sign that she was attempting to preach, he listened intently. "These cold days the feeding has just got to be done and I can't tend to it, so if Paddy leaves and stays overnight, the cattle have to do without. I just don't know what to do!"

Pretty, capable Miss Pel, whom Ned had believed so resourceful, looked as if she were ready to cry. As he glanced at her a lump came into the boy's throat. "Miss Pel," he began eagerly, "let me attend to some of the chores. I won't charge you a cent. It will seem just like helping mother."

Miss Pel, to whose active mind came the quotation, "Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do," smiled encouragingly.

"That will be just the thing," she agreed. "And since one good turn deserves another you can take your meals right here with me. It will be handier for you than going to town for them. Your mother and I were good friends, Ned, and when you were a little fellow you seemed like my own boy. It will be a real treat to have you."

"Will it, Miss Pel? You're awfully kind to say so!" beamed Ned. "I'll be so glad to come." That very night bay Molly settled in one of Miss Hobbs' best stalls and her master snoozed comfortably on the best feather bed the house afforded. "Bless the boy!" murmured Miss Pel as she put the house in order for the night.

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—A. A. G.

## WHY WILLIE DID NOT SIGN THE PLEDGE

EPHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kansas

A dozen bright-faced children had gathered at the home of Mrs. Kennedy and were enjoying the swings that she had provided for the occasion, for, though it was mid-winter, the day was warm and sunshiny.

The tapping of a pencil on the window indicated that the hour had arrived for the beginning of the meeting. The children, mindful of their promise to be quiet and orderly, marched noiselessly into the house. At the door each little boy snatched off his hat and, smiling, looked up into the approving face of Mrs. Kennedy, the leader of the newly-organized L. T. L.

After the opening exercises, which consisted of song, scripture reading and prayer, the leader said:

"Do you remember what day this is?"

"This is Wednesday."

"This is the day for us to sign the pledge."

"This is the twelfth day of February."

"The answers are all correct," laughed the leader. "Do you remember whose birthday comes on the twelfth day of February?"

One little red-headed boy, so full of energy that it seemed impossible for him to keep still a single minute, raised his hand, shaking it vigorously to attract attention.

"Well, Loren?" said the leader.

"This is my papa's birthday," was the confident reply. There followed a general laugh. Loren looked puzzled. He could not understand why they were laughing at him for he knew that he was right.

"It is also the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln," said Mrs. Kennedy. "He was born on the twelfth of February, 1809. His parents lived in a miserable little cabin that was made with rough logs. It looked something like this." Before the eyes of the astonished children Mrs. Kennedy built a miniature cabin of corn cobs, using pieces of tiling for the chimney which she placed on the outside of one end of the cabin.

"The cracks here between the logs," she explained, "were filled with mud to keep out the wind and the cold. Even though they were very poor, little Abe (that was what they called him) was happy. He had a sister two years older than he and they had good times together.

"When Abe was old enough to be sent to school he went to a log schoolhouse which probably looked very much like their house. Instead of having a nice, new first reader or primer to take to school with him they gave him an old spelling book. But he learned to read, write and spell. He was anxious to learn. He learned to read his mother's Bible. He studied it so carefully that he soon knew by heart a great deal of it.

"His mother was a very good woman

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PLEDGE**

**Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.**

and she was anxious that her little boy should learn, so she helped to teach him. But when little Abe was only nine years old his mother died.

"Before she passed away she called her little boy to her and asked him to promise that he would never use any kind of alcoholic drinks as long as he lived.

"He did not sign the pledge at that time as we are going to do today, but he made the promise and he kept it all of his life. Many years afterward he wrote out a pledge and signed it and made temperance speeches and got a great many other people to sign his pledge.

"Just when Lincoln was trying so hard to get all of the people of our country to know that he loved all of them, and that they should love each other, a very wicked man killed him—killed one of the kindest men that ever lived.

"We have come today to sign the pledge, to promise that we will never use any alcoholic drinks, including wine, beer and cider; that we will never use any tobacco or never say any profane words. We would not try to keep from using these things if they were not harmful. They are all poison. Alcoholic drinks and tobacco poison the body. Profane words poison the soul. It is right to keep away from poison, isn't it?"

"My mamma says that poisons are marked with that funny picture that she calls the 'skull and cross bones,'" said Mary Martin, "and she tells us never to touch anything that is marked that way."

"That is true, Mary," said the leader, "but all poisons are not marked in that manner for the manufacturers do not want people to be afraid of alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

"We come now to the solemn part of promising never to use these poisons. You may come forward and present your certificates from your parents." The children ranged themselves in a row in front of their leader, all but Willie Malone, who sat in a corner with bowed head.

"Aren't you coming, Willie?" asked Mrs. Kennedy in surprise.

"I can't, Mrs. Kennedy," replied the child, his eyes filling with tears and his lips trembling.

Mrs. Kennedy went through the remainder of the service wondering what was the trouble with the poorly-dressed little boy who had been so much interested in the organization of the L. T. L. She longed to take him in her arms for she felt that he needed a little loving. Mrs. Kennedy was a stranger in the city and did not know the home-life of the children.

As soon as the meeting was dismissed and the others had passed out, the leader put her arm around the little boy who had remained back in the corner. She drew him close to her.

"Can't you tell me what the trouble is, Willie?" she asked.

"My father wouldn't give his permission." Then looking into her face with a mute appeal for love and sympathy, he explained.

(Concluded next week)

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**Evanston, Illinois, February 5, 1914**

## BE ALERT!

The resolutions in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition are coming rapidly to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. These resolutions will be made use of as soon as the conditions in Washington make it opportune. The National W. C. T. U. will, according to its usual custom when temperance questions of great national importance are pending, use its equipment in securing individual letters from influential sources to the Senators and Representatives. Our constituency will be promptly informed when to begin this special work and we know that according to their habits and desires they will promptly and widely respond.

## THE PHILANTHROPY FUND

The Philanthropy fund is used to send the official paper to white ribboners who have had it for many years, but who would be unable to longer enjoy it without assistance of this kind. The fund is made up of gifts to Mrs. Stevens (preferably birthday gifts) from unions or individuals who wish to have a share in the good work, and is used as the editor-in-chief directs. Many delightful letters are received from shut-ins and others who have been remembered in this way.

Mrs. C. D. Johnson of England, the honorary recording secretary of the National B. W. T. A., writes: "At the New Year devotional meeting in London much fervent prayer was offered for our American white ribbon sisters in their glorious work, and a unanimous resolution of love and earnest wishes and prayers for the success of their campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition was carried."

## UNION SIGNAL RED LETTER DAY

It is the oft expressed desire of the Editor-in-chief that March 1, her birthday, shall be celebrated in a way to make prominent THE UNION SIGNAL, our official organ. Select from articles in this issue and make an up-to-date program that will result in each locality in a shower of subscriptions.

### PROGRAM FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY

*Music*
*Reading*—Interview with the President of the National W. C. T. U. (Page 3)
*Paper*—Sketch of life of Lillian M. N. Stevens and reading of the Proclamation (See page 11)
*Talk*—How to Use THE SIGNAL (See page 13)
*Exercise*—Scenes from THE SIGNAL (See page 10)
*Reading*—The Tale of Three SIGNALS
*Reading*—She Read It! She Took It!
*Talk*—What is the Philanthropy Fund?

## "OVEREATING A GREATER CURSE THAN THE SALOON?"

That overeating is not only unwise but an offense against health we are very willing to admit, but it is hardly conceivable that in this enlightened age an intelligent man would make the statement that he considers it an evil to be compared with the drink habit. How the *Ladies' Home Journal* can justify itself in the assertion that "overeating is a greater curse than the saloon" is incomprehensible. Admitting that many bodily ailments may be the direct or indirect result of overeating, we have yet to learn any facts which would indicate that overindulgence in food ever fired a man's brain so that he took the life of his wife or murdered his children, or that while under the influence of an overdose of food, he committed any of the numerous crimes known to the criminologist. We think the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* would seek in vain for statistics showing that the inmates of jails, prisons and institutions for the feeble-minded had been brought to these places from overeating. We doubt very much if he could find one court decision deploring the vice of overeating as a menace to the social and political life of the community. On the other hand volumes of authentic facts and figures can be produced to prove that the use of alcoholic liquors is responsible for most of the criminality, vagabondage and poverty of society.

## "INCIPIENT INSANITY AND CHRONIC UNREASON"

Speakers at a "get together" dinner given at Chicago by the Manufacturers and Dealers Association, an organization composed of men interested in the liquor business, seemed to take great satisfaction in describing the national prohibition movement as a part of the "program of hysteria" from which the United States is suffering, characterizing it as "incipient insanity and chronic unreason" which must be met with "wholesome intelligence and robust mentality." If the speeches reported by the Chicago papers are samples of the "wholesome intelligence and robust mentality" with which the prohibition "hysteria" is to be met, the movement has little to fear from it, for it would not have a feather's weight of influence with the intelligent public. One cannot but have a feeling of pity for the liquor interests who are so plainly panic stricken at the prospect before them, for rapidly and certainly this "incipient insanity and chronic unreason" is sweeping over the nation. It is numbering among its victims prime ministers of great nations, statesmen of acknowledged ability, world-famous scientists, indeed leaders of thought in every line. Among the latest to be afflicted with the mania are the members of that substantial body, the board of trade of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which very recently passed resolutions in favor of national constitutional prohibition. It seems to have afflicted that somewhat unemotional class of men—the agriculturists of the country, for not only the National Grange but many state granges are advertising that they have been stricken with this "incipient insanity"—a desire for national constitutional prohibition, the latest, as reported in this issue, being the state of Connecticut. To enumerate the organizations and individuals who are exultantly proclaiming to the world their condition of "chronic unreason" would be impossible. It is more to the purpose to keep diligently at work adding to the list until National Constitutional Prohibition becomes an assured fact.

## GOVERNOR HATFIELD ON PROHIBITION

It speaks well for the enforcement of the prohibition law in West Virginia when its chief executive sees the liquor situation as clearly as the following words would indicate:

"Do men deplore the rule of corrupt political bosses?" asks Governor Hatfield. "It is the saloon that rallies this mass of unpatriotic voters who constitute the phalanx of the bosses' power. Has crime become rampant on the streets? The saloon is the refuge of the criminals. Does vice seek protection? The saloon effects the arrangement with the policemen, who are familiar with its dark secrets and comrades of its debased fraternity. Do gamblers wish to ply their demoralizing trade among the young? The saloon affords them, not only the shield, but brings them the susceptible patronage of inexperienced youth. West Virginia has rid herself of these classes, and the usual peace and prosperity will follow."

# RESOLUTION

**SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:**

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,

.....191 .....

(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

## ? At the Sign of the Question Mark ?

**The liquor interests are asserting that the result of national prohibition will be a labor panic. How can such an assertion be answered?**

Rev. Charles Stelzle, an authority upon labor problems, says:

"If the $1,800,000,000 now spent for liquor were to be spent for bread and clothing it would give employment to nearly eight times as many workers, who would collectively receive five and a half times as much wages, or nearly $200,000,000 more. But this is not all, for the cost of the raw material necessary to produce $1,800,000,000 worth of bread and clothing (retail price) instead of liquor, would be over $600,000,000 more than the liquor industry now uses. This means the employment of a tremendously large number of workers."

**Are taxes lower in license towns?**

Mayor Bennett of Rockford, Ill., a dry city of about 50,000, has this to say concerning taxes in license and no-license cities: "I have looked up the records and I find that out of fifteen cities of its class Rockford has the lowest tax rate for the last year of any. This includes all taxes. A man who owns a $3,000 home in Rockford paid $45.56 in taxes last year. The tax on the same home in Freeport was $55.55, and in East St. Louis, the most heavily burdened with saloons of any city in the state of Illinois, the taxes at the same time on a $3,000 home were $76.20."

**Are the statements of billboard and newspaper advertisements regarding the nutritive properties of beer true?**

Beer, sometimes referred to as "liquid bread," is rather, according to the verdict of physicians and scientists, "liquid death." Dr. Hugo Hoppe, the famous nerve specialist of Konigsberg, Germany, says: "Because the symptoms of chronic alcoholism appear more slowly and are less readily observable in the heavy beer drinker than in the whisky drinker, the former is more frequently met than the latter. But thousands and tens of thousands of men who take their daily pint are rendered stupid, silly and dissolute by beer. Beer alcoholism in general lowers the resistance of the body to all diseases by injuring most of the organs, and herein lies the chief danger in the general widespread use of beer. The death from liver diseases among brewers in England is more than double that in all other occupations."

**What are some of the visible benefits enjoyed by the states which have put a statewide prohibitory law on their statute books?**

Kansas, at the close of 1913, after a loss of two-thirds of the corn crop of the state, has more than $200,000,000 on deposit in the state and national banks and in the state treasury more than $1,250,000. Illiteracy has almost disappeared from the state. North Dakota claims a per-capita wealth of two thousand dollars, and the smallest percentage of criminals of any state in the union. Maine has more savings banks depositors than voters and the per capita deposit constantly increases so that Maine now has $225.10 for every man, woman and child. According to the census report the Maine farmers are reported to be the best off of any in the North Atlantic division of states. Tourists, who seem to like saloonless towns and barless hotels, leave in the state each year about twenty million dollars.

**Is the liquor traffic necessary as an employer of labor?**

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors requires but few workmen in comparison with the capital invested in the industry. Of conditions in the beer city of Milwaukee, Alfred Raymond Johns, in a volume entitled, "Socialism, Its Strength, Weakness, Problems and Future," says that "With more than one-fifth of the total capital of Milwaukee invested, the liquor interests employ fewer than one-twenty-third the number of men and pay less than one-fifth the per cent in wages. In other words, if the $51,000,000 now invested in liquor-making in Milwaukee were transferred to some other line of industry, the city would be employing 25,000 more men and be receiving more than $20,000,000 per year in wages. When Milwaukee goes dry then will the city really prosper." The same conditions prevail throughout the United States and foreign countries as well.

**Is prohibition an interference with personal liberty?**

That community enjoys personal liberty in the fullest degree which prohibits practices and habits which bring inconvenience and injury to others. Liberty includes the ideal of the greatest good to the greatest number and to this end liberty to do that which is harmful to another must be curtailed. J. Stuart Mills said, "My liberty ends when it begins to involve the possibility of wrong to my neighbor."

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

### LET US PRAY

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

A friend of ours has a motto on her chamber wall which reads thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| *I Believe*<br>*I Am Sure*<br>*I Have Proved* | *GOD ANSWERS PRAYER* |

*"The Lord is able to do great things."*

Yes, "The Lord is able to do great things," and He wills that we ask Him to do "great things" for us, and to so ask that we shall be prepared to help Him in their doing.

One of the wonderful things about prayer is its transforming power on the one who prays. How it strengthens desire to pray for the thing desired! How it hardens the muscles of the will! How it sets us to searching the Word to see if we have the right to ask this thing! and, finding that we have, how our will meets God's will and settles there! How we are stripped of all indecision! We want this thing a thousandfold more at the end of the one-hundredth time we ask than we did at the first time! We are determined to have it, under God, at whatever price. We have become willing to do anything, to be anything, if only this thing shall come to pass.

But that is only one side of prayer; and, wonderful as it is, it is not the most wonderful side. For the wonder of wonders is that it is "God that worketh in" the praying one and with the praying one for the very accomplishment of this thing for which we ask. "Prayer changes things at the other end, if it's allowed to change things at this end." It is a twofold blessedness.

In an issue of *The Congregationalist* of a few months ago a writer says, "God has limited His freedom that man may be free, and the fulfillment of His purpose waits upon our will." What light these words throw upon prayer! God, in pledging Himself to hear and answer our prayers, has voluntarily placed the working out of His purposes subject to our petitions. But note, the wicked man, the person of evil projects, cannot pray and prevail, because prayer combines Almighty Purity and Power and the human will, the two having become welded together in one purpose. This is why the greatest miracles of all time have been wrought by prayer. Not miracles alone of the first century, but also of the twentieth century. Nor are the miracles of greater wonder in the first than in the twentieth century, for the same God and the same overmastering desire to work with God ever bring about like results.

"I Believe,
"I Am Sure,
"I Have Proved, } GOD ANSWERS PRAYER."

Have we found this true in our own personal experiences? Sisters of the W. C. T. U., our hour for supreme prayer has come—the prayer that cannot be turned aside or unanswered; the prayer that the Spirit of God himself shall voice within us. "For we know not what we should pray for *as we ought*," but the Spirit helpeth our infirmities, "he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

## RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*
MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day.*
*(Birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens).*

# SCENES FROM THE SIGNAL

## EXERCISE FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY

A series of attractive and effective scenes showing the various departments of the official paper can be arranged as a demonstration. Each scene will afford an opportunity to impart instruction as well as to call attention to striking features of THE UNION SIGNAL. Members of the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion will enjoy having a part in this demonstration. The president of the local union, or some one selected for that purpose, should announce and explain the scenes as they are presented.

SCENE 1. Cover Page. Picture of Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President and editor-in-chief, and the prohibition map should be displayed to the audience while some one reads Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation, telling of the occasion of its issuance on the eve of the great Maine election.

SCENE 2. Washington Letter. A member of the union should read an interesting letter from the nation's capital, describing a scene in the United States Congress when the amendment to the Federal Constitution passes both Houses by a unanimous vote.

SCENE 3. Temperance News from Two Hemispheres. A large map of the world, or a good-sized globe, should stand in the center of the platform, and some one armed with a pointer should give a brief talk indicating some of the victories for temperance and prohibition in various sections of the world. Let her point to Germany and tell of Emperor William's famous temperance speech to the naval cadets; to Sweden and tell of the recent declaration of the premier for nationwide prohibition; to China, and tell how it has outlawed opium. Reference should also be made to W. C. T. U. leaders in foreign countries.

SCENE 4. At the Sign of the Question Mark. A company of young people placarded with large pieces of white cardboard (after the fashion of the sandwich men) on which are painted huge question marks, should gather upon the platform and propound to each other and to the audience some of the queries which appear on page nine under the Sign of the Question Mark. This feature may be made both amusing and instructive, for it will bring answers to some of the stock arguments against prohibition.

SCENE 5. Temperance Table Talk. A group of people gather for a meal around the table, and the conversation turns to the wonderful change in temperance sentiment. Little incidents given under this heading in SIGNALS of January 1 and 15, should be used in an animated way to carry conviction to those listening.

SCENE 6. Among the States. Fifteen or twenty members should represent different states which have recently achieved prohibition victories or are engaged in campaigns. Each, in turn, should step to the front and announce its latest victory. For instance, Virginia can tell of the passage of the Enabling Act by the House of Delegates; California, Washington, Oregon and Colorado, that they are engaged in statewide campaigns.

SCENE 7. The Exchange Table and Press Paragraphs. This can be illustrated in one scene. At a table piled high with papers are seated two learned looking individuals in cap and gown, armed with very large shears and paste pots. As they clip from the papers they read aloud interesting items. Especially effective for use in this scene would be clippings from the liquor papers. As these paragraphs are clipped they are passed on to little folks dressed to represent Press Paragraphs with the instruction, "Run over to the *Daily Argus*, or the *Weekly Capital* with these, and tell them to use them without credit."

SCENE 8. The story page may be illustrated by reading a strong temperance story.

SCENE 9. Young Campaigners for Prohibition. A group of children wearing Y. C. P. caps and carrying the Y. C. P. pennants should sing one verse of Miss Gordon's new song, "The Children's Happy Day." See page seven.

The exercises should close with an earnest appeal for subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL.

## MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. ADELIA E. CARMAN

The following declamations which bear directly upon the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment campaign, have been passed upon and approved by the committee appointed at the National Convention:

A Joy Ride in the Water Wagon, America's Moral Obligation, A World Wide War, Do We Need the Revenue?, Does Prohibition Prohibit?, Our National School of Vice, Patriotism and Prohibition, The Battle for Freedom, The Court of Last Resort, The Everlasting Whisper, The Man of the Hour, The Personal Liberty Cry, Wanted: Manhood.

These may be found in number 19 of the W. C. T. U. Contest Reciter. Another list of declamations from the Reciter is in the hands of the committee for approval and will appear in the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. In the meantime we are pushing the work on the Campaign Reciter and hope to have it ready before many weeks.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Among the recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters have been Mrs. Mary B. Wilson and Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls, National superintendents. It has been a pleasure to the workers at Headquarters to have with them for a time these enthusiastic leaders of important departments of W. C. T. U. work.

Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, Illinois state W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, has issued for the new voters of her state an "Illinois Voters' Handbook."

Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, recording secretary of the Kansas state W. C. T. U., will be a candidate from the sixth Kansas district for the United States Congress. Mrs. Murphy says if she is elected she will use her efforts toward securing a prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States.

## COUNTY WOULD BE DRY

Friends of good government in Delaware county, Pa., have been instrumental in securing 20,000 signatures to a petition asking that liquor licenses be refused by the county court. "It isn't possible to confine the influences of a saloon to geographical lines," said Attorney Baker in a plea for the petition. "The burden of taxation, the cost of crime traced to the saloon are affairs which affect the country at large. This general petition is an expression from the country at large." It is believed that this remonstrance, backed by so many of the citizens of the county, will convince the court of the strength of the no-license movement and result in the issuance of fewer licenses and a general improvement throughout the county. During the three weeks of court a free lunch was served by the county W. C. T. U. in the Media Presbyterian church to which all temperance workers were invited. The no-license committee, ministers, lawyers, witnesses and white ribboners met here together at the noon recess for lunch and conference. It is estimated that about 1,300 persons received lunch and this work of the W. C. T. U. was much commended. It was on January 15, while the county W. C. T. U. was holding its all-day National Prohibition Amendment meeting, that ten refusals were announced. The work of the license court has emphasized, to those anxious to close all saloons, the great importance of working for the National Prohibition Amendment for the annihilation of the liquor traffic.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $$$ DOES IT PAY? $$$

The liquor bill of the United States is two billion dollars per annum. Think of the economic waste, of the wicked and unspeakable folly of spending twice as much a year for drink as it would take to pay off the national debt! And compared with what the nation would gain if that waste were eliminated,—the mere money gain, saying nothing about the gain in happiness and health and human life,—how paltry and inconsequential seem the noisy controversies about whether the railroads shall be permitted to add five per cent to their rates or whether there shall be a mill more or a mill less on the dollar.—*Iola* (Kans.) *Register.*

"Out of every dollar spent for beer, a little over seven cents goes to the wage-earner, and about ten cents to the farmer," says the *Epworth Herald.* "Out of every dollar spent for bread, sixteen cents goes for wages, and about thirty-seven cents to the farmer for the material. Out of every dollar spent for whisky, eight-tenths cents returns to the wage-earner, and four and nine-tenths cents to the farmer. The liquor maker pays $7.63 for wages out of each $100 he receives from the consumer, but the manufacturer of vehicles pays nearly five times as much out of the same amount. The manufacturer of furniture pays more than three times as much, and of lumber and timber nearly three times as much."

The liquor license scheme is a sort of an endless chain affair. You license the liquor traffic to get money to pay the government's expenses and the government's expenses come mainly from the liquor traffic. The more license money you get the greater the expenses; the greater the expenses the more license money you need. It is a good time to break the chain.—*Winimac* (Ind.) *Politics.*

"On the basis of eighty-six saloons your drink bill here is $3,114,000," said W. R. Jameson, a banker of Waterloo, Iowa, at a meeting in Des Moines in the interests of that city. "If that isn't right challenge the president of the Retail Liquor Dealers' association to give out the correct figures. The cost per capita of maintaining those saloons is $34.61 a year, and the revenue from them is only $1.41. How long could a business man stay in business on that kind of returns? Of the over three million spent for liquor only $306,561.69 comes back in the license, rent and salaries. The rest goes to the owners of the breweries. Do you want to build fine breweries in Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis or good homes in Des Moines?"

To destroy the liquor trade and its manufacture would be to turn the two billion dollars alleged to be thus invested into legitimate productive channels. Liquor produces nothing but paupers, degenerates, disease and crime. Labor employed in its production and sale is worse than wasted. The public could better afford to pension men so employed than keep them at work at such a mischievous and wealth-destroying trade, but with the capital otherwise invested there would be plenty of beneficial work for them to do.—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Banner*

The U. S. Bureau of the Census makes the following comment upon the relative importance of the brewing and distilling industries: "The relative importance of these industries from a purely manufacturing standpoint is best shown by their ranking in number of wage-earners; in this respect the brewing industry ranks twenty-fifth among the industries of the country, and the distillery industry forty-third." The tonnage on the railroads of the country derived from the liquor industry amounts to only .003 of its total business. There isn't much in it for the railroad man. Of the total crop of grain for 1911 only 3 per cent was used in the liquor business. There isn't much in it for the farmer. Invariably when compared with other industries the liquor business is at a disadvantage.—*Rev. Charles Stelzle*

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# National Constitutional Prohibition in Massachusetts

*If the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had never existed this movement for National Constitutional Prohibition would have been impossible.—President Murlin of Boston University.*

Special Correspondence

The old Bay State is responding grandly to the ideal of prohibition embodied in the constitution of the nation. From W. C. T. U. headquarters more than 3,000 copies of the letter to clergymen, the proposed resolution, proclamation and other campaign material have been sent all over the state. In the organized territory they have been sent to the unions for distribution and in the parts of the state where no union exists they have gone directly to the clergymen of nearly every denomination. Already the responses are coming in thick and fast and in nearly every instance they show a splendid spirit of co-operation and enthusiastic endorsement of the plan. It is hoped and believed that, in many places, this effort may prove the nucleus of a union to be later developed. In one of the counties, that of Worcester North, the county voted at its recent convention to send the Campaign issue of THE UNION SIGNAL for a year to the forty-three ministers in the unorganized portions of the county. Fruit of a very definite character may be confidently predicted from this very practical seed sowing.

The vast majority of the unions in the state observed January 15, either in all-day meetings of their own or by joining in group meetings with adjacent unions. At state headquarters, 541 Massachusetts avenue, thirty unions were represented in the all-day meeting which was one of great power, following literally the program outlined by the National W. C. T. U. Dr. James Francis, of the Clarendon Street Baptist church, gave the address on "Prayer a Power," and made his hearers realize, almost as never before, what a mighty force has been given into the hands of God's children through the medium of prayer. Other speakers were Mrs. Helen G. Rice, Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, Mrs. Janette Hill Knox, the state president, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, and last, but by no means least, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon. In Fall River Mrs. Emma H. Howland, National organizer, addressed the splendid all-day meeting; in New Bedford, Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, state vice-president-at-large; in Haverhill, Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, Y. P. B. secretary; while Taunton, Haverhill, Springfield, Worcester, Leominster, Clinton, Gardner, Franklin, Easton, and dozens of other cities and towns held meetings addressed by their local ministers and other workers. In all the meetings throughout the entire state the spirit of prayer was the prevailing spirit and Massachusetts white ribboners are confidently expecting the answer to their petitions, for have they not the promise: "If ye ask anything in my name I will do it?"

In Boston the day had a notable closing in a mass meeting held in Park street church in which the most active temperance societies of the state were represented. It was an inspiring as well as somewhat unusual sight to see the secretary of the Prohibition party, Professor John A. Nicholls, on the same platform and working hand in hand with the secretary of the Anti-saloon League, Mr. Arthur J. Davis. The W. C. T. U. was represented by Mrs. Stevenson, the Good Templars by Willard O. Wylie, the Christian Endeavorers by Rev. Mr. Anderson, and the Total Abstinence society by its new secretary, Rev. Warren P. Landers. President Murlin of Boston University spoke on "What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas," while Dr. Gifford gave one of his own inimitable addresses on the liquor traffic as it is in Massachusetts and throughout the Nation. President Murlin prefaced his address with the words: *"If it were not for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union there would have been no meeting here tonight. If the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had never existed this movement for National Constitutional Prohibition would have been impossible."* Both President Murlin and Dr. Conrad, the presiding officers and pastor of Park street church, paid high tribute to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens in her work in Maine and throughout the nation. For once in their history the temperance forces of Massachusetts are a unit in their aim and endeavor and it is an interesting fact that it is the largest possible outlook upon the work and not the smallest one which has brought them together. Less than three years ago representatives of two of the societies upon the platform that night appealed to the president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. to withhold the bill for statewide prohibition. Today all stand together upon a prohibition platform so much wider than the state that it includes the entire nation. Truly the world moves.

# PRESS PARAGRAPHS

*(These items are for general use and we hope they will be clipped freely. No credit need be given.)*

In prohibition states children are growing to manhood and womanhood who have never been submitted to the temptation or evil influence of an open saloon. Wholesome and uplifting surroundings are of as much importance to the best development of the child as are plenty of good food and comfortable clothing.

No great reform was ever permanently established except through a union of ethical and economic principles, which are, in essence, one and the same. It is this mighty coalition which gives to the present movement against the liquor traffic its tidal-wave force and will ultimately sweep the evil from the land.

A bill has been introduced in France to reduce the number of drinking places by nearly a quarter of a million. The deleterious effect of the consumption of wine upon the public health is said to be the main cause leading up to the introduction of the measure. A temperance petition signed by 222,072 French women was presented to the legislature. Several leading deputies are supporting the temperance crusade. Meetings will be held in all the principal cities, and it is probable that a demand will be made of deputies seeking re-election that they pledge themselves to a temperance program.

No more free lunches are to be served in the saloons in St. Louis, Missouri; Hartford, Connecticut, or Cincinnati, Ohio. Denver, Colorado, will probably prohibit the free lunch. In Hartford the liquor license board has issued an order forbidding treating.

Prohibition serves the child as well as the man. It is for the wife as well as for the husband. It is for society as well as for the individual. It is for the government as well as for the governed. In Kansas it pays the doctor his bills, the lawyer his fees, the pastor his salary. It helps the milkman, the farmer, the baker, the butcher, the grocer, the newsboy, the dentist, the bookstore, the photographer, the tailor, the dressmaker, the merchant and the manufacturer. This is why the people of our state are so thoroughly committed to its support. Opposition to it has practically ceased in every quarter.

—EX-GOVERNOR STUBBS.

Most serious mistakes and errors of judgment are occurring every day through moderate drinking. Only those who understand the effects of the moderate use of alcohol on responsibility and judgment can realize the number of trustful sick whose lives have been sacrificed by drinking physicians and surgeons.

It is safe for the Christian voter to oppose any candidate or political measure which is recommended by those favoring the liquor traffic.


## ANOTHER COFFEE WRECK

### What's the Use When There's an Easy Way Out?

Along with the coffee habit has grown the prevalent "American Disease"—nervous prostration.

The following letter shows the way out of the trouble:

"Five years ago I was a great coffee drinker and from its use I became so nervous I could scarcely sleep at all nights. My condition grew worse and worse until finally the physician I consulted declared my troubles were due to coffee.

"But being so wedded to the beverage I did not see how I could do without it, especially at breakfast, as that meal seemed incomplete without coffee.

"On a visit, my friends deprived me of coffee to prove that it was harmful. At the end of about eight days I was less nervous but the craving for coffee was intense, so I went back to the old habit as soon as I got home and the old sleepless nights came near making a wreck of me.

"I heard of Postum and decided to try it. I did not like it at first, because, as I afterwards discovered, it was not made properly. I found, however, that when made after directions on the package, it was delicious.

"It had a soothing effect on my nerves and none of the bad effects that coffee had, so I bade farewell to coffee and have used only Postum since. The most wonderful account of the benefit to be derived from Postum could not exceed my own experience."

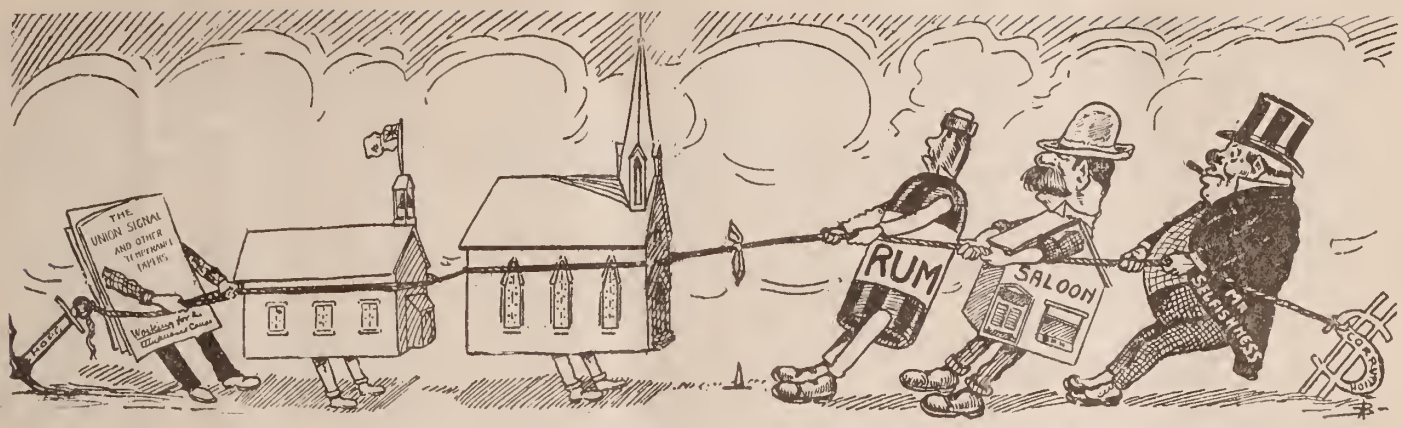
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.




WHICH WAY ARE YOU PULLING?

*Adapted from Montreal Witness.*

# How to Use the Official Paper to Help in the National Constitutional Prohibition Campaign

The most acceptable commendation that can come to the editors of the official paper is the testimony that it is being *used* in actual work. The following suggestions for utilizing to the best advantage the material found from week to week in the pages of THE SIGNAL are given by those who try to make it a thought-arrester, a sentiment-maker and a vote-creator in campaigns of education and legislation.

### Keep in Circulation

Clip from the paper as soon as it comes, press paragraphs and other items of general interest and send them to editors of your local papers, with the suggestion that they be given a prominent place in their papers.

### Make Prohibition a Table Topic

Weave into the conversation at the dinner table incidents or news of the character given on this page. Cultivate the habit of discussing in a conversational fashion topics relating to the greatest live issue of the day—National Constitutional Prohibition.

### Enclose in Personal Letters

Make a practice of clipping bits of information, especially queries from the Sign of the Question Mark department, and slipping them into your letters. Many people who would never take the trouble to read a temperance paper or attend a temperance lecture, will give their attention to a clipping enclosed in a personal letter.

### Marked Copies

Use marked copies freely. One of our most efficient campaign workers uses the following method: A paper containing an article by a lawyer or judge is sent to the lawyers of the community; one in which appears an article on medical temperance or the scientific aspects of the subject goes marked to her physician friends. The railroad men are favored with marked copies of the paper containing news of the stand taken by railroads or statements on the drink evil by railroad officials.

### Ask the Head of the Family

To get the man of the family in the habit of reading the paper, question him as to whether his favorite newspaper has reported anything concerning a piece of reform legislation, and when he pleads ignorance, show him the Washington Letter. Call his attention to "Does it Pay" department.

### Make Use of Quotations from Liquor Journals

Take the opportunity to occasionally read aloud or call attention to statements of the liquor journals which frequently appear in THE SIGNAL. Nothing is so likely to arouse the interest of the indifferent as these utterances.

### Take Stories to County Hospitals

Preserve the temperance stories, paste upon cardboard and on your next visit to the county hospital take them to the patients to read. Many are either habitual drinkers or victims of the drink evil and through this means may themselves be helped, or led to help others.

### Pass on to Your Missionary Society

Save articles relating to prohibition in other lands, and especially the effect of the liquor traffic in hindering the work of our missionaries, and read or call attention to them in your church missionary society.

### For Sunday School Teachers

Save news, incidents, etc., that could be used advantageously by your pastor in a temperance sermon or otherwise, and send to him. This plan could also be pursued with Sunday school superintendents and teachers. Save the children's stories, incidents and news items that could be used as illustrations in teaching the temperance lesson and send to Sunday school teachers.

# AMONG THE STATES

California, Washington, Oregon and Colorado are sowing their respective states with literature which will make votes for prohibition next fall.

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The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. R., reports the *Washington* (D. C.) *Times* of January 19, has dismissed 126 employes in a single batch for drinking. Engineers, firemen, conductors, in fact men in all departments had to go. Several weeks ago the company issued notice that drinking men were to be dismissed, that on duty or off drinking must end. It is reported by the same paper that a total of 500 are to be discharged.

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North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Nevada are in statewide suffrage campaigns preparing for a vote on the question of a woman suffrage amendment next fall.

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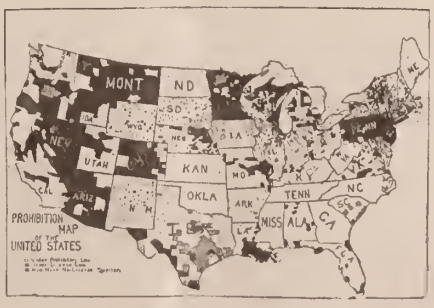
The enabling act which has passed the Virginia house of delegates by a vote of 75 to 19 is expected to come up in the senate this week.




Elections to swing California towns from the dry to the wet list have recently been held in the Central and Northern portions of the state. Without exception the returns showed largely increased majorities for prohibition over the elections of two years ago.

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Fervid appeals on both sides of the woman suffrage question were listened to on January 28 by the lower house of the New Jersey legislature. The house sat as a committee of the whole with the judiciary committee of the senate for the occasion.

A bill requiring labels bearing the skull and cross-bones and the word "alcohol" and "poison" in bold type on all bottles of beer, whisky or other alcoholic beverages containing more than two per cent alcohol and offered for sale in package form, is to be introduced in the New York legislature, says the *Chicago Tribune* of January 27.

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The liquor interests of Illinois are looking forward with apprehension to the April elections, upon the results of which, to use their own words, "rests the fate of approximately 4,000 places for the sale of intoxicating liquors." This election, says *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, will settle big issues, both of the present and the future and, today, the topic is one of grave interest to "the trade" and one which has the right of way over all others as a subject for discussion by jobbers, retailers and the friends of personal liberty.

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The sale of liquor on buffet and dining cars passing through the state of South Dakota has been discontinued. All the railroads are observing this regulation.

# EXCHANGE TABLE

## NATIONAL PROHIBITION WILL COME

The W. C. T. U. is observing national prohibition day today. It is a good cause and one that must triumph in time. The women are taking the lead in this fight for National Prohibition but it is so everlastingly right that it must have the help of the men. National prohibition is one of the things of the near future. It is right, it is necessary, it will come.—*Lawrence (Kan.,) World.*

## KANSAS' HUGE PROFITS

Kansas is mainly a rural state and its liquor bill should under any circumstances be considerably under the national average, possibly twenty per cent less. At that, the saving due to prohibition exceeds twenty million dollars a year. This probably exceeds the total interest on the farm mortgage debt in the state. It equals the profit on a year's wheat crop or corn crop. If Kansas saves twenty million dollars a year through prohibition and the sentiment and habits prohibition has built up in the state, then its profit is far greater than twenty million dollars; its profits in time saved, in stimulus to legitimate business, in good order and absence of crimes of violence, its profits in many industrial and social ways, make prohibition a mighty Kansas asset.—*Topeka Capital*

## LESSER OF TWO EVILS

"The most notable development since the filing of the prohibitory amendment petitions in California," says *The Home Alliance*, "is the complacency with which the proposal is accepted in quarters where formerly the proposition would have been ridiculed or vigorously attacked. In representative papers which are nominally opposed to prohibition we find a qualified support for the amendment. The *Sacramento Bee*, while denouncing prohibition as wrong in principle and of doubtful expediency, frankly admits that it is not as wrong as the continued dominance of the low saloons and dives—and as between two evils, the *Bee* will accept prohibition."

## BIG CHANCE FOR PROHIBITION AMENDMENT TO WIN

The saloon has degraded our politics; it has brought disrepute on universal suffrage. It daily and hourly violates the law by selling to minors and confirmed inebriates. It rarely refuses the custom of a patron absolutely drunk. The saloon revels in the "treat" and has beggared its tens of thousands of good men who would be prosperous but for the "treat."

A heap of water passes the mill that the miller wots not of. Had a man told me twenty years ago that woman suffrage would come before the twentieth century was half done with this wicked world we live in, I should have set him down as crazy; but it's coming.

And while I should vote against it, the prohibition amendment is sure to beat woman suffrage in the race to the Constitutional goal.—"*Savoyard*," *Washington Newspaper Correspondent*

## EVERY ONE OF US SHOULD HAVE A PART

Yes, the liquor forces are on the run, because that powerful factor in reforms, public sentiment, is becoming thoroughly aroused and is demanding that an institution which breeds criminals and paupers, which debauches politics, which attracts to itself all the baser elements in the community, which entraps young life and robs it of its virtue, which is by far the most sinister of all the "big businesses" which this nation hereafter intends to control, which no one wants near his own home or the school which his children attend, ought to be forever outlawed from a civilization that calls itself Christian. It may take longer than sanguine friends of prohibition think, who are sure to encounter, especially in the great cities, many practical difficulties, but the ideal will ever be kept in view.

And in the final and complete overthrow of the organized liquor traffic every one of us may have, should have a part.—*Congregationalist and Christian World*

## ECHOES FROM JANUARY 15 MEETINGS

Rev. W. T. Evans, of Belleview, Fla., in forwarding to Headquarters the signed Hobson resolution, says his church is in the fight "with a prayer and both gloves off for success."

At East Vaughan, New Mexico, on January 15, a temperance rally was led by Mrs. Maude L. Greene and Miss Harriet Henderson. At the close a fine W. C. T. U. was organized.

The best people of the town, both men and women, responded to the call of the Santa Fe (New Mexico) union for the observance of January 15.

Nine meetings were held in Seattle, Washington, and glowing reports are received from all. In the afternoon the county president organized a most promising union in one of the suburbs.

Pastors of Peoria, Ill., sent in a number of endorsements of the Hobson resolution. One of them says, "Here is a resolution representing our church from the city that makes more whisky and pays more revenue on whisky than any other city in the United States."

Superior, Wis., reports a well attended meeting held in the largest church in the city. Prof. C. G. Wade, the principal of the high school, made a powerful address in favor of National Prohibition Fourteen pastors from as many churches spoke in favor of the amendment.

The day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition was a memorable one in Omaha. Successive all-day meetings were held in homes throughout the city. Petitions were offered for legislators and those in authority that they might do their duty to God and to humanity by voting for the Hobson amendment. Prayer was offered for the saloonmen and those actively engaged in the liquor business that their hearts might be touched by the love of God. The slogan of the Omaha W. C. T. U. is, "Pray without ceasing" until the shout of victory is heard throughout our land.

The meeting of the Vancouver (Wash.) union was held in the Congregational church, seven pastors participating. It was well attended by citizens of the city as well as by white ribboners.

Mrs. S. C. Nutter of New Mexico writes that the W. C. T. U. mass meeting at Clovis, in which the churches participated, was well attended.

The Gainesville (Fla.) union was favored beyond many unions in having its mayor, a Christian man who stands for temperance and righteousness, as one of its speakers. Mrs. Mabel Hilbish Stevens, state evangelist, gave an inspiring address.

The Detroit federation of unions observed National Prohibition prayer and fast day January 15 at the North Woodward M. E. church. The state president gave a stirring address, followed by Rev. Dr. Rice on the "Battle with the Bottle." Attendance was excellent, the spirit earnest and many local pastors co-operated.

The Pasadena (Cal.) W. C. T. U. federation observed January 15 in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Prominent white ribboners and local pastors united to make this occasion tell for national prohibition and for the campaign for statewide prohibition for California in 1914.

In Nashville, Tenn., enthusiastic talks were given by some of the prominent ministers and prohibition leaders of the city. Great enthusiasm over the progress of the national movement was shown.

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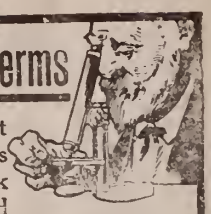

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## VIRGINIA VITALITIES

### State President at Capital in Interests of Enabling Act—National Prohibition Day Enthusiastically Observed

Special Correspondence

State President Sara H. Hoge, with her husband, Rev. Howard M. Hoge, is spending several weeks at the state capital in the interests of our legislative measure, the Enabling Act. It has passed the lower house, but the real test comes in the senate where two years ago it failed of passage by only three votes.

#### National Prohibition Day

Many of our unions observed National Prohibition Day with appropriate exercises, public meetings and prayer services.

Luray held a fine large meeting with seven ministers and two organizers as speakers. Mrs. M. W. Newton, National W. C. T. U. organizer, gave a short talk and Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp, state organizer, conducted the consecration service. A large audience was in attendance.

Norfolk union held its National Prohibition services at beautiful Epworth church. Several fine talks were made, the most notable of which was that by Rev. James, secretary of the Naval Y. M. C. A. In appreciation of woman's influence, Mr. James said: "Take the case of my parents. My father was a temperance crank. He literally *lived* for the cause. He worked for it day and night. My mother, none the less ardent, but more subtle in her measures, was ever by his side, and I say it with all respect and reverence for them both, she accomplished far more good than did he."

Rev. and Mrs. Hoge conducted a series of most helpful meetings at Newport News on Sunday and Monday, January 18-19.

A union prohibition rally was held at the First Presbyterian church on Sunday at three o'clock, at which time a band of Young Campaigners for Prohibition marched in and sang, and several pastors of local churches spoke briefly. Rev. Hoge made a magnificent address, scoring many points for statewide over the local option and dispensary systems in force in Virginia.

On Sunday night the two speakers occupied different pulpits, both having well filled churches, and on Monday Mrs. Hoge conducted an all-day institute with the women. Eighteen members were added to the ranks and much interest was awakened in the cause.

Many of our women from over the state were last week in Richmond in attendance at the Anti-Saloon League convention and the hearings on the Enabling Act before the committee.

Miss Christine I. Tinling arrived in Norfolk January 20 from her ten weeks' visit in England. She is filled with plans and enthusiasm for her well beloved work.

## VICTORY COLUMN

The efforts of the women of St. Louis, Mo., have at last been successful, and the red light district, according to an order issued within the last few days, will be closed not later than March 1. A party of ten white ribboners visited the vice resorts and offered to care for the women until employment could be found for them.

Caldwell county, Tex., after a fight of ten years, has at last closed its saloons. Many of the liquor dealers will engage in other lines of trade in the places formerly occupied as saloons. In Lockhart, the buildings formerly rented by the liquor men are all to be used at once for other businesses, and none will be left vacant.

The city council of Clovis, New Mexico, by recent action abolished the segregated district of that city.

As a result of the activity of the W. C. T. U. of Eureka, Mo., the three saloons of the town have closed their doors.

The result of the local option election in Warrensburg, Mo., was a victory for the temperance forces, the majority being 205. A parade, two miles long, participated in by 2,000 school children and the students of the state normal, was a feature of the campaign. Women worked all day at the polls, and the victory is said to be due to their efforts.

Under the Beall local option law, Steubenville, O., a city of over 22,000, the county seat of Jefferson county, voted out its saloons, although the county as a whole voted wet in 1912. Other towns throughout the county are following the example of Steubenville. An organization of 1,000 members, known as the Moral and Civic League, is a vigilance committee to see that the laws are enforced. It is predicted that this fall the county will vote out saloons and the state of Ohio will outlaw them by 1915.

## SHE READ IT! SHE TOOK IT!

(Continued from Page Four)

"Let's see, does it tell the price? Oh, yes, here it is at the top. One dollar per year; campaign edition, twenty-five cents. Well, I'll see if it is worth it before I subscribe. I'll just mark this literature ad. before I leave it, and underscore the leaflets I want.

"Now for the cover page. 'THE UNION SIGNAL, official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Vol. 40.' Forty years old. Our Institute leader said that the W. C. T. U. was organized in 1874, and that's forty years ago, so THE SIGNAL must have been published the same year.

"These girls in the picture look like foreigners. 'Members of the Y at Mita, Japan.' Well, Mita is that much ahead of Taylorville. We haven't been able to organize a Y. P. B. here, though two or three of the girls we spoke to about it said they would like to belong to one if all the others would. We didn't know how to get any more interested, so gave the matter up. It's a pity, too, for the young folks are bound to do something, and it might be their salvation, as well as that of the community, to get them started along temperance lines.

"It looks as if the paper might have a good deal of foreign news. Here is an article on Japan, one about Alaska, and two reports from Ceylon. Well, I really didn't know that there were any W. C. T. U. women in those countries. It seems that Japan has a national organization, Y's, L. T. L.'s and all. And look at the work they are doing! Supporting a night school! I wonder if the hands in the factories here in Taylorville would be benefited by a night school. I'm going to think about that. There are more than five hundred in the mills now and there will be almost as many more by next year. It does seem as if we might help them some way. 'Some of the girls had become Christians.' Yes, that is what we want. I'll mark that. 'A good sewing teacher was employed.' I'll underscore that.

"Here on page 2 is 'Our Washington Letter.' 'The Jones-Works Bill,'—I wonder what that is. I suppose if I had been reading this paper I would know. 'Senator Tillman introduced a resolution prohibiting smoking in the Senate.' *That's good.* 'Provision for stricter supervision of drug-selling.' Now I'll give those two to the Anti-Narcotics superintendent. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor begins a ten-day series of meetings in Washington. This goes to the Evangelistic superintendent. I believe that is just the thing *we* need above all others—a ten-day prayer meeting. If we prayed more we would work better.

"Now here's something I'd like to give to Mrs. Policy next time she gives as an excuse for not joining the union that her husband is running for county auditor and it will lessen his political prospects. 'If espousing the unpopular cause of temperance means a short public life then mine must be a short one, for I stand for principle and for right, and here I intend to stand.' If a United States Senator can take that stand surely a would-be county auditor's wife should have courage enough to join a W. C. T. U.

"Here is a continued story. I know it is interesting for I see two lines of the Crusade hymn and the words 'Willard' and 'Evanston' along through it, so it must be a *true* story. This song on the same page I'll give to Mrs. Hummer; she always likes anything like that.

"Now I'll read the children's page from beginning to end. I have always had a weakness for children's stories if they are good. This talk on 'Telegraph Lines' is all right. I'll read it to James and Bess when they come home from school—no I won't, either, I'll send it to their teacher and let her read it to the whole school; she was asking me only yesterday if I could give her something that would bring out the *scientific* part. I wonder what it will cost to get the rest of it. Here it tells—two cents apiece, just a postage stamp. I'll put that on my literature list. I'll give these nice little recitations to the teacher, too.

"Here's the editorial page. I always enjoy editorials if some subject of especial interest is commented upon. *Memorial Day Number!* Yes, I must have that, so I'll put it down on my list.

"'Among the States'—that's about woman suffrage and other interesting topics. 'A Hard Times Problem and Its Solution.' Guess I'll wait till John comes home to read that. I see the word 'taxpayers' and figures in it, and perhaps he will be interested.

"What's this little rhyme under the picture of a clock?

'It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore.'

"Oh, yes, I see the hands of the clock point to twelve. What a nice way to remind us of the noontide prayer hour. I'll keep these quotations from Miss Willard to use in the memorial meeting. How well her language fits her sentiments.

"This seems to be the superintendents' page. I ought to read what it contains on the subject of parliamentary usage. One reason I didn't want to be president was because I realized that I simply didn't know anything about parliament-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

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### MARCH 1—REMEMBER THE OFFICIAL PAPER

ADDIE A. AUSTIN

March 1 marks one of the most important of our Red Letter days—UNION SIGNAL DAY, the birthday anniversary of our beloved National President and editor-in-chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Every union should carefully plan a meeting in honor of this day and special effort should be made to set forth the claims of your National Official Organ and large lists of NEW subscribers should be the result. No gift is as acceptable to our editor-in-chief as an increased subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL. Not alone is this gift of benefit to the circulation of the paper, but every subscription sent in returns manyfold to the local union and the work at large, as every reader of our up-to-date, reliable paper, with its clear-cut arguments and plain statements of facts, brings added interested workers into the ranks.

A special invitation card has been prepared for these meetings by the Circulation department and will be furnished free of charge. The secretary need only fill in the name of the W. C. T. U. and the place of meeting and the invitation may be mailed as a post card.

Sample copies of the paper, premium announcements and order blanks will be promptly supplied upon request. Let each subscriber WIN at least ONE new subscriber for March 1. Let us have a downpour of new subscriptions.

This number, which is the special UNION SIGNAL Day number, will be furnished at $1.50 per hundred.

Local unions will please notice that the "Life of Frances E. Willard" is this year given as a premium for a club of six subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. This is an excellent way to secure the valuable volume for your library; let the presentation of the biography be one of the features of your March 1 program.

### SHE READ IT! SHE TOOK IT!

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

ary law except to say 'All in favor say yes.' 'To know what to do and when and how to do it means not only progress, it means success.' No wonder our union hasn't been a success for the past few weeks, with a president who didn't know what to do nor when nor how to do it! But I've begun my parliamentary education now, and I'll know a few things pretty soon.

"'World's Missionary Fund.' That seems to be a new department, its effort 'to collect money for temperance work in foreign mission fields, in response to urgent appeals from many lands for temperance literature, organizers and missionaries.'

"What are all these names in another column? Oh, yes. Those of World's and National W. C. T. U. life and memorial members. Why here's our state president's name as a life member of the National. Good!

"And what's on this page? A course of temperance instruction in the Chicago Training School. That's great. I wonder why all the unions in the county couldn't combine and send a student to take it; then when she came home she could help us.

"See the fine print here in the corner—'Non-alcoholic flavoring in tubes.' I never did like to have alcoholic extracts around. I've heard of boys getting the drink habit from their use and if James *should*—but I'll be sure he doesn't have the temptation at home in any form whatever.

"'No alcohol for Wilbur Wright.' I'll read this to James, for Mr. Wright is one of his heroes. I hope he'll try as hard to imitate his temperance principles as he does his inventions. He has kites and attempts at flying machines all over the house, and though they don't any of them work very often, he is sure the next one will.

"Well here I am back to the 'good words' again and they don't sound so braggy as they did at first. Indeed I'd like to tell how delighted I am with the paper. Just this one number has been worth more than a dollar to me. No wonder I haven't made a success as president. One thing I know at least—that *no local W. C. T. U. president can be efficient, however great her zeal, without the National paper.* My mind's made up. Dollars don't come very easy in this house but I'm going to take the one I had laid away toward new curtains for dining-room windows and subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL."—L. J. F.


## Supplies for Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meetings

FOR REFERENCE:
- The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50
- What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents
- The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15 cents

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:
- Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens
- Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- Map and Flag Leaflet (giving statistics as to the use of the Memorial Fund for 1913), Frances P. Parks. Price, per 100, 30 cents (carriage only)
- Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 22). Price 2 cents each; $1.50 per 100.
- Annual Address, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, 5 cents
- Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:
- Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Postage, per 100, 10 cents

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- Temperance Jack
- Law of Habit
- The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes
- The Common Joy

Price, per 100, 35 cents

- I Will to Will God's Will. Price, per 100, 75 cents

By Frances E. Willard.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:
- Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 25 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:
- How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents
- Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents

FOR MUSIC:
- Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents.
- Victory—soprano solo. Price, 15 cents
- Victory Bells—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents each
- Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents
- A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price, 25 cents
- The White Ribbon—solo. Price, 15 cents

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- Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12c per 100

FOR SOUVENIRS:
- Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25
- Willard Birthday Pledge Card, with autograph pledge and signature. Price, per 100, $1.00

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- Annual Address, delivered by Mrs. Stevens at National Convention, at Asbury Park. Price, each, 5 cents; per 100, $4.00.

FOR DISTRIBUTION:
- Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition. Price, per 100, 20 cents.
- Assorted leaflets, written by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Per package, 200, 35 cents; per package, 300, 50 cents; per package, 500, 80 cents.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
*Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.*

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 12, 1914. | No. 7

Colonel L. M. Maus

## ARMY SURGEON CONDEMNS BEER-DRINKING

Many who denounce ardent spirits, consider beer a wholesome and sustaining food, but as a matter of fact beer drinkers are especially liable to fatty and enlarged heart, diseases of the liver and kidneys, complicated with dropsy, arterio-sclerosis, gout and rheumatism. As a sequelae of beer drinking we find an infected and loaded circulation, embarrassed respiration, functional perversion, hepatic and renal congestion and a diminished vitality which invites disease and death.

The mortality of brewers between the ages of fifty and sixty is about three times as great as that of individuals who follow the ordinary occupations of life.

Post-mortems disclose, as a result of the continued use of beer, a dilated stomach, fatty heart, diseased arteries, liver and kidneys, a yellow adipose deposit under the skin, and general injury to the tissues throughout the system. The immunity or resisting powers of the white corpuscles and plasma of the blood is greatly destroyed in beer drinkers, which leaves the individual unprotected against infectious diseases and the poisonous toxins they generate. Graphically speaking, the constitution of the chronic beer drinker is "shot to pieces" at forty or fifty years of age, and his system may be aptly compared to the condition of a wooden structure in the Philippines which has been honeycombed by white ants.

L. M. Maus

Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army,
Department Surgeon, Eastern Department.

Governor's Island, N. Y.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


Our Washington Letter—Diseases of Degeneracy—What Next?—Work of the Young People's Branch—Taxing an Overtaxed Nation—Does It Pay?—Among Our Colleges and Universities.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**PRESIDENT WILSON REMOVES RESTRICTIONS AGAINST EXPORTATION OF ARMS INTO MEXICO—PEACE TREATIES BETWEEN NATIONS NOW NUMBER TEN—EQUITY PROCEEDINGS MAY BLOCK ENFORCEMENT OF KENYON RED LIGHT LAW—WOMEN PRESENT SUFFRAGE PLEAS BEFORE PRESIDENT—JOINT ANTI-POLYGAMY RESOLUTION INTRODUCED**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

On Tuesday last, President Wilson, by an executive order, removed all restrictions against the exportation of munitions of war into Mexico from the United States, placing the contending elements there on a basis of equality with respect to the purchase of arms and supplies in this country. The executive order emphasized that it was the desire of the United States to be in the same position of neutrality toward the contending factions in Mexico as were the other powers. American embassies and legations have been instructed to inform foreign governments of the above decision. Secretary Bryan informed the members of the diplomatic corps here. This was in line with the policy announced at the beginning of the administration, of keeping the nations of the world informed of the developments in the Mexican policy of this government. Expressions of warm approval have come from both ends of the Capitol and members of the foreign relations committee believe this will hasten an end to the Mexican conflict, and lead sooner than otherwise to the establishment of peace.

Secretary Bryan this week signed a peace treaty with Denmark, providing for the submission of any questions in dispute to a commission which is allowed a period of one year for examination and report. Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, signed the treaty for his own government.

### Ten Peace Treaties With Nations

Mr. Bryan is highly pleased with the signing of the peace treaties. Late yesterday afternoon, he received word that a similar treaty with Portugal had been signed at Lisbon. There are now ten countries with which such peace treaties have been signed. Three others are about ready to sign. These treaties, as soon as ratified, will work powerfully for peace by making it impossible for either high contracting party to go to war pending a careful investigation of the controversy by an international commission, and a further discussion of the findings of the commission. In many cases the mere lapse of time will cool angry passions and tend to bring about amicable understanding.

### Equity Proceedings Block Enforcement of Kenyon Red Light Law

The Kenyon bill and its attendant results continues to occupy the attention of the people of Washington. The District Commissioners appointed a committee of men and women representing the different organizations to work out a plan for the bettering of conditions connected with the girls of the underworld. This committee has met almost daily; experienced women have been put in charge of a house in the segregated district which has been rented for a month, and the girls have been invited to come there and get the help they need. The building is located in the center of a block which has been for years occupied almost solely by denizens of the underworld and was itself used as a resort until yesterday. Many girls have left the city, some have applied for work, and others in need of medical care are receiving attention.

But just at this point came a set-back, as equity proceedings, which it is feared will prevent any action by the police, will be begun at once, and with the appeals likely to be taken it may be months before a final conclusion is reached. The attorney who represents several owners of property in the red light district, declares he will carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the Act deprives citizens of property without due process of law. Of course the owners of property in this section will leave no stone unturned to keep these places going. When the committee was looking for a house suitable for its needs, they found that small houses with few modern improvements in the way of heating and sanitary arrangements and which ordinarily rent for $20 or $25 per month had been rented for $75 weekly by women running these houses.

The chief of police, when asked what action he would take when the Kenyon law became operative, said that he would await instructions from the District Attorney. The committee, however, is going right on with its plans for the betterment of conditions and the reformation of these girls.

### Women Present Suffrage Pleas Before President

A delegation of three hundred working women representing laundry workers, can packers, cap makers, textile workers, etc., came to Washington this week to wait on President Wilson to ask his support for a constitutional amendment enfranchising women. They marched to the White House with a brass band and banners waving. Twenty-five were received by the President, and five, in short speeches, presented their arguments. The pleas of the working women were phrased eloquently, and were made with a touch of pathos and emotion as they described the hardships of women workers. "Shaking and trembling," said one of the laundry workers of New York, "we come to plead with you. You are so square and on the level, and so much a real Democrat that I appeal to you to wipe out the injustice that exists." Another representing the can packers spoke with emotion of the hardships of women in the mills and mines. "We suffer side by side with the men," she said, "and are in constant fear of losing our jobs." As she told of many cases of suffering, the President's face showed his sympathetic interest.

The President, however, reiterated that, as leader of the Democratic party, he was limited only to recommending those things on which the party had declared itself. At the close of the arguments presented, the President said, "I need not tell you that what you have said makes a profound impression upon me, but I have already explained my limitations. Until a party, as such, has taken a position on a question, I am not at liberty to speak for it. I am limited in expressing an opinion, no matter what my individual thoughts may be." The entire delegation filed by and shook the hand of the President, who had a kind word for all.

Following the lead of President Wilson, the Democratic caucus, by a vote of 123 to 57 adopted a resolution (which was offered by Representative Heflin of Alabama) declaring woman suffrage to be a state and not a Federal question and rejecting the Baker resolution to create the committee.

Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, proposed in the Senate an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting forever in the United States, and in all places under the nation's jurisdiction, divorce with the right to re-marry. Enactment of uniform marriage laws for all states and territories, with provision for separation without permission to re-marry, would be directed by the amendment. The fact that divorces have increased more than 300 per cent, taking into consideration the increase in population, and all other factors in forty years, may well be looked upon with alarm, and with the states of the Union granting more than twice as many divorces as all the rest of Christendom combined, Senator Ransdell told his colleagues the time had come for the nation to put down this menace to "the chief bulwark of society, the home—the maker of good citizens and the model on which every wise government is founded."

The Senate immigration bill prescribing a literacy test for applicants for admission to the United States passed the House by a vote of 241 to 126. All proposed amendments relating to the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants previously had been eliminated. The bill passed provides that every immigrant admitted to the United States must be able to read "the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish." It prescribes the method of testing immigrants, providing that each applicant for admission must read a slip on which is printed between thirty and forty words.

In its present form this measure passed the House and Senate in the last Congress, but was vetoed by President Taft. A similar bill was vetoed during President Cleveland's second administration. The supporters of the bill are confident that it will again pass the Senate, although President Wilson has let it be known that he does not approve the literacy test. The final vote came at the end of a day of vigorous debate, which at times threw the House into confusion, and on several occasions threatened to cause serious trouble.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts on January 24, 1914, introduced the following joint resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States, namely:

"Section 1. Polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall not exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

*Saturday, February 7, 1914*

# DISEASES OF DEGENERACY

## COLONEL L. M. MAUS GIVES VITAL STATISTICS SHOWING HERITAGE OF DRINKERS' OFFSPRING

Although Colonel L. M. Maus was unable to be present at the National W. C. T. U. Convention reports purporting to give statements made by him on that occasion appeared in the press, and attracted the attention of members of the United German Societies of the District of Columbia, from the secretary of which organization he received the following letter:

*"Colonel L. Mervin Maus,*
*Medical Corps, United States Army.*
*Headquarters Eastern Department.*
*Governor's Island, N. Y.*

*"Colonel:*

"A short time ago an article appeared in the public press, stating that you had made, in a lecture before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Atlantic City, New Jersey, the statement that seventy-six per cent of the children of German brewery workers are unfit for the duties of life on account of their parents drinking beer.

"At the last meeting of this organization, resolutions by the Columbia Brewers' Relief Association were adopted, one of which was 'to request you to furnish this body with proof of the existence of the statistics referred to, to the end that should such conditions exist, we may proceed with an investigation into said conditions, with the object of eradicating same, or materially improving the conditions of the men referred to.'

"Please send to me any statistics and data, or reference thereto on the subject in question.

"Very respectfully,
"(Signed) GUSTAVE BENDER,
"Secretary."

In reply Colonel Maus wrote Mr. Bender, giving the results of his study of the effect of alcohol on human progeny. Inasmuch as the facts given by Colonel Maus are of great value to all who are called upon to refute the oft-repeated statement that the offspring of the drinker is not affected by the habits of his parents, we are glad of an opportunity to give the correspondence to our readers.—EDITOR

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GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.,

*"Mr. Gustave Bender, Secretary United German Societies of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.:*

"DEAR SIR: For a number of years I have been deeply interested in the study of the effects of alcohol on human progeny, and am very glad to have this opportunity of presenting a few of my conclusions to the Columbia Brewers' Relief Association, especially as this information has been requested with a view to the improvement of the offspring of its membership.

### Alcoholic Beverages Largely Responsible

"Recent studies of our vital statistics have revealed an alarming increase in the diseases of degeneracy, which has made it necessary to take an inventory of the moral, mental and physical stock of the people. From the very best information on the subject it is believed the United States contain the following number of adults and children suffering from insanity, feeble-mindedness, idiocy, epilepsy, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, deafness, dumbness, blindness, physical deformity, pauperism or criminality for which alcoholic beverages are largely responsible:

"Insanity, 200,000; feeble-mindedness, and idiocy, 150,000; epilepsy, 75,000; deaf and dumb, 100,000; blind, 50,000; physical deformity, 300,000; tuberculosis, 500,000; venereal diseases, 7,500,000; paupers, 100,000, and criminals, 500,000.

"Besides the above mentioned degenerates, there is still a large army of mental and moral perverts, whose qualifications fall far below the high standards of good citizenship, as a result of drinking habits.

"The disorders of development among children from parental intoxication vary greatly in character. They range from moderate enfeeblement of mental and physical growth to the lowest grade of idiocy and monstrosity. According to Dr. W. C. Sullivan, fifty-five per cent of the children of alcoholic mothers are stillborn or die before attaining their second year, while many of those who survive are epileptics, feeble-minded, insane, or suffer from some peculiar form of mental or physical degeneracy, which places them in that large but sad army of erratics and degenerates.

> **"The child born of alcoholized parents rarely equals the child born of sober parentage, and seldom rises above mediocrity. While there may be more or less immunity to the alcoholic addict, there is never immunity to the parental germ or the maternal ovum of men and women in whose blood alcohol circulates. For this reason the progeny of drinking men and women, even those who indulge in moderation, are subjected to the greatest risk of prenatal injury. And it matters not whether the alcohol is taken into the system in the form of beer, wine or spirits."**

"Bezzola found that 35 out of 70 idiots were conceived during the wine harvest of fourteen weeks in which the Swiss carouse, while the remaining thirty-five idiots were conceived during the rest of the year. Leppich claims that he has observed 97 children who were conceived at the time one or both parents were intoxicated, only 14 of whom were born without noticeable defects. Dr. W. C. Sullivan reports 7 authentic cases of this character, and scores of other eminent physicians make similar observations which are beyond question or dispute.

### Tuberculosis and Parental Intemperance

"Tuberculosis is a common result of parental intemperance and is far more common in drinking communities than in prohibition territory. We frequently find the children of the intemperate afflicted with hip joint disease, spinal affections, swollen joints, glandular enlargements, and scrofula, besides the active form of pulmonary tuberculosis. The International Congress on Tuberculosis which met in Paris in 1905 passed the following resolution:

"'That in view of the close connection between alcoholism and tuberculosis, this congress strongly emphasizes the importance of continuing the fight against tuberculosis with the struggle against alcohol.'

"Many who denounce ardent spirits, consider beer a wholesome and sustaining food. Beer drinkers are especially liable to fatty and enlarged heart, diseases of the liver and kidneys complicated with dropsy, arterio-sclerosis, gout and rheumatism. As a sequelæ of beer drinking we find an infected and loaded circulation, embarrassed respiration, functional perversion, hepatic and renal congestion and a diminished vitality which invites disease and death.

### Mortality of Brewers

"The mortality of brewers between the ages of 50 and 60 is about three times as great as that of individuals who follow the ordinary occupations of life. In fact the mortality of liquor dealers and brewery men, with few exceptions, is greater than that of any other occupation. Doctors Bauer and Bollinger of Munich report that the *beer drinkers' heart* in that city causes one death to every sixteen from other diseases. There is a marked contrast in the general appearance and physical condition of the beer drinker at 40 or 50 years of age and the abstainer at the same period of life and almost invariably in favor of the latter.

### Verdict of Scientists Regarding Beer

"As a result of the continued use of beer post-mortems disclose a dilated stomach, fatty heart, diseased arteries, liver and kidneys, a yellow adipose deposit under the skin, and general injury to the tissues throughout the system. Besides, the immunity or resisting powers of the white corpuscles and plasma of the blood is greatly destroyed in beer drinkers, which leaves the individual unprotected against infectious diseases and the poisonous toxins they generate. Graphically speaking, the constitution of the chronic beer drinker is 'shot to pieces' at 40 or 50 years of age, and his system may be aptly compared to the condition of a wooden structure in the Philippines, which has been honey-combed by white ants. Insurance companies as a rule refuse this character of risk.

"A large number of interesting and exhaustive experiments have been made by the most celebrated scientists in Germany, Austria and Scandinavia to determine the effects of alcohol in moderate quantities on the mind, body and heredity. Beer was used in many of these experiments. Voit and Schaeffer found that alcohol neither increases brain energy nor muscular power. Kurz and Kracpelin have shown that less than three ounces of alcohol (2 liters of beer) daily for twelve days lessened working capacity from 25 to 40 per cent. Fürer tells us that the moderate use of alcohol affects memory and ability to add figures.

### Beer Affects Human Progeny

"Exner has proven that it decreases the rapidity of receiving and sending telegraphic messages. Bager has shown that children who drink one or two glasses of beer daily stand lower in their classes than abstinent children. The effects of alcohol on the human progeny has been one of the most prominent studies of German and Austrian scientists during recent years, the majority of whom have advocated its abandonment, not only on account of its effects on the individual, but on his progeny.

(Continued on Page Five)

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

## WHAT NEXT?

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

January 15 has come and gone and with it the fervent prayers of countless women and God-fearing people generally, for the dawn of a better tomorrow when we shall be a saloonless nation and better still, a saloonless world, and when the records of that day of fasting and prayer are compiled they will without doubt bear witness to the part played by our young people. I was privileged of course, to be at only one point on January 15 and that point was St. Louis in my own state, Missouri. I am happy to report that at the big mass meeting held on the evening of that day, Daniel A. Poling, a young man himself and an exponent of nobility and courage, was the speaker of the occasion. The young men who acted as ushers were all members of the St. Louis Y. P. B. and were easily distinguished by their badges of blue and white, emblems of their pledge and principles. It is something to pledge allegiance to a worthy cause but better still to stand for that cause before the multitude and wear its colors boldly. Since that time word has come to me from many states of the young people's part in the day's observance. This is convincing evidence of the fact that our young people are to prove a valuable asset in the great campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. But the day of fasting and prayer is over. Now—what next? Let me repeat what I believe I have written you before, "Toil on, faint not—keep watch and pray." Do with a will what your hands find to do—and they will find an abundance.

Recently I have been noting as I travel through the country the work done toward making "good roads" and always through some feature of the work I see our Young People's Branch. For instance, to make a really good road the highway is thoroughly plowed up to eliminate old ruts, and then that these ruts may not re-appear, and to make the road bed solid, considerable rock is used, over which a fine gravel is spread. With a little traffic a fine solid road, easy of travel, is the result.

How like our work of making "good roads" for the travel of future generations. First, the plowing up, the changing of old, deep-rooted customs, in order that our youth may not get into the ruts of intemperance in which their forefathers, through ignorance, traveled. Just as important in our work as members of the Young People's Branch as it is in the making of public highways, is the plowing process. Though we find it extremely difficult at times to separate ourselves from our associates because of their "ruts" of habit, we know, once we have done so, that we have chosen the better road. And then the laying of rocks—rough and jagged though they be—they are most essential to good roads. Do you ever encounter some of these rocks, state secretaries—so jagged that they cut your endurance and tear your enthusiasm? Remember if they do, that they are necessary to the work at hand and after the laying on of the gravel, the rocks are refined as it were, and what seemed useless expenditure of labor now shows signs of most satisfying results. The road is now synonymous with our finished organization and who can say what opportunities such roads as we are making will afford to those who travel after us?

One more idea the "good roads" presented to my mind. The workmen who are largely responsible for these roads may never travel over them, or, at any rate, not often, as they do not ride in carriages, neither in automobiles, and the larger benefit it seems is not theirs. But this they know, that they have fulfilled their contract, they have made the roads good and those who travel over them will attest to their labors. Our Builder and Maker is God, and we are his workmen, employed by him to remove the ruts and straighten the roads for coming generations that they truly may come unto their own. Who can say then whose benefit will be the greater, the benefactor or the beneficiary? For we, the benefactors, will be filled with the consciousness of having fulfilled our contract.

What next? More work on the public roads. We celebrate this month the birthday of Frances E. Willard, the beacon light to all young people, and I like always to think that the character of Frances E. Willard, the great teacher, the great reformer and friend of humanity, was not made in a day, and that the making dates away back to the early days when her ideals and ambitions were just beginning to form. She was first Frances Willard, the child, the girl, the young woman, and those ideals were well formed and the ambitions well moulded because in them was more thought of others than of self. I like always to remember that Frances Willard as a young woman was as true to the higher principles of life as Frances Willard the reformer and world-leader; that once she had "said 'yes' to God" she did not falter nor fear in her steadfastness to duty, and her duty was for "God and Home and Every Land." Let us commemorate her heavenly birthday by consecrating ourselves anew to the cause which was her earthly service, that the day of National Constitutional Prohibition may not be far hence.

### Frances E. Willard Commemorative Program

(For regular Y. P. B. or public meeting)

*Devotional service*

*Singing* of Nos. 14 and 5 in Y. P. B. Chorus Book

*Roll Call*—Quotations from Frances Willard

*Brief Sketch of Miss Willard's Life:* Her Childhood; her Girlhood; Frances Willard, a teacher; Frances Willard, a reformer

*"Frances Willard's Influence upon the Young People of Today"* (leaflet)

*Song*, No. 19, Y. P. B. Chorus Book

*How May We as Young People Best Commemorate the Life of Miss Willard?*

*Reading*, "Frances Willard and the Lamplighter"

*What is our F. E. Willard Fund?*

*Collection for Memorial Fund*

*Song*, No. 146, Y. P. B. Chorus book

Do not forget that the March Y. P. B. Edition will be our Campaign Edition in preparation for April, our campaign month and our Y. P. B. Red Letter Day, and will be combined with the regular campaign number. If you are to be active during our special month you cannot afford to overlook our Campaign Edition.

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**In a somewhat different fashion, but with equal zeal, the W. C. T. U. and its Branches, the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L., are disposing of the liquor traffic**

# TAXING AN OVER-TAXED NATION

## LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED INEBRIATE ASYLUM

The memorial or resolution from the William McKinley Circle, No. 2, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, presented by Senator Cummins of Iowa, in the Senate, presents such excellent reasons for National Constitutional Prohibition, that we quote it entire from the *Congressional Record* of January 30, 1914.

Resolutions of William McKinley Circle, No. 2, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, protesting against the proposed inebriate asylum in the District of Columbia.

"Whereas an effort is being made to have the Congress appropriate $75,000 for the purpose of erecting an inebriate asylum in our National Capital; and

"Whereas we, the members of William McKinley Circle, No. 2, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Washington, D. C., realize that an asylum for drunkards will be an added burden of taxation on an already overtaxed Nation, without any adequate return or appreciable benefit to the Nation or to humanity until the institutions which make drunkards are removed; and

"Whereas the movement to establish an inebriate asylum is apparently an effort on the part of the saloons and those interested therein to have the drunkards removed to a respectable (?) institution in order that the ruinous and degrading consequences of their nefarious business may in part be removed from the daily observation of our patriotic citizens and all true Americans who believe that the saloon, the cankerous institution eating at the heart of the Nation, should be wholly removed; and

"Whereas, as a patriotic body, we would consider it a desecration of our flag to be placed over a national institution of this kind and an admission on the part of the Government that it is willing to have the saloon remain with us indefinitely and debauch its citizens to swell its revenues; and

"Whereas we believe that our hospitals and reformatories are adequate to properly care for the present supply of drunkards if we would close the industrial plants which manufacture them: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly protest against this $75,000 Government warehouse for the free storage of the surplus products of the saloon; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of this circle and that a copy be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

# DISEASES OF DEGENERACY

(Continued from Page Three)

"Professor Lang of Vienna says 'Parents who are saturated with alcohol, poison their children in the germ. If anyone doubts this let him come with me to Kierling. There in the hospitals you will see children who will make your heart ache: deafness, blindness, deformities, nervous convulsions, feeble-mindedness, idiocy, fifty per cent of which is due to parental alcoholism.'

"In his address before the Thirteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism at the Hague in 1911, **Dr. Wlassak of Vienna states that Dr. Roese has statistics to show that 57 per cent of the sons of brewery workmen were unfit for military service. Assuming that the same percentage of the daughters was likewise defective, we have good authority for believing that 57 per cent of the children of brewery workmen of Vienna was mentally or physically defective on account of beer drinking parentage.**

"The German Ministry of Education recently approved the following notice which has been distributed by certain departments of the Board of Health: 'Give your children not a drop of beer! Not a drop of beer! Not a drop of brandy!' Why? And then in detail outlines the effects of the use of beer on parent and child. Professor Hahnel says that 300 of every 1,000 babes are born dead among the Bavarians, the greatest beer drinkers in the world, and that 69,000 of them die annually in the first year of life.

"Great difficulty has been experienced by the War Department in securing a suitable number of recruits to fill existing vacancies on account of the mental and physical degeneracy of the young men who present themselves for examination. During the year 1912 only 35,837 recruits were accepted from 159,673 applicants examined, a rejection of 76 per cent. I am thoroughly satisfied that the defective condition of the majority of these young men was largely due to the alcoholic habits of their parentage.

"But why submit further evidence on the subject, for has not the German Emperor advised his people, and especially the army, to abstain from beer? Emperor William, in my opinion, is the greatest and wisest ruler that ever occupied the German throne, and certainly has had every opportunity to study the degenerating influences of Germany's national beverage. Besides, I am quite certain that your splendid society contains many eminent physicians who are abundantly able to confirm all of the above statements from personal study or observation.

"I am proud to confess, as my name indicates, my German origin. My paternal ancestors came from the Rhine during America's colonial days and like thousands of brave and honest colonists from the Fatherland, have materially assisted in the creation of our Great Republic. I am deeply interested in the success and prosperity of Germans everywhere, and if the information in the above letter will be of assistance to them, I will feel amply repaid for writing this letter.

"In conclusion I desire to state that I was not present at the meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Atlantic City, New Jersey, nor did I address the association on that occasion.

"Yours very respectfully,

"(Signed) L. M. MAUS,

*"Colonel, Medical Corps. U. S. Army,*
*"Department Surgeon. Eastern Department."*

### CONGRESSMAN HOBSON'S RESOLUTION READ AND EXPLAINED IN LONG BEACH SCHOOLS

Miss Cornelia Adele Teal, a trained kindergartner, and for twenty years a public school teacher, is at the head of the L. T. L. Branch of work in Long Beach, California. At her request the Parents-Teachers association appointed a committee to meet with a like committee from the W. C. T. U. federation, to discuss methods of temperance instruction for the children of the community. Miss Teal brought to the attention of the superintendent of schools Mrs. Davis' charts and manual, with the result that they were recommended by him to the supervisor of the new hygienic department of the public schools. Miss Teal wrote to the superintendent of schools and the board of education asking that at noon on January 15 the resolution presented in Congress by Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson and Senator Morris Sheppard might be read in each school room, explained to the pupils, and "America" sung. The request was granted.

### PROHIBITION BILL INTRODUCED IN KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

February 6, a telegraphic message was received from Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., reading, "Prohibition bill introduced in Kentucky legislature. Glory, hallelujah!" To have taken the initial step in securing statewide prohibition in a state so long considered a stronghold of the liquor interests is certainly a matter for congratulation. Leaders in the movement for statewide prohibition believe that a vote on the question would show a majority of 80,000. This statement is based on the votes heretofore cast in local prohibition contests. Ninety-nine of the 120 counties of the state are now in the "dry" column.

### NEW JERSEY HOUSE VOTES IN FAVOR OF SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

After a protracted debate on February 3, the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature adopted by a vote of 49 to 4 a resolution to amend the state constitution by allowing women to vote. The measure now goes to the senate. It is reported that a large lobby of women has been working for the measure.

### IDAHO GRANGE FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The state grange of Idaho is the last one reported as adopting a resolution favoring a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Following the action of the National Grange in its meeting at Manchester, N. H., the state granges of Maryland, Vermont, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan and Connecticut passed similar resolutions.

### VIRGINIA SENATE PASSES ENABLING ACT

The upper house of the Virginia legislature has passed the Enabling Act, which last week passed the house of delegates by a vote of 75 to 19. The provisions of this measure, as amended in the senate, are said to be not entirely satisfactory to the advocates of statewide prohibition and it will be referred back to the house.

# THE TALE OF THREE SIGNALS

**In Two Parts—Part II**

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

Union Signal Day was being observed by the local W. C. T. U. There was a large attendance and the program was most interesting. When it came time to ask for subscriptions, however, the results were disappointing. Only a few responded. Miss Peltira was glad to notice in the audience Mary Radcliffe, who never before had attended a meeting of the union. Suddenly the girl rose in her place and began to speak. Her words were awkward, and there were tears in her colorless eyes and upon her thin cheeks. "I don't know who sent the blessed Union Signal to pa," she began. The women looked around at each other but Miss Peltira did not take her eyes from Mary's face. "His feet had been bothering him terribly," the girl went on, "he had hardly been able to walk at all, and to pass the time he read everything he could lay his hands on. Well, one day his daily paper didn't come, and the man who brings his whisky didn't, either." Mary paused. "It ain't no harm to mention it," apologized the girl, "you all know he drinks anyhow," and she looked directly into Miss Pel's sympathetic eyes.

"Well, some one brought The Union Signal from the mail box. He picked it up and looked it over without much curiosity. Finally he saw a heading, '$2,700,000,000 a Year for Liquor and Tobacco.' He grew interested right off, and he got angry, too. 'That ain't so. I know it ain't. Who'd spend all that good money for such foolishness as drink and tobacco?' and he pounded his cane on the floor and looked fiercely around. 'Mary,' he called to me, 'what fool paper is this, anyway? Why, if I thought all that good money was going down folks' throats I'd never drink another drop, no I wouldn't, and he pounded with his cane to emphasize his words. Finally he settled down to read the article. At first he kept getting madder and madder, and he was sure the writer did not know what he was talking about, but I wrote some letters for him making inquiry, and finally proof came. Pa was so amazed when he found out that the figures were correct that he was speechless. Later when the doctor wanted to give him a dose of whisky, pa threw the bootjack at him and shouted 'You old rascal, if you hadn't given me whisky in the first place I don't believe I would have had all this trouble. Anyway you won't get me to take any more of your old booze,' and he shook the copy of the Signal fiercely in the doctor's face. That was three weeks ago, and pa hasn't touched a drop since. He is getting better, and our house is a different place. Nobody knows what mother and me has stood with pa sick and cranky. Ma and I talked it all over, and we concluded that since the paper had made such a change in our house we wanted someone else to have it, too. We didn't dare ask pa for the money, but we sold our runt pig that we'd intended to buy a rug with and got five dollars and here they are."

One by one Mary laid the bills on the table. As she sat down a disheveled figure arose. "I heard what Miss Mary was saying. She's not the only one what was binifitted wid the blissed paper!" cried Biddy, the wife of Miss Pel's unfaithful servant. "My Patsy got one, too. He sat down and began to read a story. He's not very good at the lethers, so says he to Timmy, says he, 'Timmy read this, and see if you kin tell what the guy is talkin' about.' It was a story about a boy who had to go through life lame because his father was wicked and drank. Patsy nearly cried, and finally he says to Timmy, 'Me boy, ye shan't have to suffer no more for your feyther's sins. I'll go to the church and take the ironclad oath tomorrow,' and he did and he ain't drank a drop since. Says I to meself, my dollar what I git for washing I'll take to the W. C. T. U. meeting and give it to the blissid wimen to send their paper, The Union Signal, to one more haythen, and here's the money," and Biddy laid her dollar beside the five already on the table.

As Biddy finished speaking and took a seat by Miss Peltira, a young man who had come into the room in time to hear Biddy's words and see her make her offering, came quickly forward. The visitor was tall and handsome with an eager, wistful smile upon his face. "Ladies, I hope I am not intruding," he began. "I called to take Miss Pel home, and after hearing what has been said in appreciation of The Union Signal, I want to say what it has meant to me, for I received it, too. It wasn't very long after my mother died, and I was so lonesome, and so hungry that I had begun to get into bad ways just for companionship. Then one day the paper came, and it had a story of a mother and her wayward son. That story, and the kindness of Miss Pel have made me see the better way. One day shortly after mother died Miss Pel called me over the 'phone and invited me to dinner. I had already promised to go with a party of boys, but I accepted Miss Pel's invitation instead. The boys went, drank too much robbed a house, and some of them will be sent to the penitentiary." The room was very still. Every one was listening intently. "I have learned my lesson," the young man continued, "and because of thankfulness to her who sent these papers, and because I believe a paper which can help three people as it helped the ones who have spoken this afternoon, can help thousands, I am going to add my mite," and Ned Snodgras placed a gold piece upon the table. "And my special cause for gratitude is that one of your number who in the old days would not even own that she loved me, under the new order of things has promised to be my wife. Thanks to Miss Pel, and The Signal," he added, "I am the happiest man on earth. Won't you congratulate me?"

# BY ITS FRUITS

ROY L. SMITH

A college Glee Club was traveling in Wisconsin and left the train at a certain station to change cars. As the young men alighted, a young fellow six feet tall and of powerful build came slouching up to them and begged a nickel, saying that he wanted to buy food. His breath carried the odor of liquor and he had the appearance of one who had been drinking rather heavily. He solicited funds from the entire crowd. The depot was less than half a block away, and before the boys arrived at the waiting room they had been asked for "eats" by a second fellow. A little later one of the boys engaged in conversation with a man whose business took him through the town twice a week. The subject came around to the beggars and the traveling man smilingly commented, "Well, it isn't to be wondered at that the first greeting a man gets in this town is from some beggar. There are twenty-two saloons here."

It is not at all strange that commercial clubs and similar organizations advertise the absence of saloons but never their presence. It is just such incidents as that related above that put the saloon on the defensive. It is on trial for its life just now. The incriminating evidence is coming in like a veritable stream. The charge against it is murder—the murder of boys and girls; men, women and children; hopes, ambition, prospects. As some one has said, "The saloon is the only business that is ashamed of its best patrons." Beggars at railway stations are neither very good advocates for the saloon nor for the good business sense of the community.

The drinkers of liquor are to be pitied. They crave it. In many cases it is born in their blood! Many of them were born drunkards in embryo. The fire was in their baby-blood, and naturally flamed in manhood's hours. Their suffering is one of the great reasons for destroying the dragon. And deep down behind it all is the devil. When Christ rose from the dead the devil knew that he could no more tempt the conqueror of death. The Nazarene was then Christus Victor. So the devil turned upon the sons and daughters of men to destroy them in order to defeat, as largely as possible, the progress and triumph of the kingdom of Christ. Hence, he selected the power of alcohol because with it he could debauch men, body and soul, and send that debauch down through their blood into the blood of the unborn, thus increasing degeneracy in arithmetical progression. All the finished products of the liquor traffic look like the works of a mighty demon. The products of the dragon justify us in trying to destroy the dragon.

*W. L. Pickard*

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

## Among Our Colleges and Universities

Two thousand five hundred students in 100 colleges and universities have already studied the liquor problem in classes under professorial leadership during the first half of the school year and the total number of such students will probably reach 5,000 during the year according to a recent bulletin of the Intercollegiate Prohibition association. Of these colleges, between thirty and forty have given the course curriculum standing with credit toward a degree and many of the others are seriously considering the same step for next year.

At Cornell University, this year, to bring facts about alcohol to the attention of the student body, advertising space has been secured in the *Cornell Daily Sun*, usually on the editorial page. Three times weekly this space, (4⅜ by 3¾ inches) has been used in displaying tersely worded information. Emphasis is placed on the scientific phase; information from only the most authoritative sources is used. Last year this same work was carried out by striking poster exhibits placed in prominent places on the campus and about the buildings. A series of lectures on the liquor problem by professors and anti-liquor leaders is also conducted each year and a rousing prohibition oratorical contest held in the winter.

It should be encouraging to our temperance young people in colleges throughout the United States to know that live and aggressive total abstinence societies are in existence in nearly every European university, and that this movement is being favorably recognized and supported by professors and leaders in these foreign institutions of learning. In his late book on "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," Mr. Ernest Gordon states that the University of Utrecht gives, in its winter semester, courses on "Criminality and Alcohol," and "Ethics and Alcohol;" that the University of Giessen has also given alcohological courses by professors in medicine, economics, and ethics; and that similar beginnings are reported from the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Strasburg, Vienna, Tuebingen, Heidelberg, Wurzburg, Kiel, Helsingfors, Munich, Prague, Basel, Goettingen, Berne, Freiberg, Lemberg, Geneva, etc. Thousands of students are enrolled in total abstinence societies that are not only striving to do away with student drinking, but also to change public sentiment with regard to the use of alcohol. In Sweden and Finland, these student societies conduct anti-alcohol lecture courses and study classes among public school children with government backing and popular support (400 lectures by students being given in Stockholm in one winter); in Poland, they conduct miners' temperance institutes; in Germany, they lecture on university extension courses and in labor union meetings; in Switzerland they operate traveling anti-alcoholic libraries, give temperance plays and festivals, distribute literature and conduct temperance restaurants. But the main object of these societies is to discourage student drinking and their chief efforts are turned in this direction. Personal conferences, poster displays, lecture series, distribution of temperance literature, organization of volunteer and credit study classes, temperance plays, press clubs, alcohol-free restaurants; these are a few of the weapons these progressive students are using to lead their fellows and wipe out college drinking.

Princeton students and alumni of the Central Pennsylvania association met recently in Harrisburg in the beautiful residence of the new president, Mr. John Y. Boyd. A number of changes were made this year in the conduct of the reunion, the most important among them being the absence of all intoxicants. Despite the non-liquor feature, which came as a surprise to many, students and graduates alike agreed that the occasion had been a most enjoyable one, possibly the most profitable re-union ever held by this association.

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

### WHY WILLIE DID NOT SIGN THE PLEDGE

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kansas

(Continued from last week)

"Lincoln would not have disobeyed his father, would he?" asked Willie.

"No, my dear child, Lincoln would not have disobeyed his father. It is never right to disobey unless our parents want us to do wrong."

"You said Lincoln did not sign the pledge when his mother died but just promised her that he would never use whisky. Couldn't I promise you that I would never drink, then, perhaps, sometime I can sign the pledge just as Lincoln did?"

"Yes, yes, my child, you can keep it in your heart."

Scarcely had Willie Malone reached home when there was a great change in the weather. The sky became overcast with clouds. Soon the wind was freezing cold and then a terrible storm swept down over the country. The snow blew through the cracks of the miserable room that Willie called home. It piled in drifts on the floor, on the bed, on the table, even on the stove. Willie's father knew nothing about any of it for he had fallen across the bed dead drunk. Willie pulled the bed-clothes from under him and covered him. He spread all of the clothing there was in the room over him to keep him from freezing, then crept in beside him.

When hunger at last drove the child out he failed to find anything but a stale biscuit, so greedily eating the dry scrap, he returned to his place beside his father.

When Mr. Malone at last awoke he was very sick. Willie tumbled through the snow drifts to Mrs. Kennedy's for help. Noticing his starved appearance, she gave him something to eat, then, filling a basket, she went to the relief of the sick man. A physician was called and the man was cared for, but it was not long until the demon drink had claimed another victim.

As Willie Malone stood beside the lifeless form of his father—wasted in body, mind and spirit—Mrs. Kennedy placed her arm tenderly around him.

"It was the whisky that did it," said the child. "He used to be a good father. After my mother died he began to drink. Since then everything has gone wrong. He said that I should not sign the pledge as long as he lived because he did not want people to think that I was better than he. Oh, I know that it was the whisky," sobbed the child, "and now I want to sign the pledge so I will be sure to keep away from it, and I will always try to get others to sign it, just as Lincoln did."

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**Evanston, Illinois, February 12, 1914**

## HAVE YOU "RESOLVED?"

Interest in securing the adoption of a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition continues unabated. Nevertheless there are states and communities which do not seem to have lived up to their privileges in this respect. Now is the time for action. These resolutions should be secured promptly and sent in to National Headquarters immediately in order to insure their being ready for presentation in Washington at the time of the hearing. Use the form given at top of page 9. In filling it out, please be careful to give not only the name of the society adopting the resolution but also the number of people represented.

## OF RAPID GROWTH

To the person who is conversant with the history of the temperance reform or the prohibition movement during the last twenty-five years, the rapid growth of sentiment against the use of strong drink and the strength today developed by the prohibition propaganda is nothing less than astounding. It is only a few years since the advocacy of the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages provoked in most instances only a contemptuous sneer or the tolerant smile sometimes accorded the babbling of the simple-minded. To publicly defend prohibition was to court jeers, ostracism and abuse. To have ventured the prediction that by the beginning of the year 1914 this great reform would have reached a stage that makes it a national storm center, would have been to settle oneself in the mind of the average individual as a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. Today witness the change: A concurrent resolution providing for the annihilation of the manufacture and traffic in alcoholic liquors actually pending in the United States Congress; a great gathering of thousands of prohibitionists in the National capital, coming from all sections of our country, presenting to Congress the united appeal of millions of our people for the speedy passage of that resolution; a favorite son of the South and apostle of democracy thundering in the House of Representatives that burning challenge, "If the Democratic party can live only by championing the liquor interests, then in God's name let it die;" such men as Senator Borah and others of national prominence giving their support to National Prohibition; the entire west coast aflame with a campaign that will beyond doubt drive the traffic from four, possibly more, sovereign states, within a very brief period, and prohibition, the ghost that terrifies the liquor seller everywhere and "will not down," with all these and other equally significant signs of the times all about us we must admit that this new abolition movement has been of rapid growth, and, judging the future by the past, it is not too much to confidently expect that by 1920 "a saloonless nation this shall be," and the brewery, distillery, blind tiger, et al., will be relegated to the limbo to which are consigned other barbarities and cruelties of a less civilized, less Christian past. So let it be!

## NO REASON FOR PESSIMISM!

To those who are inclined to feel pessimistic over what they term slow progress of the prohibition movement, statements given in a recent number of *The Living Church*, taken from a letter of an official of the national census bureau, may be comforting. This letter proves by facts and figures that any commodity sold to the people of the United States for the last fifteen years would show a vastly enlarged per capita consumption on account of the extraordinary prosperity of the masses during that time. For instance, far more bread is eaten by the consumers of bread than in 1897. The luxuries especially are consumed in larger quantities than fifteen years ago. Why, then, should we be surprised to note that a large amount of liquor is still consumed, for those who drink undoubtedly are drinking more today than then, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of people have become total abstainers and the liquor traffic has been outlawed from a large territory.

"The question has been asked, 'When are the officials going to let up?' also, 'When are the saloons going to be allowed to open again?" said Judge S. D. McReynolds in his charge to the grand jury at the opening of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) court. "This is not going to occur. The lid is on in this town to stay and any man who violates the law can expect nothing less than the penalties, which will be not only fines, but workhouse sentences."

## NO ALCOHOL IN GRAPE JUICE

It hardly seems necessary to answer the assertion of Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri that grape juice contains from six to seven per cent of alcohol, but to prevent any wrong impression from the misleading statements that have been made by pro-liquor papers, it is well to know what the bureau of chemistry at Washington has learned from an analysis of grape juice. Mr. Lucius M. Tolman, one of the experts of the food inspection division, has made the following statement, which has been quoted in the Washington papers:

"We have been investigating grape juice now for nearly two years, but as yet no information on the subject has been published. There is practically no alcohol in this beverage—in fact, none of the many tests have shown even as much as one per cent. If there should be a trace found, it could only have got in by accident. Alcohol would only be found as the result of fermentation, and if grape juice should ferment it would sour and spoil, so that every effort of the manufacturer is to keep fermentation from taking place, and thus to keep it clear of all alcohol."

## PENNSYLVANIA PROGRESSIVES PUSHING PROHIBITIONWARD

*Bonfort's Wine and Spirits Circular* expresses the belief that one clause of the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Progressives at their recent meeting in Harrisburg will "bear watching upon the part of the trade." It reads: "The adoption of the initiative and referendum will give the people of Pennsylvania the right to initiate legislation for the regulation or elimination of the liquor traffic."

## SUFFRAGE STATUS

**States where women have full suffrage:** Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona and Alaska. Illinois has municipal and Presidential suffrage.

**States engaged in Amendment campaigns:** Montana, Nevada, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Resolution for Amendment has passed one house of the New Jersey legislature.

**States where Amendment must pass another legislature:** Iowa, New York and Pennsylvania. Initiative petitions are also being circulated in Nebraska, Ohio and Missouri.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on the grounds of the Virginia state fair has been introduced into the house of delegates and the senate.

Never was the South more alive on the question of prohibition than today. The Enabling Act has just passed both houses of the Virginia Legislature, and in the Kentucky and South Carolina legislatures there have been introduced bills providing for statewide prohibition.

### Legislative Manual Now Ready

A revised edition of the Legislative Manual is now ready and can be procured by applying to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

# RESOLUTION

**SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:**

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.**

**Adopted by ..... representing.....people,**
**.....191 .....**
**(Signature of president or chairman)**
**City..... State.....**

**(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)**

## BOYS OR CATTLE?

**National Stock Association Afraid of "Dry Colorado" Banner**

Boys or cattle?

That was the question before the great National Stock Association, Monday, January 14, and they decided in favor of—cattle.

"The Combined Forces of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League, Out for a Dry Colorado in 1914," was the banner stretched, on Saturday, across the booth assigned to us by the gentleman in charge of the Stadium concessions. As some of it was in red letters, the Liquor Bull was maddened at the sight of it, and Monday morning the wires were hot with protests from brewers and business men, hotel keepers and saloonkeepers, threatening the stock show with a boycott that would close the whole concern. Terror reigned on the board. "That banner must come down." "What else are you going to do?" they said. In the absence of Superintendent Finch, Mrs. Howard, state superintendent, with her usual force and tact, outlined our plan to agitate and educate with posters, leaflets, and talk, and make our booth a pleasant place to rest.

It was soon evident that above all things they wanted us to give them a rest, and the secretary elegantly remarked, "Well, you've got to get out of here." While another official made this astonishing statement: "I am in sympathy with you, but don't you realize that your staying here means bankruptcy to the National Stock Association; means the loss of thousands and thousands of tickets; in short, financial wreck. *We are dependent upon these people for support.*" Oh, farmers of Colorado! is that the shameful truth; that you will back up a stock show in ousting the forces organized to save your boys, while a saloon is permitted to carry on its infamous traffic unchallenged at the Stadium? I cannot believe it. But surely we may thank God and take courage, when the Great National Stock Association is scared out of all semblance of courtesy by a placid little lady with a white ribbon, and a brave young preacher, flying an Anti-Saloon flag. Boys or Cattle? Why, cattle of course. There is no National asset, says the liquor traffic, equal to a pedigreed horse, or an aristocratic cow. Boys are not in it.—*Antoinette A. Hawley, in W. C. T. U. Messenger.*

## TEETOTALERS GIVEN A BONUS

**Company Rewards All Employes Who Sign Temperance Pledge**

The special correspondent of the *Chicago Record-Herald* in Chester, Pa., sends to that paper the following significant item:

"Believing the efficiency of a workingman is accelerated by total abstinence from liquor, the Philadelphia Quartz Company has offered a ten per cent bonus with the wages of men who sign an agreement to abstain from drinking altogether. Nearly all the 300 men employed have signed the agreement."

## PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, New Jersey, National and World's superintendent of the Department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, has taken a pleasant and commodious house in Washington, D. C., 1627 Massachusetts Ave. Mrs. Thacher purposes to spend each winter in Washington. This arrangement will be of great advantage to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as she is always alert in helping our cause in all possible ways. Mrs. Thacher is now well settled in her Washington home.

Miss Ruth Frances Davis, World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan, is at present in Scotland. While in England she was a guest in the home of Dr. G. Sims Woodhead of Cambridge, a member of the board of counselors of the World's and National W. C. T. U. department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Miss Davis has been speaking constantly, her lectures being illustrated by a stereopticon.

## MAGAZINE ARTICLES OF INTEREST

"Alcohol Not a Stimulant," *Literary Digest*, January 10.

"Bottle vs. Book in Russia," *Literary Digest*, January 31.

"The Poster Campaign Against Alcohol," *Munsey* for February.

"Putting Woman and Her Home on a Business Basis," *American Review of Reviews* for February.

"Business and Femininity," *Outlook*, January 24.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## TEACH US TO PRAY

**Mrs. S. R. G. Clark**

*"Dear Lord, from thy abundant life we ask more life,*
*A quicker joy in all our living;*
*The will to keep our faces toward the strife,*
*And that divine serenity whose flower is giving."*

We shall need the "abundant life" if we fulfill our task worthily, with the "joy" that makes burdens light; if we keep our faces cheery and hopeful yet ever "toward the strife," and give with "divine serenity" though that giving include all that we have and are.

*"Lord, teach us to pray."*

*PRAYER*

*Our Father, who art in Heaven, we, thy daughters, thank Thee that Thou hast brought us thus far on our way; that by Thy grace we have reached this particular milestone of life, with the opportunities and privileges it opens before us. We thank Thee that, out of full hearts, we can say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." And because Thou hast been our Leader in the days that are past and hast promised to be in the days that are to come—because thy leadings have ever brought us to larger opportunities and broader fields of usefulness; to fuller realization of thy will and more sincere consecration to thy purpose through us for humanity, we feel assured that thou hast greater things in store for us than we have yet seen, that thou wilt bring us ultimately and speedily to the consummation of thy own purpose and ours—the complete destruction of the liquor traffic.*

*O thou whose heart has been broken by the sins of men, whose arms have been emptied for their redemption, give us, thy servants, grace to follow thee in all the way thou shalt lead and weary not neither fail thee. Hold thou our hands, guide our feet, move our hearts and lips, and grant us of thy wisdom in all we shall attempt for the emancipation of thy sons and daughters. Teach us to pray as we have never yet prayed, and to labor as thou shalt direct, in the strength that thou shalt give, to the utmost that thou canst enable us to do. And since thine is the Kingdom and the Power, so shall thine be the Glory, forever. Amen.*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

Mrs. Josie Sprott, president of the South Carolina W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., have recently sustained a sad loss in the homegoing of their mothers. Mrs. Sprott and Mrs. Smith have the sympathy of all white ribboners in their affliction.

Mrs. Elizabeth Masten, a white ribbon Crusader of Greencastle, Ind., eighty-four years of age. For years Mrs. Masten was superintendent of jail and prison work.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*
MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day.*
*(Birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens).*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## SABBATH OBSERVANCE

**Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom**

### THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL WEEK OF PRAYER APRIL 12-19, 1914

#### FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY

Justice McLean of the Supreme Court of the United States has said, "Where there is no Christian Sabbath, there is no Christian morality, and without this, free institutions cannot long be sustained." Time has proven the value to the race of each of the Ten Commandments. Sabbath observance is one of the commandments which has not been sufficiently emphasized of late years to insure its enforcement even among church-going people.

Since the Sabbath is one of the foundation stones in the social structure, the state should demand its preservation. The state has as much right to establish a six-day-week as it has to establish an eight-hour-day. The dangers which threaten our civil and religious Sabbath are manifold. The lack of proper Sabbath laws and of enforcement are deplorable. Railroad and steamboat traffic, and particularly Sunday excursions, place a heavy burden on employes. There was very little traveling or shipping before the Civil War, but at that time, under the excuse of the "emergencies of war," Sunday traffic was begun and with this opening wedge the evil has spread.

Sunday newspapers, once condemned, then tolerated and now eagerly bought, led to advertising real estate and other commercial enterprises. They encourage light literature instead of wholesome and religious reading; they deplete the attendance at churches, and degenerate boys into Sabbath breakers in their occupation as newspaper carriers.

Ignorance and thoughtlessness of Christian people as to the necessity of upholding the Sabbath as an institution, is seemingly on the increase. Commercialism and greed for money as evidenced in amusement parks and Sunday shows is nationwide. One of the strongest arguments against the liquor business is its degrading influence upon Sabbath observance, and upon the closer family ties, which the rest and leisure of a man on Sunday should insure. In all the dangers which menace the Sabbath may be found the element of greed and the carelessness of Christian people in meeting this enemy to civilization.

Therefore, the many Sabbath organizations have agreed this year, upon April 12-19 as the time for the thirty-sixth annual "Week of Prayer, for the Better Observance of the Lord's Day."

We urge that pastors preach special sermons upon the Sabbath question and that church officials, Sunday school superintendents, presidents of W. C. T. unions and young people's societies arrange special programs during Lord's Day week for the discussion of Sabbath observance. We ask all praying people to petition God's guidance and blessing in the work of preserving our Christian Sabbath, in this day when the stress and strain of modern life make it more needed than ever, if man is to continue to grow physically, intellectually and spiritually.

**Suggestive Program for the Thirty-Sixth Annual Observance of Lord's Day Week of Prayer, April 12-19, 1914**

HYMN—"God Opens Wide the Gates to Heaven." (Leaflet No. 2)
RESPONSIVE READING, "Bible Teaching on the Sabbath." (Leaflet No. 4)
LORD'S PRAYER.
SIX THREE-MINUTE TALKS BY PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN ON:
(a) *The Sunday Newspaper.*
(b) *Sunday Travel.*
(c) *Sunday Shows.*
(d) *Sunday Real Estate Business.*
(e) *Sunday Sports.*
(f) *Sunday Opening of Photograph Galleries, Barber Shops, and Groceries.*
SHORT ADDRESS, "Our own Sabbath Laws and How they are Enforced," by a local lawyer.
SOLO—"O Sabbath! 'Tis of Thee." (Leaflet No. 2)
SHORT TALKS—"Benefits of Sabbath Observance." (Reference leaflets Nos. 1, 3, 8, 9, 19, 21, 22, 24)
ANNOUNCEMENT by the Leader, "What our Organization is doing to Promote Better Sabbath Observance."
PLEDGE SIGNING. (Leaflet No. 12)
HYMN—"O Day of Rest and Gladness."
BENEDICTION.

### ALABAMA OBSERVES JANUARY 15

A large proportion of the Alabama unions held all-day services January 15. In some of the larger cities like Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Gadsden, etc., the meetings were largely attended and the program sent out by the National W. C. T. U. was used. Fine speeches by prominent temperance men and women were features of many of these gatherings.

### STATE W. C. T. U. LEADERS CONSIDER IOWA PROBLEMS

Special Correspondence

The mid-year Executive committee meeting held in Des Moines January 27-28 was very interesting and profitable. All of the general officers were present except Mrs. Carhart, the recording secretary, also the larger number of district presidents and many of the department superintendents. Questions germane to the work in the state were discussed and acted upon, among them being the relation of county and district organizations. Iowa for a number of years had simply district organizations, then district and county, and now we are trying to have all the counties organized and do away with the districts altogether. "Our Part in Winning Suffrage for the Women of Iowa" was ably discussed by the state superintendent, Mrs. M. E. Patterson. As this is the crucial year for that work it was recommended that much money, time and effort be spent on that department. Suffrage meetings will be held in local unions as well as public meetings wherever possible. Literature will be distributed, and debates and medal suffrage contests held that men may not have the opportunity to say that the women of Iowa do not want the ballot. Mrs. D. K. Livingston, the National Franchise superintendent, will be with us for the month of May, and Mrs. Patterson will work and speak for the cause whenever opportunities open. A resolution was passed condemning the extreme styles of dress that now prevail. Mrs. Hale, state organizer, is in the field doing most excellent work. Mrs. Hurford has charge of her dates. We wish that we might have five or six like her to place in different parts of the state. We have several young women in the state who are giving good service. Among them are Mrs. Ruth Van Clarke, Miss Aldrich and Miss Brackney. Watch us grow!

Meetings held by nearly every union in the state on January 15 are already resulting in increased enthusiasm for the cause of prohibition.

We record with sadness the sudden passing to the heavenly home at the ripe age of eighty-three years, of Mrs. Eliza Parkhurst, mother of our beloved state president, Mrs. Ida B. Smith. Mrs. Smith will have the sympathy of all the white ribboners both in Iowa and other states.

### ANNUAL LEAFLET FOR 1914

is ready to be mailed to every member of the W. C. T. U. This edition is enlarged, contains the constitution and by-laws, the corrected roster, and is a hand book of sterling merit. Price, 2c each; per hundred, 75c.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building
Evanston, Illinois.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $ $ $ $

For every million dollars invested in the manufacture of lumber, according to figures used by Rev. Charles Stelzle, 579 men are employed; for the same amount of money invested in textile manufactures 578 men are employed, and in leather products 469 employes are required, but *for every million dollars invested in the liquor business only seventy-seven men are employed.*

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J. Denny O'Neil, county commissioner of Allegheny county, Pa., in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg urging that body to put itself on record as favoring national prohibition, as reported in the *Pittsburg Times*, gives the following figures compiled from the books of the city and county comptrollers:

"In 1913 the amount of money expended by the county that can be charged to the liquor traffic—that is, whisky share of supporting jail, workhouse, penitentiary, insane asylum, poor house, criminal courts, etc.—75 per cent of the total, was $1,493,000. The county's share of the license money was $98,255, leaving a balance of $1,021,500 that the working man, business man and property owner must pay.

"In the city of Pittsburg in 1912, the last year that the figures were available, the total cost of supporting the police and charity departments was $1,563,526, of which 75 per cent can safely be charged to liquor, or $1,172,644. The city's share of the license money was $705,242, which leaves a net sum that can be charged to 'booze' of $467,402. At a low estimate, the cost of the liquor traffic to McKeesport, together with the 67 boroughs and 55 townships, will be $250,000.

"If we take the above totals, we have the enormous sum of $1,738,903 as the amount of taxes that must be paid to support the liquor traffic in Allegheny county, including the cities, boroughs and townships.

"It has been estimated that the receipts of the 1,596 licensed liquor dealers and clubs in Allegheny county will average $300,000 a day, or $90,000,000 a year. It has been estimated that the loss of time, lessened efficiency and accidents caused by drink in the various industrial establishments in Allegheny county is $5,000,000.

"If we total the amount we spend for liquor with the losses caused by drink and the taxes paid to support the institutions made necessary by the 'booze' business, the enormous sum of $96,738,903 is the result.

"*In place of the liquor traffic being a source of revenue, it costs every man, woman and child in the county* $96 *a year.*"

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**HOW WILL YOU ANSWER THIS?**

**The true policy for the liquor trade to pursue is to advocate as high a license as they can in justice to themselves afford to pay, because the money thus derived tends to relieve all owners of property from taxation, and keeps the treasuries of the towns and cities pretty well filled. This catches the ordinary taxpayer who cares less for the sentiment in opposition to our business than he does for taxes on his own property.—** *J. M. Atherton, president of the National Protective Association, a leading organization of distillers and wholesale dealers*

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An Illinois farmer, according to the *Youth's Instructor*, in giving his reasons for voting for prohibition says:

"*Because* my five-hundred-dollar team of bays was spoiled last summer by a fellow teaming for me who got tanked up in a saloon. That's more taxes than the license in this town will pay me for in five hundred years. I have figured it out.

"*Because* my good neighbor, whose barn burned up with all his crops and stock, told me it was caused by a tramp who had chosen his hay-loft for a night's lodging-place. He found the body afterward with a bottle and a clay pipe beside it.

"*Because* I can count a dozen good farms around here that have been mortgaged and foreclosed on in the last fifteen years, because the boys spent their time and money hanging around saloons, instead of attending to business the way their fathers used to.

"*Because* my ideas on the tax question have changed. I used to think saloons paid taxes. They don't do anything of the sort. They simply collect them, and give nothing but misery in return."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# A CIVIC HOUSECLEANING IN ST. LOUIS

## W. C. T. U. LEADER TELLS HOW THE CITY WAS CLEARED OF ITS VICE DISTRICT

On a recent visit to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, president of the federated W. C. T. U. of St. Louis, was interviewed by one of the editorial force of the official paper concerning the closing up of the vice district of Missouri's great metropolis. Similar efforts are being put forth by so many large cities that we are sure the story of how St. Louis accomplished this gigantic task will be of interest to our readers.—EDITOR

"Just what have you been able to accomplish, Mrs. Ingalls, through your efforts to rid St. Louis of commercialized vice?" questioned the interviewer.

"In St. Louis we had a segregated district where the social evil was permitted," replied Mrs. Ingalls, who is a leader in this movement and brimful of interest in the efforts being made for civic righteousness, "and we have been able to secure from the board of police commissioners an order to close all immoral houses in the city."

"Has this movement against vice of which we have been reading so much in the press been inaugurated very recently or does it date back some years?" Mrs. Ingalls was next asked.

### W. C. T. U. Speaker Arouses Women

"In 1910 during the campaign for statewide prohibition," Mrs. Ingalls continued, "the W. C. T. U. called a meeting of women to be addressed by Mary Harris Armor, the topic being, 'The Social Evil.' This meeting greatly stirred the women, and following it the Woman's Christian Temperance Union used every effort to secure the co-operation of other organizations in the fight against immorality. Interest in this movement has been growing continually and there has been a very great awakening of the conscience of the people on this question. A company of women was organized as the Woman's Protective League, the president of the federated unions of St. Louis being the president of that organization, which actively prosecuted the work. After four years of education a committee of one hundred prominent men and women was appointed for the suppression of commercialized vice, the president of the federated unions of the W. C. T. U. being a member of the executive committee of that body. Recently this committee published a brief on commercialized vice prepared by lawyers and also a memorial to the police board, which was presented to the board by leading Protestant ministers, Catholics and Jews, and also a representative of the W. C. T. U. In less than a week after this hearing the police board endorsed the memorial presented by the committee of one hundred and issued an order that all immoral houses should be closed before the first day of March, this order being given immediately to the captains and patrolmen."

"How are you meeting the problem of caring for the unfortunate women who are turned out of the vice resorts?" the interrogator next asked.

"Previous to the presentation of the memorial," replied the guest from St. Louis, "the Woman's Protective League determined to protect all women who have been leading immoral lives by offering them homes and employment."

"What method did you use to convey to women in these resorts the information that you would help them when they were turned out of the houses?"

"The segregated district in St. Louis is five blocks long. The names and addresses of the inmates of all the houses are kept in a card index file at police headquarters. The inmates are closely guarded by the police. By ordinance the people running these resorts are not permitted to sell liquor or to have musical instruments or telephones in the houses. Every woman in the district, with the name of the keeper, is registered. With this information in our possession six members of the W. C. T. U. and four members of the Woman's Protective League met one cold rainy Sunday in the church nearest the district and made plans for visiting the houses. At this meeting we asked God for guidance and wisdom as to what we should do and say,

Mrs. E. B. Ingalls

and then we went out two-by-two to visit the girls. We wanted to impress them with the thought that there was a body of women who were willing to provide for them, care for them materially and find them employment. Thirty-eight women were seen. In only two houses did we find discourtesy. In other places we were received with politeness. Girls listened to us and seemed deeply affected. Eight girls promised to return to their homes, and several were promised employment."

"Did any of the girls in their talk trace their downfall to liquor?" Mrs. Ingalls was next asked.

"We were particularly careful that the girls should not be asked the question, 'What brought you here?' But after a quiet conversation with a girl she becomes confidential and tells you of her life and in a majority of cases the girls confessed that the liquor evil was responsible for their present condition. Either a husband drank and became abusive and some other man by showing sympathy deceived and ruined the girl, or the girl traced her downfall directly to having been under the influence of liquor in a heated dance hall and it was then only one step to the immoral house."

"You know, of course, Mrs. Ingalls, that in all of the larger cities of this country, efforts similar to those made in St. Louis, are being put forth. Can you give some brief suggestions as to the best methods in approaching these girls?" the questioner asked.

"In talking to the girls," Mrs. Ingalls replied, "we tried to impress them with the fact that many other cities are abolishing vice resorts, and we went to them with a simple business proposition saying, 'These houses are to be closed. You will find the same condition in other places. This is your opportunity. We offer you a safe refuge until you are able to take care of yourself. We will try to get employment for you and protect you as long as you need protection.' While the police department was very kind to us and aided us in every way possible we thought it unwise to have a policeman visit the houses with us. Policemen were on the beat, however. Two women entered the house in exactly the same manner that you would enter any residence. The girls being registered we had their names. We asked personally for each one, and talked to her alone. We did not tell her how black her sin was, but brought vividly to her mind that the average life of a woman living in prostitution is only five years, that she would be hunted from place to place, that the police of all our cities are now driving these women from one spot to another, that even if she remained in the life a few years longer sickness would overtake her and she would be an invalid and an outcast, that this was her opportunity to receive the kind consideration of women interested in her welfare. We asked the girls about their home surroundings and found that some of them had praying mothers. In more than half the cases the girls were much affected. Then we told each girl very quietly and in as persuasive a manner as possible that we would like to put her on our prayer list and remember her in prayer at least twice a day until we heard of her reform."

### Home to Be Provided for Girls

"Do you expect to provide a home for the temporary shelter of these girls and women, Mrs. Ingalls?" the interrogator next asked.

"One of the objects of my visit to Chicago is to inspect a home for women who have been turned out of these vice resorts," replied Mrs. Ingalls. "The Woman's Protective League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union promised to find a home for any girl who will reform, be she a hardened criminal or a novice. My thought is that the ideal home in this country is the one at Bedford Hills, N. Y., of which Dr. Katherine Davis was formerly superintendent. This institution gives the girls wholesome outdoor employment and the girls are sent there by the courts."

"It must have been encouraging to you to learn that Washington had succeeded in securing the passage of the Kenyon Red Light bill at the time you were engaged in a like enterprise in St. Louis," remarked the interviewer.

"Yes indeed," replied Mrs. Ingalls. "The day the bill passed a meeting was held in my own home at which Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts was to speak. Just as he stepped forward to begin his address the telephone rang and Dr. Crafts was summoned to the phone. Upon his return he cried out, 'The Kenyon Red Light bill has passed.' A telegraphic message from Washington had been telephoned to him. You can imagine it was an occasion of rejoicing. Dr. Crafts told us that the task of cleaning up St. Louis was the most gigantic enterprise of the kind ever undertaken in the United States.

"A band of Christian women led by the W. C. T. U. visited this district last Sunday, taking to the women the promises of the Gospel."

# Specialists In Scientific Temperance Instruction

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

Mrs. K. D. Gebhardt

Two new lecturers have been added to the National W. C. T. U. department of Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Katherine Darmody Gebhardt, former teacher of science, mathematics, and literature in the high school of Marion, Ohio, and now state Scientific Temperance Instruction superintendent in Ohio; and Mrs. Lizzie Owens Middleton, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Missouri.

Mrs. Gebhardt has not only done fine work in the public schools of her state but has made an exceptionally strong record in the parochial schools. Herself a communicant in the Catholic Church, she writes: "I have never been refused permission to use our charts and teach the temperance lessons in any parochial school." Her own words in an Ohio paper best express her keen insight into the subject of temperance and the lines of teaching which she faithfully follows:

"A great advance has been made along the lines of scientific temperance the past decade of years—a decade of intelligent inquiry into the effects of alcohol on the human race. We have entered upon the era of scientific investigation into the physical, industrial, social and moral aspects of the liquor traffic, and the only work that will count for the advancement of temperance must take cognizance of this knowledge and make application of it to the conditions which obtain in the world around us. The verdict of science must be made the foundation for the final solution of the liquor problem.

"The education of the young in temperance principles must be made the object of our most strenuous endeavors, for it is not to be supposed that the decisive battlefield of the present temperance conflict is in the halls of legislation. It lies in the public schools and in the homes. There must be a mind of temperance self control put into the youth of today. Boys must learn the needlessness and hurt of strong drink, and the necessity of withstanding its lure, and the glory of joining that company of knightly souls who have vowed to fight it ever and everywhere until it shall no longer curse the race.

"Every child, without exception, should be taught the truth about alcohol in relation to the individual and the community. Let us strive to impress upon those who have the training of the young child as their special work, that they are little less than criminally responsible if they fail to enlighten the minds, mould the characters and form the habits of the rising generation on this all-important matter. The fruit we pluck springs from the seed we sow."

While Mrs. Gebhardt was in Cleveland in January she lectured to the boys in the large Jesuit college and spoke to one thousand pupils in St. Patrick's school. The president of the college followed her address with words of fullest appreciation and emphasized the necessity of this kind of teaching. As a result of her work here, Superintendent Frederick of the Cleveland public schools and his cabinet of five assistant superintendents have requested that she give the whole month of March to the city schools. It is a most hopeful sign when the value of specialists in this department is recognized.

### Mrs. Lizzie Owens Middleton

Mrs. Lizzie Owens Middleton of Kansas City has for years been a strong factor in the temperance work of Missouri. Since the inception of the prize essay work in the public schools she has carried it on in her own city with such vigor and tactfulness as to place the Kansas City work almost in a class by itself.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, state president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., writes of Mrs. Middleton: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend Mrs. Lizzie O. Middleton as a special lecturer on scientific temperance instruction and also an organizer of rare ability. Mrs. Middleton has a pleasing personality, a womanly presence, a splendid command of pure English and the happy faculty of taking scientific facts and weaving them into an address which holds the undivided attention of all. She wins support for our cause from school boards and teachers and popularizes the work of the W. C. T. U."

Mrs. Kate F. Newton, a former president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., says: "I have watched Mrs. Middleton's work very carefully, both in the state at large and in my own county and I can commend it most heartily. She reaches the most conservative teacher and club woman and interests and converts them. She is an adept in dealing with school boards and can get scientific temperance into the schools where others fail. She knows how to adapt her work to country, town or city. No union will make a mistake in engaging Mrs. Middleton. She never offends but always pleases, and is a fine speaker and worker."

These two carefully trained women are open to engagements in schools, summer-schools, in teachers' and W. C. T. U. institutes. As it is a part of the work of this department to supply such lecturers, we earnestly trust that their services may be used now when the opportunities are so many and so urgent.

Mrs. L. O. Middleton


## ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.



## THE WAY OUT

From Weakness to Power by Food Route

Getting the right start for the day's work often means the difference between doing things in wholesome comfort, or dragging along half dead all day.

There's more in the use of proper food than many people ever dream of—more's the pity.

"Three years ago I began working in a general store," writes a man, "and between frequent deliveries and more frequent customers, I was kept on my feet from morning till night.

"Indigestion had troubled me for some time, and in fact my slight breakfast was taken more from habit than appetite. At first this insufficient diet was not noticed much, but at work it made me weak and hungry long before noon.

"Yet a breakfast of rolls, fried foods and coffee meant headache, nausea and kindred discomforts. Either way I was losing weight and strength, when one day a friend suggested that I try a 'Grape-Nuts breakfast.'

"So I began with some stewed fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, a soft boiled egg, toast, and a cup of Postum. By noon I was hungry but with a healthy, normal appetite. The weak, languid feeling was not there.

"My head was clearer, nerves steadier than for months. Today my stomach is strong, my appetite normal, my bodily power splendid and head always clear."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

**Sneezing?**

There's no need of it. Sniff a little Kondon's, the original and genuine Catarrhal Jelly, up the nostrils. Its soothing, healing properties quickly relieve you. Best thing for hay fever, colds, catarrh, sore throat, catarrhal headache, nose bleed, deafness, etc. Relieves the condition which causes snoring. Sold only in 25c and 50c sanitary tubes by druggists or direct. Sample free. Write

**Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.**

**KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY**

## NORTH DAKOTA SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS OPENED AT JAMESTOWN

Special Correspondence

Early in January, an important meeting of the executive committee was held in Fargo. A spirit of enthusiasm was manifest as plans for the suffrage campaign were discussed. March 20 is to be set apart as a day of prayer for the success of the state campaign. Districts are asked to co-operate by appointing franchise committees, through whose efforts local institutes shall be held in each district.

Several of the best available National workers have been engaged, some to come into the state near the close of the campaign. We are fortunate in securing, for the winter months, the help of two Missourians—Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, who will give us three weeks, beginning February 27, and Miss Ross M. Hayes, the new National Y. P. B. secretary, who begins her work March 3.

January 15 was generally observed throughout the state as a day of prayer and fasting, and meetings were held in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition. Right royally did the pastors of the various churches respond to the call.

Last week our suffrage headquarters were opened at Jamestown, the home of the state president, with Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, state superintendent of Franchise, in charge. Literature, posters, pennants and supplies of all kinds are to be sent out; the children are to be enlisted and everybody is to be urged to help bring the victory November 3.

### Field Workers

As state organizer, Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers has been in the field since early in September. She usually holds three meetings in each place, addressing the schools, talking to the mothers in the afternoon on "The Importance of Teaching Sexology," and in the evening giving a public address, with the aid of a stereopticon. During this time Mrs. Bowers has organized, or re-organized, fifteen local unions and found leaders for several L. T. L's. Another state worker, Miss Pearl Kirk, is soon to begin an itinerary, giving a suffrage address, illustrated with the stereopticon.

Last December, Rev. Alice Ruth Palmer journeyed to the Tenth district, in the southwest corner of the state, and visited the unions, encouraging the workers.

The Enforcement League meets in annual convention in Fargo, March 17-18. Our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, is on the program for an address, and greetings from the state W. C. T. U. are to be voiced by Mrs. F. H. Wilder, president of the Fifteenth district.

The invitation of Fargo to hold the next state W. C. T. U. convention there in September has been accepted. This will be our silver anniversary and will be made memorable, we trust, by the presence of our beloved and honored National General Officers, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and Miss Anna A. Gordon.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Scandinavian union of Philadelphia held a meeting in one of the large Lutheran churches January 15, which was so well attended there was not standing room. Three of the German churches endorsed the resolution.

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The Omaha (Neb.) W. C. T. U., the oldest union in the county, is very much alive. It has twenty-one superintendents, and is doing excellent work in scientific essay contest work also. This union with two others in the same city will entertain the state convention next fall. Mrs. J. N. McKitrick, the president of the union, has been a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL for over twenty-five years.

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The Macon (Ga.) union, of which Mrs. Mary Harris Armor is a distinguished and loved member, January 12 gave a reception in her honor at the residence of Mrs. A. F. Jones. Ladies prominent in social, temperance and church circles were in the receiving line. There were more than 150 guests, among whom were the ministers of the city and their wives. Mrs. Armor was called upon for a temperance talk and to the delight of her hearers responded.

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The South Carolina W. C. T. U. is endeavoring to carry out the plans of the National W. C. T. U. for securing National Constitutional Prohibition. Many unions observed January 15. One thousand letters to pastors have been sent out, and it is planned to distribute the new campaign posters. Several bills bearing on the liquor question have been introduced in the South Carolina legislature now in session—one to submit statewide prohibition to the voters of the state. It is hoped that the Crouch bill, which, if enacted, will put the country club nuisance out of business, will pass. An anti-polygamy bill has been introduced. One aggressive man was brave enough to introduce a bill to give women suffrage on exactly the same terms as men. It was promptly killed.

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Clinton (Conn.) W. C. T. U. celebrated its fourteenth anniversary at the Congregational church parlors on January 20. A regular meeting was held at three o'clock with reports of the past year's work from the various superintendents of departments. The Flower Mission superintendent reported ninety persons remembered during the year. Two medal contests are being arranged, one for young people and one for children. Press superintendent and those of Medical Temperance, Scientific Temperance Instruction and Franchise all reported work done and more ahead. Mrs. Clara M. Leete, Connecticut's state Evangelistic superintendent, was present and gave the Bible reading in a very helpful and inspiring manner. Roll call was answered by temperance news, absent members sending their clippings. Mrs. Leete closed the program with a short talk on her work in county and state.

***Mrs. Mary Harris Armor,***

Noted prohibition orator, is enthusiastic over "Songs and Sayings," our temperance campaign book. It should be used in every rally and in all campaigns for town, county, state and national prohibition. Notable among its songs are "Hooray for Prohibition," "Is It Nothing to You," a solo that grips the heart, and that great musical sensation, "A Saloonless Nation 1920." Price 25c, 5 for $1; 12 for $2; 50 for $6. Special rates on 100 or 1000. Or a copy and Rev. J. B. Culpepper's thrilling book, "Some Women I Have Known" for $1. Order today of

**REV. L. L. PICKETT, - St. Augustine, Fla.**

TEMPERANCE AND OTHER POEMS

is the name of a pretty booklet from which the poem, "The Birth of the W. C. T. U.," is taken. It is published by Mrs. Alice P. Brong, Savona, N. Y., who will be glad to send you a copy for 15 cts. It contains several Prohibition poems, as well as others which are very nice.

**Susanna Cocroft's Facial Exercises**

"My exercises in facial and scalp culture do for the face and hair what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 65,000 women. Results are **quick** and **marvelous**. Only six to ten minutes a day. If you look older than you should, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature."

*Susanna Cocroft*

**Study Yourself** and if you have any of the ailments mentioned on the coupon mark X opposite the defect and write to us. Why should not the skin of your face be as smooth as that of your body? Your hands dainty and attractive? Your hair glossy and abundant?

**Keep Young**

Do not allow your facial muscles to droop, or your skin to wrinkle, grow sallow or disfigured.

It takes no longer to do the right thing than the wrong one. But **know** the right way. Do not experiment. Fully one-third of our pupils are sent to us by former pupils. Our pupils look ten years younger. Write for our **FREE** booklet explaining the course for self-improvement. **Write Today.**

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Tell us of any other defects not mentioned here.

Sagging Facial Muscles
Wrinkles
Tired, Weak Eyes
Crow's Feet
Pouches Under Eyes
Thin Eyelashes
Thin Eyebrows
Double Chins
Flabby, Thin Neck
Pimples
Blackheads
Sallow Skin
Freckled Skin
Dandruff
Thin Hair
Oily Hair
Dry Hair
Tender, Inflamed Feet
Catarrh

## TEXAS MID-YEAR EXECUTIVE

Special Correspondence

The Executive board of the Texas W. C. T. U. met in the Methodist church in Marlin, January 6-7, with state president, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, in the chair and about thirty officers present. One of the purposes of the meeting was to elect a corresponding secretary, Mrs. Josephine Collins having resigned because of ill health and removal from the state. The vice-president, Mrs. John S. Turner, also resigned. Another particular purpose was to fix date and place of convention. Miss Mae Hutchins of Marlin, state superintendent of Flower Mission was elected corresponding secretary. Mrs. Rockwell of Houston was elected to take her place as Flower Mission superintendent.

As there are three prohibition candidates for governor politics came near coming up but was debarred, because of the fact that at our convention a resolution was adopted declaring we would be neutral if more than one candidate came on the field, as we know that a divided vote will give us an anti governor.

Greenville was chosen for the next place of meeting. Mrs. Dilgardi, state superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, made a strong speech in favor of holding the convention in Houston and then going in a body to Galveston to see the new warship "Texas" launched.

Mrs. E. S. Tracy, a charter member of the Texas W. C. T. U., was present. She is not only state superintendent of Parliamentary Usage but holds that office in the Federated Clubs, and is teaching classes in this important branch. On the second day the ladies were invited to partake of a splendid six course luncheon at the Arlington Hotel. Beautiful menu cards tied with white ribbon were given as souvenirs.

It is with a feeling of sadness, yet joy, that we report the home-going of Dr. Wright, for over forty years pastor of the Austin Presbyterian church, in which in 1882 Miss Willard spoke; and Mrs. Taliaferro, former president of the Hillsboro W. C. T. U.

## Y. P. B. NOTES

A postal card recently came to the General Secretary bearing the picture of the Y. P. B. Hall of Nelson, Minn., and a most inviting looking place it is. What an influence for good such a building must exert upon the young people of that community, standing as it does upon the foundation stones of total abstinence and prohibition walled in with the principles of right thinking young men and women.

Ohio is working for 2,000 members in its "Reserve Force" of the Y. P. B. We are all hoping with Ohio that its aim may be realized in that it will be a step toward 5,000 new members in the National this year.

Word comes to us from Greenville, Mc., that Y. P. B. members of that place, who were also high school students, recently engaged in a debate with the high school principal (a strong license man) and one other student, on the subject, "Resolved, That license promotes temperance more than prohibition," the Branch members, of course, taking the negative. The report of the debate reads: "They fairly lathed him (the principal) down with arguments on their side." Later these students gave all credit to their Y. P. B. study course: "We should have been in favor of prohibition anyway, but we should never have known how to answer his arguments had it not been for the Y. P. B. Honestly, we had never realized until then how much we had learned there!" We agree with the local secretary that this is a bit of testimony which pays for a lot of hard work. This Branch has completed the first two books of the course and is calling for more. Is not this an incentive to every branch in the United States to adopt the study course if it has not already done so?"

The state secretary of California has instituted among the local W. C. T. U.'s a campaign for Y. P. B. members. As an aid in this campaign they have had printed Y. P. B. coupon post cards bearing the pledge and blanks to be filled in by those securing the members. A short sentence at the bottom of the card is impressive, "Now for a pull all together and we will win." California is right, so let's "pull all together."

The Grace Moore Y. P. B. of Tilghman, Md., is well worthy of commendation in that it has made itself an important factor in the civic affairs of that community. Its members for some time past have aided in all good enterprises, and word comes now that they will be the first to espouse an anti-shipping bill in their county.

A Y. P. B. of twelve members has been organized at Groveton, N. H., Mr. Frank Griffin president.

The Y. P. B. of Lowville, N. Y., is forging ahead. It is earnestly striving to increase its membership enrollment and has recently held several social affairs.


CHOICE TEMPERANCE SONGS

**"The Temperance Song Banner"**

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We will sell 2,000 of these books to W. C. T. U. members, as an advertising proposition, as follows: 24c per copy, or $2.40 per dozen, postpaid. If your order is received too late, will refund money. Send Money Order and order at once.

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**Your dressmaker can never make a gown look well on you unless you have a good figure and unless you carry it well**

I want to make you realize that your figure and health are almost entirely in your own hands, and that by following my simple, hygienic directions in the privacy of your own room

## You Can Be So Well

that your whole being vibrates health. I have helped 65,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures, and have taught them how to keep well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day, in the privacy of your own room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs.

I have reduced the weight of over 32,000 women and increased the weight of as many more. In my work for reduction or building flesh, I strengthen every vital function so that you are full of life and energy.

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to common sense. Fully one-third of my pupils are sent to me by those who have worked with me.

I wish you could stand with me at my window for a few minutes and, as the women pass, realize with me how many need better figures, better health. They could have them, too, with just a little daily effort which is easy—not as hard as the things they are doing.

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are *my pupils—the medical magazines advertise my work.*

## No Drugs—No Medicines

I study each woman's case just as a physician studies it, the only difference being that instead of medicine I strengthen and put in place weakened organs by exercises for nerves and muscles controlling them, bringing a good circulation of warm blood to them, which I purify by teaching correct breathing.

I relieve such Ailments as

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indigestion | Sleeplessness | Catarrh |
| Constipation | Nervousness | Headaches |
| Anaemia | Torpid Liver | Weaknesses |

Suffering in Pregnancy Rheumatism

I have published a free booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman. **Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.** I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**SUSANNA COCROFT. . . . Dept. 37, 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is a recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women. She personally supervises her work.*


## HOW NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DAY WAS OBSERVED IN GEORGIA

### MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR SPEAKS TO LARGE AUDIENCE

**Mrs. August Burghard, Correspondent**

From the Blue Ridge mountains of Georgia, the first southern state to test the blessings accruing from the banishment of the legalized liquor traffic, to its Southern marshes, from the Chattahoochee to the Atlantic, prayers for National Constitutional Prohibition ascended on January 15. With one accord the white ribbon sisterhood with many others like-minded, on bended knees lifted their hearts to the Giver of every good and perfect gift asking for this National boon. Meetings were held in city auditoriums and village churches and even in many an isolated cottage "two or three were gathered together in His name." The systematic planning and leadership of the state president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, was evidenced by a general observance of the day. There were afternoon and all day services and great evening rallies. Many prominent speakers were heard and cheered by praying audiences. Resolutions favoring National Prohibition were adopted by thousands of people and the newspapers contained numerous notices and reports.

#### Mrs. Armor Addresses 2,000 in Her Home City—Macon

Five prayer services were held in as many different parts of Macon on January 15. On January 18, Mrs. Armor delivered a magnificent address at a National Prohibition rally held in the city hall. This was attended by 2,000 people. Leading ministers were on the program and prominent citizens occupied the platform which was elaborately decorated with palms, National flags, flowers and conquest banners. There was beautiful music, and great enthusiasm characterized the meetings.

In Griffin an all day prayer service, wisely presided over by Georgia's president, Mrs. Patterson, was held. Men and women of high standing delivered addresses and Mrs. Armor spoke to a full house in the evening. She also spoke during the week at Union Point and Greensboro where immense audiences greeted her. In Albany at an all day meeting held in the auditorium fine talks were given by Rev. L. Sims and others. There was a children's rally in the afternoon. At Barnesville Dr. H. M. DuBose, a distinguished divine, delivered a strong speech. Many country people attended the all day meeting in Ellaville at the invitation of that pioneer W. C. T. U. worker, Mrs. C. H. Smith, a county president. A splendid program was carried out in Oxford, practically the entire citizenship being present. Oxford is the home of Emory, the Southern Methodist college (Dr. James E. Dickey, president) from which so many missionaries, preachers and leading men have gone out. Nearly all the speakers were college professors, who discussed the subject as related to what they teach.

This report gives an idea of what the Georgia organization did in one day toward helping to usher in National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920.

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### REASONS—PRO AND CON

*At a recent state convention,*
*With the very best intention,*
*Each a statement was asked to make*
*Why* THE SIGNAL *she didn't take,*
*If, perchance, she didn't!*

*Though 'twill hardly be believed,*
*This list of reasons was received:*

Why She Didn't!

"So much to read, I have no need."
"Take so many, don't read any."
"Too much to do, I can't get through."
"I move around from town to town."
"I take the 'News,' is my excuse."
"My window flowers employ my hours."
"So much for pills and doctor's bills."
"Such heavy tax that won't relax."
"My church dues make me refuse."
"Prefer to dress is why, I guess."
"I cannot yet, I've regret."
"I know 'tis good and wish I could."
"Would like to, dear, but not this year."
"I simply won't, that's why I don't."

Why She Did!

Then turning to the ladies dear,
Who take the paper every year,
"What think you of the 'SIGNAL' great?
And why you take it please relate."
With beaming face and sparkling eye,
They all were eager to reply.
"Its clarion call inspires us all."
"'Tis just the thing success to bring."
"It tells the ways of work that pays."
"It brings to view so much that's new."
"Full of suggestion on every question."
"Merits first score for temperance lore."
"Its aim is high, the whole world dry."
"'Tis easy read, though much is said."
"The suffrage vote 'twill always note."
"Shows how to live—good health to give."
"It warns of drugs that are humbugs."
"It advertises no surmises."
"The stories, too, are always true."
"It is so nice, well worth the price."
"Won't regret it if you get it."

*Now freely let it be expressed,*
*Which list of reasons is the best?*

## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary,
Hillsboro, Kansas.


## Supplies for Frances E. Willard Commemorative Meetings

FOR REFERENCE:
- The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, $1.50
- What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents
- The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15 cents

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:
- Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens
- Flower of Temperance Chivalry, S. M. D. Fry. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- Map and Flag Leaflet (giving statistics as to the use of the Memorial Fund for 1913), Frances P. Parks. Price, per 100, 30 cents (carriage only)
- Union Signal (special Willard Memorial number of January 22). Price 2 cents each; $1.50 per 100.
- Annual Address, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, 5 cents
- Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents

FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:
- Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00
- The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Postage, per 100, 10 cents

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Temperance Jack
Law of Habit
The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes
The Common Joy
Price, per 100, 35 cents

I Will to Will God's Will. Price, per 100, 75 cents
By Frances E. Willard.

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE Y. P. B.:
- Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age. Price, per 100, 25 cents

FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE L. T. L.:
- How a Little Girl Became Famous. Price, per 100, 25 cents
- Five Little Word Pictures of Frances E. Willard. Price, per 100, 30 cents

FOR MUSIC:
- Temperance Songster, Convention Edition. Price, 15 cents.
- Victory—soprano solo. Price, 15 cents
- Victory Bells—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents each
- Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go—solo or chorus. Price, 5 cents
- A Knot of White Ribbon—solo. Price, 25 cents
- The White Ribbon—solo. Price, 10 cents

FOR INVITATIONS:
- Rest Cottage Post Card
- Frances E. Willard Post Card
- Frances E. Willard Statue Post Card
Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00

FOR ROLL CALL:
- Frances E. Willard Flower Mission Cards—quotations from Miss Willard's writings, with autograph signature. Price, 12c per 100

FOR SOUVENIRS:
- Rest Cottage Booklet. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.25
- Willard Birthday Pledge Card, with autograph pledge and signature. Price, per 100, $1.00

FOR DECORATION:
- The new poster, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50

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Size 20x24
Price, unframed, $4.00
Handsomely framed, with name plate attached, price $10.00.
Size 10x12.
Price, $1.50.
Cabinet photograph, same style, 25 cents each.

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:
- New Life Sketch Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Eva Kilbreth Foster. Price, each, 3 cents; per 100, $1.00.
- Special Number Union Signal, February 5. Price, per 100, $1.50.
- Annual Address, delivered by Mrs. Stevens at National Convention, at Asbury Park. Price, each, 5 cents; per 100, $4.00.

FOR DISTRIBUTION:
- Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition. Price, per 100, 20 cents.
- Assorted leaflets, written by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Per package, 200, 35 cents; per package, 300, 50 cents; per package, 500, 80 cents.

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*Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.*

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 19, 1914. | No. 8

## No Alcohol for Thirty Years

If really, for once, the entire civilized race of mankind should abstain from alcohol for thirty years, so that a completely sound generation could come into existence, there would result a transformation, a raising of the whole culture *niveau*, a heightening of the happiness and welfare of men, which could easily be placed beside the greatest historical reformations and revolutions of which we know anything.

—*Professor Wilhelm Weygandt of Wurzburg.*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Our Washington Letter—Registration of Chicago Women Disturbs Liquor Interests—Sweden on the Road to Prohibition—Temperance News From Across the Seas—"Back With the Saloon"—Alcohol and the Toll it Takes.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL AND SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN PARTICIPATE IN BIBLE CONFERENCE—PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION ADMITS PROHIBITION LAWS ARE ENFORCED—CAPTAIN HOBSON SPEAKING SEVEN OR EIGHT TIMES A DAY IN ALABAMA CAMPAIGN—FORMAL BEGINNING OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL—TWO MILLIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The Hobson amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition has been referred to the Judiciary committees of the Senate and House. An investigation of the trusts is being carried on before the House Judiciary, but as soon as this is concluded hearings on the Hobson amendment will be inaugurated. Captain Hobson is in Alabama, looking after the interests of his senatorial campaign, which has resolved itself into a battle between prohibition and non-prohibition. His opponents have circulated statements that are so directly opposite to the position taken by Captain Hobson that he is compelled to speak six, seven and eight times a day in order to meet the emergency and refute the charges presented. This herculean task would be too great for ordinary men, but Mrs. Hobson, who accompanied her husband on a three weeks' tour through the state, assures us that despite the constant travel in an automobile and speaking to crowds so many times a day, her husband is in the best of health and spirits.

A number of the public men of Washington are laid aside by illness: President Wilson is confined to his bed with a severe cold; Senator Bacon of Georgia and Senator Williams of Mississippi are ill; and in the House several Representatives are on the sick list.

### Sentiment Against Immediate Immigration Legislation

Sentiment is beginning to develop in the Senate against immigration legislation at this session of Congress. One of the leaders said, "I believe no legislation along this line ought to be attempted when there is so much that is delicate in our relations with foreign countries. There is no great hurry for immigration legislation." Senator Sherman of Illinois in an address at the meeting of the Washington Alliance of Jewish Women yesterday, described the great work done in this country by the foreign-born and their posterity. "Let the consuls investigate the character of the future citizens before they sail for this country, and we have the problem solved," said the Senator.

### Formal Beginning of Lincoln Memorial

On Thursday, February 12, the one hundred and fifth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, a spadeful of earth was thrown aside in Potomac Park, and by this simple act the formal beginning was made on the classically magnificent memorial of pure white marble which in a few years will rise on the banks of the Potomac as outward evidence of the American nation's love and veneration for the great emancipator. A small group of men and women braved the intense cold, and with bowed heads stood, as the ground was broken by former United States Senator Blackburn, a Southerner and an officer in the Confederate Army, who fought against what Lincoln stood for during the Civil war. Senator Blackburn opened the exercises with a brief speech, in which he paid a high tribute to the memory of the War President. "This great memorial will show," he said, "that Lincoln is now regarded as the greatest of all Americans, and that he is so held by the South as well as by the North." Every one present seemed to realize that the union of the North and South was typified in Senator Blackburn's participation in such an event. The movement for the Lincoln Memorial was started in 1902 by the late Senator Cullom of Illinois, a close friend of Lincoln, who died only a few weeks ago.

Revision of the Articles of War, the military law of the United States, that has stood unchanged since 1806, is proposed in a bill passed this week, without a dissenting vote, by the Senate. It is designed to make the soldier guilty of purely military offenses an object of reformatory discipline instead of a penitentiary convict with the criminal stamp upon him. The bill has not yet been acted upon by the House. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, would cease to be a Federal penitentiary under the terms of the bill, and hereafter would be known as the United States military detention barracks. Military prisoners under suspended sentence quartered in the detention barracks would be organized into military commands, and their training would be kept up. Honorable restoration to the Army, or permission to re-enlist without prejudice, if the enlistment had expired, would follow good behavior.

### Two Millions for International Peace

Andrew Carnegie this week has given $2,000,000, to be used through the churches, for the promotion of international peace. The income of the fund, about $100,000 a year, will be expended by a board of trustees representing all the leading religious denominations in the United States. This gift is in addition to the $10,000,000 foundation established by Mr. Carnegie in 1910 "to hasten the abolition of international war." The income of the fund will be used to organize the moral power of the churches on critical international questions, to circulate peace literature, and to bring about the annual observance of a "Peace Sunday." The trustees adopted a resolution appealing to the rulers and statesmen of all civilized lands to abolish war. It pointed out that the combined debt of the world, mostly borrowed and used for war purposes, was nearly $37,000,000,000; that the amount expended annually for standing armies and navies was $2,500,000,000, and that 6,244,600 men are kept idle in military service.

### Vice-President and Secretary of State Participate in Bible Conference

Sunday, February 8, a midwinter Bible conference, to be addressed by the world's greatest preachers and teachers, was inaugurated in Washington, to continue one week, and the opening meeting was held in one of the theaters. Vice-President Marshall presided, and Secretary of State Bryan was one of the speakers. It is certainly a source of gratification that men occupying exalted positions in the National government should be men believing in and led by the Word of God. Secretary Bryan followed the world-renowned expositor of Scripture, Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, England, and the messages delivered by these eminent men, both scholars, both statesmen, and both brilliant orators, were carried into thousands of Washington homes—for never in the history of Washington's church world did a greater throng strive to hear the message of the Bible. Just after the throng had left the building on Sunday, indeed, before all had gone, a small fire was discovered in the basement directly under the platform where the speakers had been. Had it come a few minutes earlier, who can tell what might have occurred!

The meetings which have continued through the week have increased in interest with each day's service, taxing to the utmost the churches where the services have been held.

The need of total abstinence has been advocated with no uncertain sound, and the conditions existing in the city following the closing up of the houses of illfame through the working of the Kenyon bill have received attention, and sympathy and practical help have been offered to the women desirous of leading a better life.

### Former Inmates of Vice District Cared For

At the present time, the committee of citizens appointed by the District Commissioners to look after the welfare of former inmates of the red light district have forty-six women under their supervision. Places under suspicion are being watched by the police, who, upon securing evidence of violation of the law, are to file the information with the United States Attorney, who, after a thorough investigation, will file a suit in equity against the property owner.

### President of National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association Admits Prohibition Laws Are Enforced

The National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association has held its annual conference in Washington during the week. President Farley, in his closing address, said, "There must be a unionizing of the forces of the brewers, wholesalers and retailers, to protect the liquor industry in the United States. **It must be done to save the industry and to check the present prohibition wave which is rushing swiftly over the country.**" He told the audience that if the various liquor interests had stood together in the past as they now seem to be standing, there would not be so many states recorded in the prohibition column as there are today. He called attention to the large amount of dry territory in the United States and declared that the prohibitionists must be working twenty-five hours a day. "The great trouble with us," said Mr. Farley, "is that we have been lulled to sleep by legislatures which have told us that the prohibition laws will look nice on the statute books but will never be enforced. **But they are on the statute books and they have been enforced. We have got to stop the work of the prohibitionists.**"

The last official act of John Skelton Williams as acting Secretary of the Treasury, just before he took the oath as Comptroller, will commend him not merely to the employés of the Treasury Department, but to all lovers of humanity. In addition to the lunch hour, Mr. Williams directed that there should be rest periods in the money and stamp counting divisions which will give the women employes breathing spells from 10:30 to 10:40 each morning and from 2 o'clock to 2:10 each afternoon.

Incessant application, it was found, impaired the accuracy of these women employes.

*February 14, 1914*

# Registration of Chicago Women Disturbs Liquor Interests

## Liquor Paper Warns Readers of Its Significance

The "big event of the fortnight from the standpoint of the liquor interests," says the Chicago correspondent of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, was the registration of women in Chicago, on Tuesday, February 3. The comments of the writer for the liquor periodical reveal so clearly the attitude of "the trade" toward the "votes for women" movement, that we quote at length from it.—EDITOR.

"There were 153,897 Chicago women who appreciated the voting privilege sufficiently to visit the polling places of their respective precincts and have themselves registered as voters. The necessity of telling how old they were didn't seem to bother them a little bit. They marched boldly up and declared themselves and marched proudly away as though they had achieved something worth while.

"The next morning the politicians gasped when they read the startling figures in the headlines and then began trying to figure out the meaning of it all.

"It would be foolish to deny that the liquor men and their political friends were disturbed by the apparent significance of these figures. In the wards where the saloon is supposed to have the fewest friends the registration of women seemed to be the largest. This is true of Hyde Park, a prohibition district, and the aristocratic north shore neighborhoods.

"In some of the wards largely inhabited by foreign-born citizens a fair percentage of women turned out, but nothing like the proportion in the communities where the traces of puritanism still linger.

"There will be another registration day before the April aldermanic elections. Possibly the personal liberty advocates may to some extent recover the opportunity which they failed to grasp February 3.

**"This advent of women into the field of politics is full of possibilities which must be taken into account by the men who have fortunes invested in the drink industry as well as by those who dread the encroachment of repressive laws upon the liberties of the people.**

"The notion that women may be relied upon to vote as their husbands, fathers or brothers vote, and that, therefore, the net result will not be greatly different from present conditions, may turn out to be a good deal of a fallacy. Ordinarily a woman and the male members of her family agree pretty well on public questions, but it must not be forgotten that all through this suffrage movement there runs a minor chord—which may resolve itself into a dominant major chord—which is continually reminding us that woman is coming into her own; that she has been living in a man-made world during all the ages; that she has been little more than a toy or a puppet to afford pleasure and physical comfort to her male associates; that the wrongs of thousands of years of bondage must be righted and so on, and so on.

"Who knows to what extent this sense of wrong may work upon the feminine mind when it becomes intoxicated with a sense of power, and who knows to what lengths these good women may go in trying to change the man-made institutions of this man-made world? Therein lies the danger to the existing order of things.

"The effect of this great outpouring of women on registration day on the women down state—the women of Galesburg, Rockford, Monmouth, Moline, Bloomington, Decatur and the three or four hundred other cities and towns that are to vote on the license question in April—will be to increase the feminine vote in those places, **and it must be admitted that, as a rule, the feminine vote is against the saloon.**

"These things are not to be ignored. They are to be pondered. They are to be pondered carefully and prayerfully to the end that wisdom may prevail in the counsels of those whose vast interests are in danger.

"The good women of the state of Illinois should not be led to do things in an hour of triumphant exultation that in their sober second thought they will perceive to have been unjust and oppressive beyond anything ever inflicted upon themselves by the rulers of the man-world which they would overturn."

## AN OBJECT LESSON

The sign shown in this picture is the most conspicuous object seen from the railroad station at Palo Alto. It is convincing evidence of the advantage to Palo Alto of its "no-saloon" policy. But it is not so convincing as the following figures:

In 1902 the assessed value of all property in Santa Clara, a wet town, was $1,413,245, and in Palo Alto, a dry town, $1,104,260. The Santa Clara assessment was that year $308,985 greater than the Palo Alto assessment.

In the eleven years since 1902, the Palo Alto assessment has increased to $3,432,460, while the Santa Clara assessment has increased to only $2,296,195. The Santa Clara assessment is now $1,136,265 less than the Palo Alto assessment.

Santa Clara led Palo Alto in 1902 by $308,985.

Palo Alto leads Santa Clara in 1913 by $1,136,265.

Palo Alto has been able to advertise to the world that it is a community without saloons. For this reason many have made their homes there. Every other community between San Jose and Redwood City, except Santa Clara, has profited by Palo Alto's experience, and has closed the saloons.

## BLOODED STOCK

ROY L. SMITH

A Nebraska farmer was crossing his pasture with a friend. As the men walked along they discussed the coming election. The farmer believed in license and defended his belief with the usual arguments of "control and regulation." More than that, he declared that he did not feel inclined to vote against the saloonkeeper of the little village for he was a good fellow always ready to assist a neighbor, and his license helped to keep down taxes. At length, as if to dismiss the subject, he exclaimed, "Well, what is this thing to me anyhow? My children are all little and there never were any drinkers in our family. I guess I am not running any particular risk."

The topic was temporarily dropped and the farmer proceeded to expatiate upon the fine points of his stock, indicating one splendid specimen after another, and giving pedigrees and records with great pride. Suddenly he stopped and plucking up a little weed threw it over the fence with a grunt of satisfaction. "What was that?" inquired the friend curiously. "That was a *loco weed*. If the stock should happen to get hold of it and eat it they would go crazy and be useless, for a while at least. It was lucky I found that little sprig; it might have caused me considerable trouble." "But why don't you put a high fence around it; regulate it; control it?" inquired the friend solemnly. "Why I can't afford to run the risk," said the farmer. "That stock is all blooded stock. It represents too much money." "Ah, now I see why you do not vote against the saloon," meditatively responded the friend. "Your boys and your girls are not blooded stock."

# ON THE ROAD TO PROHIBITION

## THE TEMPERANCE SITUATION IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY

A. SYMONDS OHLIN, Assistant Secretary Swedish National W. C. T. U.

The past year has been full of events of importance in the temperance world in Sweden. The Riksdag (Parliament) passed last session, with some slight modifications, the measure drafted by the Royal Commission on Liquor Laws to free the communities, provincial councils and agricultural societies from any financial dependence upon the revenue derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors. Our liquor revenue will now go to the state, and thus the temptation for the rate-paying electorate to retain the saloon for the sake of the revenue accruing from the drink is taken away. The financial loss will be made good to the communities by the state in a diminishing scale to the year 1935, thus giving the town, etc., time to procure other sources of income. This important decision having removed the greatest obstacle to the introduction of local veto, prospects are bright for the almost certain adoption of this measure which the government will lay before the Riksdag this coming session. Arrangements are also under consideration to make the state eventually independent of the liquor revenue.

The obligatory detention of drunkards in inebriate homes is—though of minor importance from the point of view of thorough-going temperance reform—another step in the right direction.

### Prime Minister Proclaims Himself Total Abstainer

The eighth Scandinavian Temperance Congress was held in Stockholm in July, when an epoch-making event took place. Mr. Karl Staaf, prime minister, proclaimed himself, in an address at the opening of the meeting, a total abstainer, further stating his opinion that total prohibition seemed the only means of repressing alcoholism. A unique feature of the congress was "Women's Day" when lady speakers from the three Scandinavian countries and Finland delivered addresses on woman's share in temperance work in their respective countries. The chairman of the meeting was the W. C. T. U. national president of Sweden, Mrs. Tora Fries, and all the four speakers were prominent white ribboners. The congress, which was well attended, finished with a big march of several thousands (a W. C. T. U. contingent among them) through the town and a magnificent demonstration in the evening.

Another event to be regarded as a sign of the times is the gathering of the first Scandinavian Prohibition Conference in Stockholm last summer when some important decisions were arrived at.

### Stockholm Abolishes Gothenburg System

The abolition in Stockholm of the Gothenburg system is also a landmark during the year. Early in the year 1914 a new system—the Stockholm system—will take its place in the capital. This new concern is the invention of a medical practitioner, Dr. Svan Bratt. By this system, whose regulations are much more stringent than the Gothenburg system, Dr. Bratt expects to put an end to all drunkenness, while the root of the evil, the drinking customs, is to *remain* and even be fostered. Every one who buys liquor must have a license and every sale is to be registered. Not more than one litre of spirits can be purchased every week by the person holding the license, and the purchase is not only entered in the companies' books but also in the license book in the possession of the buyer. (I wonder if Anglo-Saxons would stand such personal supervision!) This will of course reduce drinking considerably by a certain class, but as exceptions and loopholes are plenty for the better situated classes of society the restrictions are in fact only a hateful class law for the lowest strata, leaving free privileges for other classes, as well as the opportunity to create fresh drunkards.

The only really good side of the new system is the fact that of the present thirty on-licenses worked by the Gothenburg system itself, Dr. Bratt's company (he is appointed director of the new concern) will convert fifteen of them into temperance eating houses, taking away all drink from the premises. It is to be regretted that some temperance people, even a few former "stalwarts," have been beguiled into giving active support to the new company. The temperance organizations, however, have answered this step by striking their names off the membership roll.

Dr. Bratt's ideas, more or less modified, are being tried in many different towns in Sweden, but in Stockholm we are to have them unadulterated. It will be very interesting to see what the results will be after a year's trial.

It is an open secret that the new system is intended as a blow to prohibition—an attempt to stave off the dire misfortune of a saloonless nation, free from drink!

### Eighteen Towns in Norway Vote Out Liquor

Our neighbors, the Norwegians, have been voting for or against the "samlags" (companies' spirit shops) in twenty-six towns this past autumn. In eighteen towns the temperance party gained the day and in eight the drink party won.

At present out of the sixty-three towns of Norway there are only twelve where spirits can be procured. The entire rural districts are dry save in two places where lifetime licenses exist.

*Stockholm, December 20, 1913*

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## MRS. LLOYD GEORGE AND MISS AGNES SLACK URGE TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

A most interesting meeting was held on January 17 at Criccieth, Wales, the country home of Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Great Britain. The speakers were Mrs. Lloyd George and Miss Agnes Slack, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U. Mrs. Lloyd George in a short speech (speaking first in English and then in Welsh) aroused much enthusiasm by asserting that in her opinion the time was ripe for some measure of temperance legislation. She dwelt on the many evils of excessive drinking, relating instances of violence, crime and neglect of children. The misery of helpless children of drunken parents, she declared, ought to be quite enough to arouse their representative in Parliament to pass a drastic temperance bill; that the government was already preparing a measure which she believed would be very effective to meet the great evils that are paralyzing Great Britain's resources.

Miss Slack said that on her late visit to Canada, she was frequently reminded that the Canadians were obliged to suffer from the drinking habits of the people in England. She said that many of the half a million of emigrants a year to Canada, a large proportion of whom came from Great Britain, took with them their drinking habits. They earned more money in Canada than they did in Great Britain, and they drank five times as much as did the Canadians. Canada has gained enormously in temperance reform in recent years, and one of the most serious problems forced upon Canadian temperance reformers was that of the drinking habits brought over by emigrants from the homeland. She insisted that England should follow Canada's lead in temperance reform. The government stood pledged to give England and Wales a local option bill. The moment had arrived when they must use every possible effort to insure that the long-delayed measure took its rightful place.

One hundred and forty-five pledge cards were signed, and the meeting is stated to have been the finest and most impressive temperance gathering ever held in the town.

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## TEMPERANCE LECTURE IN COURT

People do not have to attend church nowadays in order to hear temperance sermons. It is becoming popular for the judge from the bench to deliver discourses upon the evils of the drink habit. Justice Otto von Detter, of Stockton, Cal., very recently spoke pointedly to the dozen men and one woman who appeared before him the other morning, pleading guilty to having been intoxicated. As reported by *The Home Alliance*, the Justice said: "This city government in Stockton is a farce. The saloons turn drunkards out into the streets faster than we can handle them in court. The people and the government license saloons that put you in the gutters. The hard working man, paying off a heavy mortgage on his little home, must pay taxes to keep you drunkards in the hospital and care for you."

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## SPOKANE MAYOR PREDICTS VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON

Mayor Hindley of Spokane, Wash., who has just returned from a visit to the coast, during the course of which he interviewed mayors of many of the Washington cities and prominent business men of the western part of the state, has made the statement that he believes the statewide prohibition measure will carry in his state at the November election by a majority of at least 20,000. The *Spokane* (Wash.) *Chronicle* reports Mayor Hindley as saying:

"Even if the three largest cities of the state, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, should give a majority of 25,000 against prohibition, I am led to believe after this visit to the Coast, where I talked with the mayors of eleven Washington municipalities and many business men, that the local option forces will carry the state by at least 20,000.

"I predict that the majority in favor of prohibition will be more than 20,000, for I do not believe that the cities of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma will muster a majority of 25,000 in favor of the saloons."

The mayor pointed out that the state is now 42 per cent dry and that only 35 per cent of the population of the state is in the three largest cities, which are conceded to the wets.

# TEMPERANCE NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

## RUSSIAN STATESMAN DENOUNCES LIQUOR

The Council of the Russian Empire is reported by the *Associated Press* to have adopted drastic clauses in the bill for the regulation of the sale of alcohol. The new clauses prohibit the sale of spirits in towns between eleven o'clock at night and nine o'clock in the morning in country districts. They prohibit entirely the sale of liquors in a number of public establishments, including government offices, refreshment rooms in theaters, concert halls, and moving picture shows, and in public gardens.

Count Serge Witte, former premier, not long ago made a dramatic appeal to the Council of the Empire to check the consumption of spirits, which he declared was leading Russia to destruction. He expressed the wish that the serious mistakes committed by him in connection with the policy of the government toward the traffic in intoxicants during his premiership might be rectified. He is reported to have said that if he were now a member of the government and had the right of access to the emperor he would beg His Majesty without waiting for the decision of the duma, to issue a ukase in the interest of the health of the Russian people, limiting the revenue of the spirits monopoly, for instance, to $500,000,000 and devoting the surplus to the organization of companies which would make it their duty to fight the vice of drunkenness.

Czar Nicholas, according to a cablegram from St. Petersburg to the *Chicago Tribune*, deplores the weakness, poverty and economic desolation incident to drunkenness which he witnessed in a recent tour of his country. He was impressed with the urgent necessity for radical reform in the financial administration of the state and the economic life of the country which under the present system draws an enormous revenue from the drinking habits of its people.

## NO LIQUOR FOR ICELAND

Happy Iceland! Since January 1, 1912, not a thimbleful of alcoholic liquor has been imported into the country, unless, indeed, it has been smuggled in against the law. After the first day of January, 1915, the sale of liquor will be absolutely prohibited, the hotels having until that date to dispose of all their stock. It is said that the price of spirits still on sale has increased so enormously that it is almost impossible to secure a drink.

## FRANCES E. WILLARD'S LIFE MAY BE TRANSLATED INTO GERMAN

Fraulein Ottilie Hoffman, now honorary president of the *Deutscher Bund Abstinenter Frauen*, affiliated to the World's W. C. T. U., writes that the German white ribboners' desire to translate into their own language "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon.

## KAISER WILHELM'S INFLUENCE CAUSES DECREASE IN DRINK IN GERMANY

Professor J. Gonser, secretary of the German Society for the Prevention of the Misuse of Alcoholic Liquors, is reported as having said in an interview with a correspondent of the United Press, that "Kaiser Wilhelm has not touched beer for many years." "For some time," says the professor, "he has seldom drunk anything but mineral waters or lemonade. The empress also is a total abstainer." Prince Berhard of Saxe-Menningen, whose wife is a sister of the Kaiser, is said to be a leader among the anti-alcoholist rulers of the German states.

While the growth of the temperance movement in Germany has been most gratifying, according to this reported interview, the great personal factor in the steady decrease in drinking has been Kaiser Wilhelm.

## TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION COMPULSORY IN SCHOOLS OF PERU

Compulsory instruction concerning alcoholic drinks is now given in the public schools of Peru, South America, by a decree of the government of date November 17, 1913.

## ALCOHOL AND THE TOLL IT TAKES

"One of the reasons why I quit was because I noticed I was going to funerals oftener than usual," says Samuel G. Blythe in "The Old Game," published in the February 7 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*. The story of a moderate drinker who, for reasons physical and mental, decided to "beat the 'old game' with water" is worthy of a careful reading; especially so are the last few paragraphs which we quote:

"One of the reasons I quit was because I noticed I was going to funerals oftener than usual—funerals of friends who had been living the same sort of lives for theirs as I had been living for mine. They began dropping off with Bright's disease and other affections superinduced by alcohol; and I took stock of that feature of it rather earnestly. The funerals have not stopped. They have been more frequent in the past three years than in the three years preceding—all good fellows, happy, convivial souls; but now dead. Some of them thought that I was foolish to quit too!

"And there are a few cases of hardening arteries I know about, and a considerable amount of gout and rheumatism, and some other ills, among the gay boys who japed at me for quitting. Gruesome, is it not? And God forbid that I should cast up! But if you quit it in time there will be no production of albumin and sugar, no high blood pressure, no swollen big toes and stiffened joints.

"If health is a desideratum, one way to attain a lot of it is to cut out the booze. The old game makes for fun, but it takes toll—and never fails!"

## THE DELUSIONS OF DRINKERS

### Warning to Moderate Indulgers in Beer

"It is a curious fact not recognized that the constant drinker suffers from delusions concerning himself. Where he is an active brain worker it is absolutely certain that he cannot continue the use of spirits any great length of time without marked impairment, and yet he never realizes this, but is constantly deceiving himself with the faith that he is able to do as much as ever and with the same skill and vigor." Thus writes Dr. T. D. Crothers, superintendent of the Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, Conn., in his book, "Inebriety," an exhaustive work devoted to various phases of the use of intoxicants. He makes the statement that the muscular worker is deluded concerning his physical condition and his ability to turn off work even as is the brain worker, but "actual measurements of his output prove the delusion that he is laboring under. The evidence of the impairment of the moderate drinker is accessible and can be studied in every community."

An interesting fact cited by Dr. Crothers in his book is to the effect that moderate drinking is attended by more serious results in this country than is moderate drinking in Europe, but to prove that the use of intoxicants in this or any section of the world or by any people is never anything but disastrous, he says:

"Thus in Munich, the home of the supposed finest quality of beer, heart and kidney diseases prevail to an alarming extent, and circulatory diseases constitute one of the largest factors in mortality, and these, more and more, are traced t the toxaemias due to alcohol."

There are many people who believe that the moderate use of intoxicants, especially beer, is free from injurious effects, and has a tendency to increased strength and longevity. Dr. Crothers' testimony does not bear out this claim. He says:

"In practical every-day life where exact, uniform work is required the moderate drinker becomes more and more incapable. Men working on the railroad or in a position where exactness of work as to time and accuracy are required are very soon discharged as incompetent.

"This inability is due to faulty sense perceptions and feeble reasoning powers, with uncertain memory and inability to act rapidly and with clear judgment. Employers of coarse muscular-labor workmen recognize that the daily output of work is greatly diminished in persons who use spirits constantly.

"Thus, groups of Italians who use spirits daily are uncertain, and their muscular output is unreliable, particularly in emergencies. Injuries of any kind are also more serious, with a slower convalescence than in others who are abstainers."

## POLAR EXPEDITION WILL EXCLUDE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The equipment of Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackelton, who is about to start on another expedition to the polar regions in search of the northwest passage, according to a statement in the *Topeka* (Kan.) *Capital*, will contain no alcohol except that needed for light and heat. The exploring party will drink tea and cocoa.

# AUNT BETSY'S CURSE

SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Alhambra, Calif.

Aunt Betsy was called "the salt of the earth," the most "motherly body in the world," but she hated laziness and dishonesty and drunkenness with a perfect hatred. Nevertheless no poor creature ever went away from her door unfed or uncomforted.

She helped to earn the farm, which had a roaring creek on one side, a river in front, and hills a mile away to the rear. In those early days she planted and hoed, washed and churned, patched and darned, and when the patent for the land came written on parchment and signed by the President of the United States, she almost died of joy. One boy blessed the home. He was the "apple of her eye." Henceforth she lived and slaved for him.

"Jacob," she used to say to her husband, when Ben was a lad, "don't ever let that boy git to settin' 'round with his toes in the ashes or a-runnin' with folks that drink. I never knew one to 'mount to anythin' that did."

The Ramseys lived across the creek. The Moores and the Ramseys had come to the new country together. They had struggled alike in the early days, and the two families were as brother and sister. In time a rope pull-ferry spanned the river from the Ramsey farm and thus two great states were connected. Mr. Ramsey opened a store and it became a little center of trade. It also became a place for those who tarried to warm and chat and spin yarns; and a convenient place for horse thieves and counterfeiters—there were plenty of them in those days who wanted to escape into the other state—hard drinkers most of them, and liquor was sold the same as calico.

Brown-eyed Caroline Ramsey was just the girl her son, Benjamin Moore, ought to marry, according to Aunt Betsy's ideas. When they were children she calculated how much linsey-woolsey and linen and rag carpet it would take for them and began to hoard it up. And more than once when the big tow-boat, "Condor," whistled hoarsely and rounded the bend in the river with its barges of coal lying on the water like black wings, she said to her husband with an air of pride,

"Some day Ben kin own a tow-boat and be a capt'in"—and then she wondered if he and Caroline would build their house "on the river or back."

When the young folks had apple parings at the Moores and threw skins over their heads in long ringlets and named the seeds, Aunt Betsy looked longingly at Caroline (as did Ben), and nodding her head she would say, "Ain't she a dear!" Ben and Caroline always sat side by side of course.

One evening when Ben was still in his teens, Aunt Betsy slowed up her big wheel with a long drawn out buzz with a pretty b-u-r-r at the end of it, and holding the thread between the thumb and finger of one hand and the rim of the wheel with the other, she said, "Now, Jacob Moore, unless you knuckle down to it more'n you hev lately this farm's a-goin' to run behind hand; and another thing, now that there's so much spinnin' and weavin' to do, Ben must take my place mostly on the farm. He's a-plenty old enough to make a full hand and would be much better off there than a-loafin' in Ramsey's store." She added significantly, "It does seem to me that them folks over there air a-burnin' a whole lot of good time."

Jacob nodded, but said not a word. The fact of the matter was, he had taken to loafing there himself and to drinking more than a daily dram and Aunt Betsy had things to rasp her. As for her, she never lost a moment. Either the loom of the big spinning wheel was going or the reel creaked off the threads or the winding blades furnished the yarn which she deftly wound into well-proportioned balls.

Ben loved his mother passionately with a boyish love, but it was easy to follow a father who went merrily along!

At first father and son were cajoled into drinking and gaming at the store with the wild fellows who seemed like birds of paradise to them. *Later, they loved* it. Year by year the farm was neglected and all Aunt Betsy's admonitions and entreaties went for naught. There was something alluring, dazzling, at the corner store, but Aunt Betsy could not altogether divine what it was. Little did she dream that her husband was risking all he had at the gaming table and being bullied into things which were new and strange to him, which he did not understand, and from which he shrank in his sober and better moments.

"Jacob, what hev you been a-doin' over there all this time?" she asked almost daily and nightly.

"O nothin' much. I had to go to 'tend to somethin' and one of them men's a-tellin' the most interestin' stories you ever heard of. I'll stay home when he gits done."

"Where's Ben. Why ain't he a-hoein' potaters?"

"O Ben'll git at 'em purty soon. Let'm alone, mother. You can't nag a boy too much. He has to sow some wild oats if he's ever a-goin' to make a man."

"Well now, Jacob, jest tell me one thing, what's the matter with the Ramseys? They don't come here any more and ain't friendly like they used to be. Mebbe they think you're there enough for both families! Caroline used to run in here 'most every day and now she's a-gettin' awful shy of me. Mr. Ramsey used to be brotherly, but he ain't that way no more. My! but he's uppish and kinder highty-tighty, and it looks to me all put on to hide somethin' from me. He don't look me in the eye no more."

"O I dunno, I guess there ain't nothin' the matter with them; they're jest busy."

"Busy!" Aunt Betsy snorted.

"I guess you'll find out all right some of these days," muttered Jacob as he made an excuse to get away.

Through the long winter evenings Aunt Betsy banged her loom alone, and in it she was weaving a web of wrath—she who "wouldn't harm a fly," and who was called to hold the newly born and to sit all night by the dead.

Time went on and the Ramseys waxed and the Moores waned. A day came when the Moore farm was transferred to the Ramseys. Folks said it had gone down old man Moore's throat. Bad as things were, Aunt Betsy had not suspected trickery on the part of Mr. Ramsey, and when the blow fell she was dazed at first. Then she went out into the fields. She spread herself upon the ground she loved. She covered it with groans unutterable. Then suddenly she rose upon her knees and prayed, "O God, curse the Ramseys with poverty—curse them with blindness—curse them with fire—curse them with unnatural deaths." No one in all that region ever forgot Aunt Betsy's curse. It made the cold chills run up and down the spines of the children when they thought of it.

In time Jacob, the once good, kind husband, tobogganed to the bottom of his hill and Aunt Betsy was left alone with her enfeebled but repentant son; but the flames of her wrath did not abate, though she was always tender with her boy.

Years passed and reverses came to the Ramsey family. Mr. Ramsey became mixed up with counterfeiters and hanged himself, his wife died of grief and shame, the only son became stone blind, Caroline married a dashing young rowdy in her effort to save her father from disgrace, and finally the lightning swept store and home from off the face of the earth.

Aunt Betsy gloated. She fattened on the spoil. She read her Bible but only where it thundered. She loved "the lake that burneth," the "outer darkness," the "gnashing of teeth." One thought came to be ever present with her, "I burned; I destroyed; I blew the wrath out of my nostrils; I saw it black and streaked with red as it settled 'round the Ramsey home. My wrath consumed them as stubble." Over and over again she mumbled the words while reason tottered.

No longer was Aunt Betsy sent for to comfort the bereaved or to sit by the dead. People began to pass by on the other side.

Poor Ben, the temptation removed, began life over again, but he began it worse than empty-handed. He sought to comfort his mother, but it was cold comfort save that a thoughtful care became his part.

One black night, two years after the last Ramsey catastrophe, the heat lightning was succeeded by vivid flashes and the rain drenched the earth. A crack of thunder, ear-splitting and terrifying, brought Aunt Betsy to the window overlooking the creek. "F'r the land sake, Ben," she called, "there's a woman a-runnin' 'round over at the Ramsey place. Take my wool shawl and git her in. There's a cold wind a-sweepin' up the river now and she'll be peeled if you don't hurry.

"You poor dear! I thought you and Ben'd never git across that creek bridge. Come right in here and strip off them wet clothes and jump into bed between my wool blankets. Never mind, honey, about tellin' me anythin', jest git warm and stop your teeth from chatterin'. I'll have a hot lead for your feet and some hot milk jest as quick as it kin be het." "Ben," she called to the kitchen, "swing that kittle over the fire and put a lead on the coals quick, and then you kin go to bed." Ben's knees shook. He knew—but uttered not a word.

"There now, you pore dear," crooned Aunt Betsy, "drink this cup of hot milk and go right to sleep. I'll tend to your things and you'll be all right in the mornin'," and with a few little pats Aunt Betsy went away.

Two hours later she was disturbed by groans.

"Fer the land sake, child! What air you a-settin' up in bed fer? Lay right down and kiver up."

"I can't. I'm in awful misery, and I want you to know who I am. I'm Caroline Ramsey-Powell. I'm all alone in the world now and I came here to tell you—"

"Mercy! and I didn't know you!" interrupted Aunt Betsy. "You've come back here to torment me, hev you? Well, you kin go on tomorrow," and she seized Caroline by the shoulders with both hands and shook her, and as she shook she poured out torrents of invectives.

Just before morning there was hurrying and scurrying in Aunt Betsy's house. The angel of life and death was near. Aunt Betsy traveled swiftly from kitchen to bed and from bed to kitchen, but as she traveled something like a gnawing pain seemed to be eating into her heart.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# TEACHER'S VALENTINE

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

The floor had been carefully swept and the childish triumphs and failures of the day wiped from the board, leaving the air of the little schoolroom full of chalk and dust. Teacher arranged the books on her desk with precise neatness and resting her cheek in the palm of one dusty hand gazed pensively past the snowy woods and hills to the plain beyond. The little clock on the desk ticked loudly.

Suddenly a smothered cough brought the youthful schoolma'am to herself and to a consciousness of her surroundings. In front of her sat a small boy with sullenly bowed head. The naughtiest and most mischievous boy in school was undergoing his daily punishment. This time it was for rank disobedience. While all the other children were happily fashioning their cardboard and pictures into valentines for tomorrow's box, the naughty boy had sat idle, declaring the work silly and fit only for girls. Were it not for this one pupil, how interesting and successful all the teacher's work would be! The skinned nose, the freckled face, the red hair haunted her by night and worried her by day. Just now, however, in the silence of the waning afternoon, her enemy looked extremely small and harmless. She almost felt a longing to run her fingers through the bright pompadour and see what sort of an expression the blue eyes would have when they looked up into hers. She was actually hungry for the boy's friendship. Slowly she left the platform and going to his desk sat down in front of him.

"Tom," she began, and her voice sounded strange to herself and her words came awkwardly, "I'm tired of this, aren't you? Tired of being your cross teacher and tired of your being my naughty pupil. Let's play it's all different. Let's play, for once, that I am no teacher at all and that you are—my little brother. I've always wanted one—since—my own brother died. If you were really my brother——"

Teacher paused and the lad, without raising his eyes, bluntly came to the rescue. "What'd you do?" he asked.

Then teacher broke into a funny little laugh. "I'd ask you to take me to the pond over there and teach me how to skate. I'm sick and tired of work. I want some fun! *If* you were my little brother, would you go?"

"Sure!" The blue eyes were raised suddenly.

"Then let's go!" Teacher's girlish face shone with a sense of freedom. She was not so *very* old. The realization of the fact was just what had kept her so unnaturally dignified. "But what shall I do for skates?" she asked as she donned her wraps.

The boy glanced from his own to his companion's diminutive foot. He had never noticed it was so small. "There's my little old ones I swapped. They're kind of girl skates anyway. Guess they'll do."

Over the frozen banks the pair hastened with glowing cheeks. At the shore the boy threw down his coat for teacher to sit on while he adjusted the skates, pulling the straps tight. Then without helping her to her feet he took a turn down the pond and back, cutting a figure eight and backing off again with the dexterity and fearlessness of any small boy used to ice. Out of the corner of his eye, however, he was watching the maneuvers of the red sweater and cap. With arms flung wide to maintain its balance the figure rose unsteadily and half walked, half slid away from shore.

"Bravo!" exulted the small boy. "She ain't no fraidy cat." On his next trip around the pond he skated up quite near and volunteered some instructions.

"That's right. Slide one foot out so, and then the other. You're learning."

On his third trip around he even offered her his hand but, alas, for his good intentions, he slipped and both fell flat on the ice. Teacher only laughed and clung to his shoulder as she steadied herself to rise. Then off they started again. It was remarkable how fast the beginner improved. Not till the approaching darkness and the sound of a supper bell warned the skaters of the lateness of the hour did teacher pause in her endeavors to manage the "kind of girl's skates" with ease and naturalness. Then homeward the two sped through the frosty air.

"I've been having such fun learning to skate," was teacher's only apology as she entered the dining-room a few minutes after the family had sat down to the table. "The best skater in school was my instructor."

"Well, I'm glad if someone has taken an interest in the boy at last," remarked the kindly man at the head of the table. "I guess nobody has cared much about him since his mother died. "Haven't seen the father sober all winter. They took him over to the 'Cure' today."

Teacher suppressed an exclamation. She was too much overcome with a sense of condemnation to say, as she thought, "I never knew it was like that where he lives." Aloud she said, "We certainly must do what we can to make up for what he has lost. He is worth it."

There were valentines in the box next day that even teacher had not before seen—beautiful ones most carefully made. But the loveliest of all—one that had a piece to pull out half disclosing in the center a red heart—was for teacher, and in small print in one corner were the words, "From your brother."

"I'm a White Ribbon Recruit and a Young Campaigner for Prohibition"

## SWING OUT A LIGHT

ANNA A. GORDON

*We are sailing out to sea;*
*Sea of life so fair;*
*Every little human boat*
*Must be sailed with care,*
*Swing out a light,*
*Father, brother dear;*
*Don't forget the little boats*
*Sailing very near.*

*Past the dangerous rocks of sin*
*If we safely steer,*
*You must keep the temperance light*
*Shining bright and clear:*
*Swing out a light,*
*Father, brother dear;*
*Don't forget the little boats*
*Sailing very near.*

*Like a star of radiant light*
*Prohibition gleams,*
*We can guide our little boats,*
*By its radiant beams,*
*Swing out a light,*
*Father, brother dear,*
*Don't forget the little boats*
*Sailing very near.*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**Evanston, Illinois, February 19, 1914**

## PROHIBITION RALLY DAY NUMBER

Because of delay in the arrival of some of the articles to be used in the Prohibition Rally Day number, it was deemed best to defer its publication until February 26. This number will contain a most interesting review of the work of the states engaged in campaigns.

## CONDEMNS BEER DRINKING

Many are asking for special literature on beer and beer drinking. To all such and to everyone we recommend THE UNION SIGNAL of February 12, with its splendid article entitled, "Army Surgeon Condemns Beer Drinking," written by Colonel Maus, Department Surgeon, Eastern Department, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Col. Maus speaks with authority. Single copies of this issue, two cents; one hundred copies, $1.75.

Is your town being educated by anti-alcohol posters? If not, why not? Did you notice that Mr. Donnelly, head of the great bill posting concern, had offered to post, free of charge, 500 anti-alcohol posters in Boston? Haven't you an equally public spirited man in your city?

Governor Johnson of California is reported to have said in a recent address that more good has been done for humanity in the two sessions of the legislature since suffrage was granted to women than in all former legislatures.

Somebody has said that the liquor question will continue to be the livest issue in the world until it is the deadest thing on earth

## THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH

The recent decision of the Oregon supreme court upholding all the contentions of the drys regarding the local option elections in the cities of Salem, Oregon City, Stayton, Springfield, Hillsboro and Gresham, places these cities in the dry column in accordance with the will of the people. Many points were involved, one of the most important being the contention of the liquor men that the petitions calling for local option elections were not valid, as they bore names of persons registered under the 1913 law, which was later declared unconstitutional. On this point the court held that "the registration taken hereunder actually disclosed that those registered were legal voters when certified by the clerk, and the election and vote taken thereat should not be held void and a community disfranchised by reason of a defect in the law that would not affect the right of the petitioners to sign the petition."

The following quotation from the decision delivered by Justice Eakin may be of especial interest to some of our readers: "In other words, the 1913 registration law operated as a trap that would defeat a local option election, and as a fraud upon the electors of Oregon, namely, that those registered under the 1913 law could not petition because it was void, and those registered under the 1899 law could not petition because as the law then stood, it had been repealed. But the rights of the people cannot be so trifled with."

It is one of the significant signs of the times that the people are more and more "coming into their own," and that in spite of the once powerful influence of the liquor politician and his henchmen it is being recognized by supreme courts as elsewhere that the rights of the people are not to be trifled with. The rule of rum is fast coming to an end. The Oregon decision is certainly discouraging to the liquor element.

## THE FIRST RECOGNITION

If the good citizens of a community were as quick with their approval of the championship of civic righteousness by the "knights of the quill" as they are with their disapproval when support is given to the wrong side of the question, it might encourage editors to take the right attitude. Recently Mrs. John A. Lusk, president of the W. C. T. U. of Guntersville, Ala., sent to the editor of a local paper a beautiful basket of fruit with the following note: "We desire to show our appreciation of *The Democrat* and to express our deep gratitude to its editor for his assistance in making Alabama white, by keeping his paper white." The editor in acknowledging this courtesy of the W. C. T. U. says: "*The Democrat*, after thirty-three years' service in behalf of every moral issue that has arisen in that time, finds itself indebted to Mrs. Lusk, president of the W. C. T. U., for the first recognition of its efforts in the cause of better government." Are there papers in your community, sister white ribboner, who merit and might be helped by some token of appreciation?

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S BOARD OF TRADE FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The Allied Board of Trade of Allegheny county, Penn., an association representing many civic organizations, after a hot debate, by a vote of 23 to 19, passed a resolution in favor of the Hobson amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution will go to each of the constituent organizations for confirmation. The Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, one of the allied associations, took favorable action on the resolution for National Prohibition before the vote was taken by the county organization. The resolution in full, as adopted by the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL of February 5.

## THE "BLUES OF THE TRADE"

The present attitude of the public toward "the trade" is not conducive to its peace of mind. An attempt of an Ohio correspondent of *Mida's Criterion*, in its last issue, to diagnose its tendency to melancholia, will be of interest to all workers for prohibition:

"To date 1914 has been dull. But more interesting and also, probably, more important is the fact that almost without exception those in the trade are talking 'blue' and feeling 'blue.' It is admitted by all that 1913 was a good year, in a number of cases much better than was anticipated. It is also admitted that at the worst there is no immediate danger of anything in the line of national prohibition and that the prohibition and local option territory will not be materially, if at all, enlarged during the coming twelve months. But still there appears to be a decided and positive feeling of discouragement and uneasiness regarding the future. It may be, of course, simply a wave of dyspepsia sweeping over this market but whatever the cause the feeling is pronounced."

## VIRGINIA'S ENABLING ACT AS AMENDED PASSES LEGISLATURE

As noted in last week's paper, the Enabling Act was passed by the senate but with several amendments that were undesirable. It was therefore sent back to the house and was accepted by the conference committee to which it was referred. When the report of this committee was submitted to the senate for acceptance, the vote upon it was a tie, but the lieutenant-governor cast the deciding vote for the measure, as he had pledged himself to do.

The equal suffrage league of Baltimore, Md., is planning an active and systematic campaign by precinct and wards in favor of statewide and nationwide prohibition.

The lower house of the Kentucky legislature has passed a bill, by a vote of 82 to 1, accepting and making effective the Webb law.

As we go to press the sad news reaches us of the home-going of Mrs. M. E. Hiser, mother of Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama W. C. T. U.

# RESOLUTION

**SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:**

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced In the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.**

**Adopted by ..... representing .....people,**
**.....191 .....**
**(Signature of president or chairman)**
**City..... State.....**

**(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)**

# NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RALLY TO BE HELD AT KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 29

The first of a series of sectional meetings in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition will be held on the afternoon and evening of March 29, at Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, National organizer, will be among the speakers. Presidents of states in the vicinity of Missouri are expected to participate in the program. Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president of Kansas City District, are in charge of the arrangements. Similar meetings will be held in other sections of the country.

# TEMPERANCE TABLE TALK

Officials of the Harbison Walker Refractories Company in a meeting at Mt. Union, Pa., where it owns and controls the largest silica brick plant in the world, after a discussion concerning the effect of alcohol upon the efficiency of its employes, gave out the following notice: "Hereafter, any employe who brings beer, whisky, or any other intoxicating liquor into any house or upon the property of the company will be discharged."

*The Gazette Times* of Pittsburgh, owned by United States Senator Oliver, and which recently announced that it would hereafter exclude all liquor advertisements, urges the Republican party of Pennsylvania to take a stand in favor of submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

College dry zones are being demanded by the University of Michigan and other institutions of higher learning in the state. If this desired result can be brought to pass it will mean that the liquor traffic will be outlawed in four or five of the larger cities of Michigan.

Kansas' chief executive never loses an opportunity to assert his faith in the coming of national prohibition. He recently prophesied at a church meeting in Kansas City, Mo., "The time will come when we not only are going to have city, county, state and nationwide prohibition, but worldwide prohibition."

"John Barleycorn has lost caste with his political friends of other days," wails the *Sacramento* (Calif.) *News*, as it tells of a recent banquet of Democrats held in a San Francisco hotel, where the only beverages served were grape juice and water. Statewide prohibition for California cannot be far away if such a thing can happen.

To insure a dry college town 110 students of the De Pauw University returned to Greencastle, Ind., in the middle of the Christmas vacation, in order to vote in the local option election. The polls registered a majority vote of 257 against the saloons.

It is reported by the Grand Forks (N. D.) *Herald* that James J. Hill has decided to move the division headquarters of the Great Northern Railway from Garretson, S. D., to Jasper, Minn., unless the former town votes out its saloons. Trouble resulting from employes drinking seems to be the basis of the contemplated change.

## PROHIBITION A NATIONAL ISSUE

Asserting that the spread of prohibition sentiment in the United States during the last year has made a deep impression on leaders in Congress, a staff correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* remarks that the events of the past twelve months, "when viewed in the light of the ambitious program the temperance advocates have set themselves in the immediate future, are causing a lot of serious thinking and some anxiety on the part of members of Congress."

### Fears W. C. T. U. Delegations

"It has long been a matter of comment in Washington," says the special correspondent, "that the only way in which temperance legislation can be prevented in Congress is by holding the bills in committee and keeping them from the floor of the House or Senate. When the average Congressman is face to face with the liquor question, and a delegation of W. C. T. U.'s, although he may drink like a fish himself, he will promptly record his vote in favor of the 'drys.'"

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## LET US GO FORWARD!

Lillian M. N. Stevens

*In contemplating the great campaign upon which we have entered, let us never lose sight of the fact that God is at the forefront of every holy conflict, leading the hosts of right against the citadels of wrong. The call comes to us today with renewed emphasis that we go forward.*

## HER "POLE STAR" IN THE ASCENDENCY

Eva Kilbreth Foster

Well and wisely it has been said: "Man needs to see the stars every night that the sky is clear; turning down his own small lamp, he should step out into the night to see the pole star where it burns or 'the Pleiades through the mellow shade.'" At the head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union forces of America stands a general who long ago began a study of skies political; who long ago sighted a star (the star of prohibition) which has been made the guiding star, the "pole star," of white ribbon activities—a general who, unafraid of the political mists rising on every side from time to time, "steps out into the night" again and again and again, with an ever-growing faith; and the blacker the night, overhead, the brighter shines the "pole star" of this God-fearing general of the white ribbon army.

And when Maine's political sky in 1911 suddenly assumed a lowering, ugly look; when gathering clouds bespoke a gathering storm; even in 1911, when "doubting Thomases" on many sides were predicting the eclipse of Maine's prohibition star, then again the general of the white ribbon forces "stepped out into the night," looked about her with an unflinching courage and an unwavering faith, and through the lifting mists—the breaking clouds—she found her "pole star," her star of Prohibition, shining with an unabated lustre.

Like a great army cloak this beautiful and unfaltering faith wraps itself about our general; like a great army cloak it wrapped itself about her when she "stepped out into the night," with Maine's political storm of 1911 beating upon her with a cruel fury, and was unafraid of the pelting rain—her "pole star" shone in the sky overhead!

Before Maine's political storm of 1911 had spent its fury, a rainbow was making ready for Maine's political sky—even the eyes of America's "Doubting Thomases" saw the mandates of a proclamation for *National Constitutional Prohibition* written in God's over-arching blue.

## BIBLE SPELLING CONTEST

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent Evangelistic department,, has decided to withdraw the Bible spelling contest mentioned in her official communication of January 29.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day.*
*(Birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens).*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow).*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

### HOW TO DO THE WORK

*Department motto: "Go ye into all the world"*

DR. L. C. PURINGTON

The question comes sometimes, "Please give me your idea of how best to observe Temperance Sunday?" Another question and of rather frequent iterance is, "How shall I demonstrate this department at state and other conventions?" It is easy to answer both these questions and similar ones with the special literature we have on hand in the line of co-operation and illustration.

First. It would be difficult to prepare and present more vivid illustrations than the "Relation of Temperance to Missions" charts, one-quarter size of the original exhibit, "The World in Boston;" these are reproduced with key and explanations. Take Africa, for example, 1, 2, and 3, showing the portions under prohibitory law and the black strip along the west coast, "one long bar-room"; the Hamburg liner that takes the missionaries and the rum, and number 3, after the rum has reached its destination—vivid reproductions from realistic paintings.

For another meeting take China, charts 5 and 6, the originals by Chinese artists, furnished by Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich—see key and charts for a wealth of matter invaluable. India, Bulgaria and the North American Indians depict a story of need; also of achievements in the temperance gospel.

Second. "The Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands"—an exercise written by Ella Gilbert Ives and given at "The World in Boston." The legion enters to a marching song. Group of boys and girls in costume advances to the center of platform.

Solo—"All round the world wherever children dwell."

Chorus—Legion and audience.

Recitations: Leader of the Loyal Temperance Legion, Chinese girl, Chinese boy, Hindu girl, African boy, Japanese girl, Japanese boy, Burmese girl, North American Indian boy, Macedonian girl, who recites:

"I'm the little captive maid
Born in Macedonia wild;
Blenche Tsilka, I am known,
Namesake of dear Ellen Stone."

and boy from the frontier.

(These recitations are interspersed with music, repetition of pledge, prohibition cheer, salute.)

Song—"Make the Map All White."

"At a county convention I used three selections from 'The Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands' exercise and captured the audience," writes the California state superintendent.

Third—Another request that comes is for something new. Our literature and vivid illustrations like the above with original adaptations and variations are always "new" to some one. "There is nothing new under the sun," except as life and conduct draw from the Book of Books, old and forever new, the inspiration and help for human needs.

Besides the charts, "Relation of Temperance to Missions," (Series 8), $1.00; "The Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands," 3 cents each, per dozen, 25 cents, the latest, newest, is the Ella Gilbert Ives leaflet (memorial sketch, report and plan of work, suggestive resolution for missionary societies, literature list), 5 cents for one; $1.00 for 50. There are also these leaflets:

"The Great Foe of Modern Missions," an epitome of the testimony of experts. "A Department Quiz," 2 cents each; 75 cents for 100, answers as to aims and achievements. "Definite Easy Things to Do," 30 cents for 100; "Temperance and Missions;" "The Relation of Temperance to Missions;" "Worldwide Co-operation;" "The Far View International Lights and Shades," 2 cents each; per 100, 75 cents. These leaflets are not out of date, are in demand and have special values in the work for study, distribution, etc., as experience demonstrates. Address Dr. L. C. Purington, 23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass., or the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., for the literature as outlined in this communication.

Note—Additional charts, "The Map and the Flag," and "The Immigration Problem Illustrated," are contemplated, to include with what we have—special material for Home Missionary Societies.

Note Second—A pennant with the name of the department and motto, viz: "Co-operation Temperance and Missions Go ye into all the World," is a useful adjunct.

The literature of the department answers questions. The National superintendent is yours to command.

*23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.*

## WORK FOR THE PROMOTION OF PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART

MRS. HARRIET S. PRITCHARD

The department of Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art can greatly accelerate the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920 by faithfully executing the plans prepared to cleanse all literature and art of the impure, especially of whatever advertises the use of alcohol or narcotics or makes familiar to the public sense the immoral or obscene, and to substitute and create that which is pure.

Almost every business today depends largely for success upon the quality and quantity of the advertising which it does, and no business looks more to this means for its support than does the liquor traffic. Sometimes its ways are both dark and unseen, for it hides its object under the guise of something that is attractive, customary or comforting. Included in its attractions are suggestions of gross immorality, which, while seeming to be criticised, are yet condoned as errors of judgment. The popular magazine, the modern novel, moving pictures, and the stories and pictures published in papers, are all used for this deadly seed sowing. Even their heroes and heroines are made to appear to be, as a matter of course, the innocent victims of immorality and users of alcoholic drinks, cigars and cigarets, that the practice of such sinful indulgences may become familiar to the public as necessary evils and condoned as common practices, and therefore to be borne with. These are set forth as the customary and excusable vices of the leaders of society, or of athletics, rich or poor, who are otherwise everything that is attractive and admirable. Immorality is presented as the mere outburst of passionate love, whose worse results may later be lived down and forgotten in time or eternity.

All this wrong outlook on life is daily presented to the minds of the present generation during the formative period, and brooded over in the seclusion of their own homes and must bring dire results. The saloon fosters immorality and feeds upon it. In fact, it cannot exist without it. It is a creature of base sensuality.

The purpose of every member of the W. C. T. U. and its branches should be to refuse to patronize or subscribe to these vendors of degenerating matter, to carefully inspect our libraries and publications, and to enter a verbal or written protest wherever any of this class of advertising is found.

The construction of that which is good can be carried forward in every possible way, while we prohibit or destroy that which is evil. Wherever an opportunity presents itself, words of commendation from us will encourage those who are trying to make conditions better. Authors, publishers, editors, librarians, readers and artists should receive and therefore appreciate their meed of praise

(Continued on Page Twelve)

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $ $ $ $

**"The results of the many experiments by states and subdivisions of states covering long periods of time furnish abundant evidence of the social, economic, political and moral benefits of a prohibition policy."**

### Mayor Commends Dry Régime

Hon. W. A. Hunt, mayor of Northfield, Minn., in discussing prosperity and the tax rate in his city during the four years it has been dry, as reported in the *Rochester (Minn.) Record*, says:

"Under the 'no-license' policy, continued for four successive years, Northfield has demonstrated the business success of this policy. There has been a normal and continuous advance in prosperity along all lines of business.

"During the last four years Northfield's tax rate has not increased in proportion to the increased cost of labor and material used in doing the city's work. All the ordinary expenses of the city have been provided for, new streets have been opened, sidewalks laid, sewers and water mains extended as the growth of the city has required. Besides this, what might well be called luxuries for a small city of 3,500, a few improvements like paving a part of the business streets and curb lighting have been indulged in and all this with no burdensome increase in taxes. During this period, gas was also installed and piped to a large number of our homes. Values in real estate and residence property have steadily advanced.

"A score or more of new modern houses are being built each year and there is scarcely a vacant house or business place in the city. This was not the case when we had licensed saloons. Our reputation as a no-license city is attracting a most desirable class of people who are establishing homes here. Northfield has a minimum of lawlessness and there is a large measure of tranquillity and good feeling. Our citizens, with few exceptions, are gratified with our record as a no-license city."

### How Brewers' Fortunes Are Made

Hon. Frank S. Regan, in an address, "The Fool Tax Payers," delivered in Ottawa, Ill., recently made the statement that according to information furnished him by a chemist in a Milwaukee brewery, the actual cost of making a barrel of beer which retails for about $28.00 is but 72 cents, and that the cost of producing a gallon of whisky which retails for $4, is but 25 cents.

### Cheap Goods in Wet Town

They have been having a campaign to outlaw the saloons down in Trenton, Mo., and have won by a big majority. The other day a traveling salesman for one of the biggest woolen, knit goods houses in the United States, whose firm carries only high class and high-priced stuff, told some of the citizens how the situation looked through the eyes of a commercial traveler. "I have traveled throughout the United States in wet territory and in dry territory," he remarked, "and on account of my business I am a close observer of business conditions. I find that dry towns and states have more ready money in the pockets of men with which to buy. When I go into a store in a wet town and show, for instance, my line of sweaters, the merchants ask me what is the cheapest thing I have. In a dry town they want the better class of stuff because the people have the money with which to buy. It is not spent in saloons."

### Prosperity Follows Prohibition

Everywhere that saloons have been voted out almost immediately a wave of prosperity strikes the community. Merchants report more sales, banks more deposits, real estate men more building and rents easier of collection. Business men of Waterloo, Ia., tell of increased prosperity under dry regime. Seventy-six twenty-foot buildings for business purposes were erected during 1913, and many larger improvements started. Bank clearings show a gain of $1,000,000 since the city went dry. Rev. G. W. Flagge of Jacksonville, Ill., makes the statement that requests for charity are fifty per cent less since the saloons were outlawed from his city, and that total arrests have fallen off sixty-five percent. Postoffice receipts show an increase of nearly fifty percent and bank clearings sixteen per cent.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# "BACK WITH THE SALOON"

## A LIFE SAVING CRUSADE

LUCIA FAXON ADDITON, Associate National W. C. T. U. Labor Department

"Safety first" is the cry of the hour—the humanitarian cry—and a great national campaign for the saving of life is on. And it is well. As another pen has put it, "It is the theme of blood and iron." Well may Gordon Thayer in his recent appeal in *Everybody's Magazine* (February edition) for the passage of the Bremner bill H. R. 8948, asking for a national bureau of safety, remind us that "it deals with a Government that out of its industrial army of 34,000,000 souls, permits a yearly toll of over 36,000 deaths, nearly 2,000,000 accidents, of which 500,000 are serious and 3,000,000 cases of illness due to controllable unsanitary causes." Well may the writer compare the conservation of national material resources, with the conservation of human life. Plainly he shows that human labor capitalized is worth vastly more than all other capital and "that our national efficiency, in its last analysis, must rest with the well-being, physical, mental, and moral of our workers. * * * "Yet every sixteen minutes, with pitiless iteration somewhere in our country a worker is killed at his task. Before you finish reading these pages, from eighteen to twenty-four will have been disabled or maimed." Co-workers in uplifting and conserving human life, what is our plain duty?

Another phase of this righteous campaign is of special interest to all temperance workers: In connection with this national movement to prevent industrial accidents, etc., we find a crusade, "Back with the saloon." The entire movement is attracting as much, if not more interest among social welfare workers than any other issue, and it is with keen interest that the social worker who sees the saloon as the *prime factor* in the evil conditions of the times, reads of "Back with the saloon" as a "safety first" measure.

This crusade was resolved upon, it seems, at a session of the Foundrymen's Association conference held last October. It is truly significant—a straw telling the way of the wind. A committee was appointed which when completed will represent every state. It will enlist the co-operation of the governors, state legislatures and license commissioners.

Thomas D. West, manager of the Steel Foundry Company of Cleveland, chairman of this committee, in a recent article in *The Survey* (December 20) gives conclusive arguments why the slogan, "Back to the saloon," is "*a safety first measure.*" He states that the very fact that saloons cluster round industrial plants, especially near the entrances and exits, demonstrates that the patronage of the factory hands is greatly prized. Tipplers among these men are bound to be less cautious than others even though employed in dangerous trades, he declares, adding that saloons near establishments having machinery are prime contributing factors to the accidents occurring and that this fact alone should interest every manufacturer, society, state and municipal authority now taking active part in our nation's crusade of "safety first."

Think of the inconsistency of compensation laws making employers liable to the payment of heavy indemnity while at the same time our laws license saloons to be located next door to factories to sell employes drink that weakens their limbs and befuddles their brains thus, without doubt, making them more liable to accidents that all the safety appliances in the world could not prevent. Mr. West declares that this inconsistent outwitting of justice, common sense and humanity, supported by laws, is responsible for many of the 2,000,000 accidents and 36,000 deaths that occur annually in the United States. Again he says: "When saloons are in near proximity to industries so that men can get to them and back again within five to fifteen minutes they can slip out occasionally without being missed." He further declares that there is only one sure safeguard against accident, that is, for our laws to permit no saloon to be located so near a factory that men can reach it unnoticed by gatemen or watchmen, by breaking through or aeroplaning fences.

In regard to the question of the "saloon lunch," Mr. West cannot see why beer drinking should be anchored to hot soup needs. Meals in an industrial neighborhood can certainly be supplied in a much more respectable and beneficial way than to anchor saloons to our industries.

What does "Back with the saloon" mean? It means that in every community where license of intoxicating drinks is permitted, there shall be laws prohibiting any saloon within at least one thousand feet of any industrial plant; it means a prohibitive zone around these factories.

The Labor department of the W. C. T. U. appeals to every license community for hearty coöperation in this movement for life saving. While we must in no way slacken our efforts for statewide, nationwide prohibition of the awful liquor traffic, we appeal to our white ribboners and prohibition friends everywhere to aid this "Back with the saloon" crusade. May not this very movement open the eyes of the public to the necessity of moving the saloons so far back that they will be shoved off the face of the earth.

Let us see to it that every industrial neighborhood has noon lunch places, coffee houses, etc., free from all contaminating influences. In place of beer let there be nutritious hot soup. Aid in freeing our industrial plants from this awful incubus, not forgetting to supply a pure environment and comforts for the great army that works for you and me—for us all—in the mighty industries of our land. Many have written time and time again asking for some practical thing to do in the Labor department. *Here it is close at hand.* Remember that it is *agitation* that *educates.* If we ever [illegible] National **Prohibition** we must win this great industrial army. We can do it.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

At the last National Convention some changes were made in the departments. Health and Heredity and Physical Education were merged under the Health department. The two departments are provided for, in many of the states, until the next annual Convention. The work of each state superintendent, whether of Health and Heredity, or Physical Education, will continue uninterrupted until fall, at which time each state executive will determine its course in the matter.

The National superintendent of Health and Heredity—as had been her custom for several years—included in her annual report for 1913, "Definite Things to Do" for the coming year—these plans going, immediately following National Convention to all the state superintendents. Owing to this, it was considered advisable to give right of way to these plans for several months, the Health department to then present its own special régime.

Health, heredity and physical education will necessarily figure as three important factors; but, not, in any sense, as independent departments.

About the first of March "Bulletin No. 1, Health Department—Its Purpose, Scope and Initial Plans," will be ready. All state and local superintendents of both the departments mentioned are advised to send for the "Bulletin," studying carefully its import. These two departments were so closely allied that the combined literature (now listed under the Heath department) may be used interchangeably, lending some variety in conducting meetings, during the present year.

The Health department is one that ought to secure the co-operation of every local union, whether large or small, in city, town, village, or rural district. Every locality, in some way, can become enlisted in the betterment of its people.

The arousement upon the health question, in the country at large, gives impetus in our own ranks—a great organization concerned in the highest welfare of the individual, the community, the state, and the Nation.

All orders for plans, meaning now the "Bulletin," received in the meantime, will be filled about the date mentioned.

This "Bulletin," of itself, will make a desirable preliminary program, preparing the way for meetings that should follow.

Sample envelope of leaflets, 10 cts. Health Department Budget, 50 cts. Send 5 cts. in stamps for copy of the "Bulletin," the revised list of literature, etc., to Nat'l W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., or Frances Waite Leiter, Mansfield, Ohio.

## PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART

(Continued from Page Ten)

whenever we see or read anything commendable, especially when it is along the lines of purity, temperance and antinarcotics. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver," and is a strong lever in lifting this old world into the light. Let us publish the beauties of a temperate and holy life in every possible form and by every legitimate medium.

Tactful letters can be written to publishers, authors, artists and editors, encouraging and soliciting them to co-operate with us by contributing to the purpose we have in view by stories, articles, illustrations, etc. Pictures of our temperance leaders should be placed in all schools and public places. Ministers if personally urged to preach cooperation in securing National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920, will, in general, be found more ready to consent to do so.

The need of posters placed in conspicuous places is greater than ever before to display the blessedness of total abstinence and prohibition in bringing prosperity and happiness to the individual, the home, the state and the nation, while vice versa, the degenerating effects of the use of alcohol and narcotics may be set forth.

"Music charms the ear," and if given its proper place in this nation-wide campaign, will enthrall and enthuse the heart and convince many who doubt and are indifferent. Glee clubs, choral societies and singing classes, as well as instrumental bands of music, are means by which, if proper training is followed, the great public heart may be softened, and aroused, and convinced of our unalterable purpose to destroy King Alcohol. May they all unite with us in working for National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920.

*1105 Tribune Building, New York*

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Topeka (Kans.) union at a recent meeting passed a resolution asking the postoffice department to refuse to sell money orders for the purchase of liquors, cigarets and narcotics and to refuse to carry liquor advertisements into prohibition territory.

The union of Brooklyn, Wis., reports forty-one members, a gain of nine since the county convention. National Prohibition Amendment Day was observed, and on January 30 a banquet was attended by eighty people, nearly half of whom were men. Mrs. Annie W. Warren, vice-president of Wisconsin, was the guest of honor, and gave a most enjoyable report of the World's Convention.

The mayor of Pattonsburg, Mo., was present at an evening meeting of the local union on National Prohibition Amendment Day, and an organization, "The Good Citizens' League," was formed.

A union meeting of the Oil City (Pa.) and the South Side W. C. T. U. was held in observance of National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment day, four local pastors assisting in the program.

The Goodland (Kans.) union held afternoon and evening meetings on January 15, two church prayer meetings uniting with the union in prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition.

A unique post card issued by the Lexington (Ky.) W. C. T. U. as an invitation to the meetings of prayer and fasting for National Constitutional Prohibition may be of interest to other local unions as a suggestion for future use. Under the heading, "A Sightseeing Trip on the Water Wagon," the announcement reads:

**Starting Place**—First Methodist church. Time, 10:30 a. m., January 15.

**Route**—Through the whole United States.

**Destination**—Washington City.

**Object of the Trip**—Prohibition for Our Nation.

**Expenses**—Fasting and Prayer for the start, Campaigning for Prohibition the entire route.

We need you, we want you to help with the start. Won't You come? Excellent

AMONG THE
NEW LEAFLETS
ARE

**Social and Economic Value of Prohibition**

**Prohibition, Progress, Prosperity**

**Partnership With Liquor Traffic Must Be Terminated**

Price, per fifty, 12 cents; per hundred, 20 cents.

**We're Out for Prohibition**—song leaflet

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

**Map and Flag Leaflet**

**Prohibition's Value in Rural Communities**

**Young Campaigners for Total Abstinence**

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**
Evanston, Illinois

speeches, good music, fervent prayers. You will regret not having been there.

The attainment of our object depends much upon You.

Mr. Daniel A. Poling, who, as superintendent of the Temperance and Christian Citizenship department of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has made temperance addresses in many cities throughout the United States, has recently been chosen president's associate of the same organization, and he will make his home in Boston. Not many years ago while Mr. Poling was a student at a western college he became interested in the subject of temperance, and has ever since done valiant service for the cause.

The Salem (O.) W. C. T. U. on January 16 entertained the members of the Board of Education and more than fifty school teachers at a banquet held in honor of the new superintendent, Mr. John Alen. At this time members presented in the form of toasts two departments which they wished to have introduced in the schools, Physical Education and School Savings Banks, and urged more thorough work in S. T. I. The workers felt repaid for their efforts for they were assured that these departments would be taken up at an early date. The correspondent writes, "It pays to come in touch with teachers and school boards in this way and to show an interest in their work."

Mrs. Rood, Nebraska's state organizer, has been afield most of the time since her return from the great conventions. She has added seven or eight good, new unions and nearly 100 members, beside doing a great volume of work in the schools, pledging boys and girls, and splendid fundamental work for essay contests. Mrs. Graham of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department is rejoicing over a state prize of $25 offered to teachers by one of the most noted specialists in this region. Mrs. St. John and Miss Ross Hayes have been at work in the state and Miss Shaner will begin dates March 1.

A large and enthusiastic audience listened to the orations upon different phases of the liquor problem delivered at the recent annual prohibition oratorical contest by members of the Prohibition Association of Southwestern College at Winfield, Kansas. The first prize of $25 given by the W. C. T. U. of Winfield was awarded to Miss Edna Bemen. This is the second time in the history of these contests that a young lady has carried off first honors. An unusually interesting feature of the occasion was the appearance on the program of Manzana, a bright young Mexican student at the college, who gave his oration, "The Passing of the Saloon," in vigorous, forceful manner. While the judges were making up their report, Mrs. Emma W. Grover, vice-president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., gave a short talk emphasizing the need of united effort on the part of patriotic citizens to secure the complete annihilation of the liquor traffic.

Miss Belle Kearney, for many years connected with the work of the W. C. T. U., was among those who ably presented the cause of woman suffrage before the Mississippi legislature. She made an eloquent plea for "votes for women," telling of the movement in other countries. She congratulated Mississippi on being the first state in the Union to grant to women property rights and admit wives and widows of soldiers to the Soldiers' home.

Cowley county, Kan., has a most efficient president in Mrs. Mary Merriam of Winfield. She is creating interest and enthusiasm in health studies and studies of the Voters' Manual. Dr. Margaret Lister, state superintendent of the department of Health, also is rendering most valuable aid in maintaining these studies in the local unions.

## ON THE FIRING LINE

Dry victories in Ohio under the Beal law are reported at Mineral City and Sandy township.

Judge Singer of Bradley county, Ark., has refused to issue liquor licenses in his county. This decision will do away with saloons in Banks, the only wet town in the county.

To keep saloons out of Arkansas cities and towns liquor licenses in some places have been raised from fifty to one hundred per cent.

One hundred of the 129 saloonkeepers of Joliet, Ill., were recently fined $20 each on two separate charges. Nearly $10,000 in fines went into the city treasury in one day.

Bluffton (Ind.) drys were successful at the polls in a recent effort to keep their town free from saloons. During the early hours of the election women worked at each of the three voting places.

The temperance forces were defeated at local option elections at Carthage and Carterville, Mo., and Sidney, O.

## SCHOOL TEACHERS
### Also Have Things to Learn

"For many years I had used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much-loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.

"The troubles were constipation, flutterings of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head and various parts of my body, twitching of my limbs, shaking of my head and, at times after exertion, a general 'gone' feeling, with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years.

"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them, and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced because some years back I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all.

"This time, however, my friend made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Soon I found myself improving in a most decided fashion.

"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. This is no fancy letter, but stubborn facts which I am glad to make known."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

**Cold in Head**

Relieved in one minute. Money back if it fails. Get a 25c or 50c tube of

**KONDON'S Catarrhal Jelly**

Use it quick. For chronic nasal catarrh, dry catarrh, sore nose, coughs, sneezing, nose bleed, etc. Write for free sample. The first drop used will do good. Ask druggists.

**Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn**

## PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

Special Correspondence

The Central committee has sent out its annual letter to the 30,300 white ribboners of the state. "Among the several recommendations for furthering the work of our organization, two propositions stand out before us, clear-cut and distinctly important, our National and our state constitutional amendments." The women are exhorted to work for both and are advised to enlist the young folks as Young Campaigners, to subscribe for the National and state papers, to hold public meetings and do all they can in every way to bring about National Constitutional Prohibition of the liquor traffic.

As a reward for holding old members and gaining new ones, subscriptions to the Pennsylvania *W. C. T. U. Bulletin* and THE UNION SIGNAL will be given to the counties. The state treasury will pay for two subscriptions for the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* from each county.

Reports of the meetings of January 15 will be asked for by the corresponding secretary on her annual report blanks.

The president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. was surprised by the gift of a Friendship Calendar bearing sentiments of 365 white ribbon friends. Mrs. E. P. Griest was the originator of the scheme and carried it to a successful conclusion. The secret was kept until the proper time to present the unique gift.

Pennsylvania is awake to the need of agitation and she is agitating. The Pennsylvania *W. C. T. U. Bulletin* gives the names of thirty counties that are actively at work against license.

Adams remonstrated successfully against the granting of one license.

Beaver—The temperance forces are keeping a paid advertisement on "Booze and License" in one of the county papers.

Berks is conducting an educational campaign with J. Denny O'Neil, Rev. G. O. Stuart, Daniel Poling, Ex-Governor Patterson and others as speakers. At the urgent request of the W. C. T. U. all banks in Reading except two will banish intoxicants from their annual banquets.

Bucks—The dry forces are organized in some sections, and dry sentiment is growing.

Cambria, as might have been expected, is thoroughly aroused since Billy Sunday's visit to Johnstown. The Billy Sunday Anti-Liquor Association, with 9,000 members, is preparing for one of the most spectacular and far-reaching campaigns against the liquor dealers in the history of the county. The judges have declared that no new licenses will be granted.

Carbon—Free lunches are being discontinued. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company prohibits the sale of all intoxicants on its premises.

Chester is still fighting. The splendid result of ten months of no-license is the basis of argument for making the whole county dry.

Clearfield—The people are horrified at the hanging of a young man, a murderer through drink.

Clinton—Seven licenses refused and sentiment is growing.

Columbia is out for a dry county. The evangelistic campaign of Dr. Henry W. Stough has affected the whole county.

Crawford has been exasperated by the sale of liquor to minors. A general petition will be presented asking that every application for license be refused.

Notwithstanding the fact that Delaware county presented remonstrances signed by 25,000 residents some licenses were granted. Twelve were refused.

Elk—The county judge before the close of the license court in speaking of selling liquor to intoxicated persons said, "I want you distinctly to understand that if I secure any evidence of this against you I will revoke your license just as quickly as I would for a Sunday sale."

Fulton county remonstrated in vain. Four licenses were granted.

Jefferson county is putting up a hot fight. Ten thousand tax-payers signed remonstrances.

Lackawanna—The retail liquor dealers blame the brewers for their troubles. (How about the pot and the kettle?)

Lancaster—The men in the No-License League mean business. They have votes and will use them. The women will have them some day, too. Then, look out!

Lebanon—No-License League active.

Lehigh—The liquor men start housecleaning!

Luzerne—The grand jury demanded that a reduction in the number of saloons be made, naming them "crime breeders."

Lycoming is carrying on an extensive educational campaign through speakers.

Mercer is making a vigorous fight.

Montgomery—John H. Cole, who directed the Chester county campaigns last year, is helping.

Montour—A brewing company from Wilkesbarre which has had a license for a number of years is not an applicant this year.

Schuylkill—Mrs. G. R. Moll with a large delegation of women appeared at the license court and urged a radical reduction in the number of saloons. Twelve hundred licenses were granted.

Tioga has thirty-eight boroughs and townships. Twenty-two are dry, and temperance sentiment is on the increase.

Union has a league pledged to fight rum.

The district attorney spoke recently in Loysburg on "The Saloon, the People, and the Tax-payers."

Washington county had the benefit of a great gathering of temperance workers. Mrs. Ella M. George addressed the meeting and stated that the W. C. T. U. stood for total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation and showed how much more effectual that would be than local prohibition.

York county W. C. T. U. is fighting the licensed saloons and is also paying its respects to the drinking clubs hidden away in various parts of the city of York. The clerk of the court refused the women the names of license signers on record in the court house.

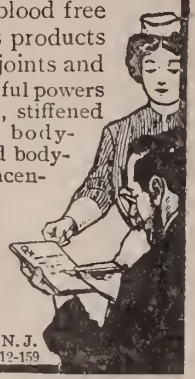
Woman suffrage occupies so large a place in the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. that the state has been divided into eastern and western districts with Miss Ethel Austin Shrigley of Lansdowne and Mrs. D. L. McDairmid of Franklin as superintendents.

Monroe county, Mrs. Myra Ammerman president, is in an active no-license fight and feels jubilant over the prospects. Newspapers and men are coming to the rescue.

**To Relieve Rheumatism**

*the body-waste producing uric acid must be gradually arrested and the blood purified.*

Correct diet is essential. Abstain from tea and anything containing alcohol; eat meat only once a day and take **SCOTT'S EMULSION** which makes new blood free from the poisonous products which irritate the joints and muscles. Its wonderful powers relieve the enlarged, stiffened joints; and replace body-weakness with sound body-strength by its concentrated nourishing properties.



**Physicians everywhere prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION for Rheumatism.**

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-159

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

**What 15c Will Do**

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **21st** year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse—it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied.** Address Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.

## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas.

**The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital** 710 S. Lincoln Street CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. Emma Armstrong, 225 Central St., Wilmette. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1614 Oak Ave., Evanston. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Emma Alford, 2146 Leland Ave., Ravenswood. Treas., Mrs. Sarah B. Fisk, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago.

# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

THE REVENUE IS SMALL COMPARED WITH THE COST

# IT CAUSES POVERTY MISERY AND CRIME

THE REMEDY

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

463

The above is a reproduction of poster 28x42, in two colors.

Printed on cloth, 15c each, two for 25c; per hundred, $10.50.

Printed on paper, 5c each; per hundred, $3.50.

Smaller size 12x18, printed on cloth, 5c each; per hundred, $3.00.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
LITERATURE BUILDING
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


## PROHIBITION SENTIMENT ON THE INCREASE IN DELAWARE

Special Correspondence

The growth of temperance sentiment is noticeable, in the fact that great numbers of men and young people took part in the observance of National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day. From all over the state comes the word that the occasion was a most inspiring one. The president of the Sussex county W. C. T. U., Miss Lillian Cade, writes that the day was a great one everywhere. She reports an L. T. L. in Milton, the union of which town carried out in every detail the program provided by the National W. C. T. U. Lewes, Georgetown, Nassau, Bridgeville, Milford and other unions of the county all observed the day with appropriate exercises, principals of schools, lawyers, ministers and other prominent men taking part, to say nothing of the women. January 15 was also a great day in Kent county, whose president, Mrs. Annie E. Faulkner is faithfulness and loyalty itself to the temperance cause. Literature was widely distributed all over the county, that the public might be informed as to the purpose of the occasion. Most inspiring meetings were held by Magnolia, Smyrna, Frederica, Harrington, Cheswold, Wyoming, Felton and other unions in the county. In New Castle county, which is still under the ban of the saloon, the temperance forces are growing. Under the leadership of Mrs. Mary B. Donnell victory is sure to reward the labors of the women.

God speed the time when National Constitutional Prohibition shall be an assured fact.

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The farmers of Carey, O., in a recent institute endorsed the Hobson resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.


WANTED Several honest, induatrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois


## WHITE RIBBON NEWS FROM SWEDEN

A. Symonds Ohlin, Assistant Secretary Swedish National W. C. T. U.

Our home for inebriate women—the only one of its kind in Sweden—was opened early in 1913. It is beautifully situated by a lake in a dry district some miles from the railway. Applications for admittance are, alas, many. Besides indoor employment the patients find work in the garden and on the farm. An annual grant from Parliament is a good financial support for the home. The public has been very generous in its interest in this side of our work.

The W. C. T. U. annual council last summer held in Stockholm was unusually well attended. Strong resolutions on the introduction of local veto, prohibition, the abolition of the police regulation of vice, and on woman suffrage were passed.

Several new unions have been organized lately, some of them starting right off with a big membership. At Lutea, a coast town in the far north, there has existed for some ten or twelve years an independent local woman's temperance union. This society, which during its existence has done good work, was started and conducted by a teacher at the girls' high school. After many overtures the union has at last joined the W. C. T. U. and become one of our local unions.

In speaking of Lutea the writer is reminded of an interesting article in THE UNION SIGNAL telling of Mrs. Lora La Mance's visit to the Yukon district. The conditions described resembled those of northern Scandinavia, only its climate is surely not quite so severe. The union at Dawson City was supposed to be the most northerly in the world. No, in Sweden there are unions many miles north of that latitude. In fact, there are unions in Scandinavia miles and miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The W. C. T. U. for some thirteen years has been properly organized and in good working order. We now have 121 local unions and over 6,000 members. As a tangible result of these years of labor we have seven restaurants, sixteen coffee stalls, thirteen homes of various kinds, two creches, one evening sloyd school, numberless cooking classes, etc., etc.

If these 6,000 women had not been organized into unions they would undoubtedly not have been able to start all these enterprises, and just so much good, useful humanizing work would have been left undone. Behold the blessings of organization and the utility of membership.

## MINNESOTA BOOMING NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day was enthusiastically observed in different parts of Minnesota, and in most places the amendment resolution was unanimously adopted. Sixteen hundred appeals were sent out by the state central committee to the churches and local unions in the state. Minneapolis and St. Paul had district meetings, President Rozette Hendrix speaking at both. At Buffalo, a rather small town, a meeting was held the Sunday following January 15. Besides the ministers, Vice-president Eva Waterman gave an address. Lind, Echo, Le Sueur, Benson, Lyle, Preston and Park Rapids had fine meetings. At Vernon Center a unique feature was a flag drill by fifty children ranging in age from four to eleven years. A committee of three men was appointed to circulate a petition among the voters asking for the adoption of the prohibition amendment.


# THIS WASHER MUST PAY for ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

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A limited number of copies of THE UNION SIGNAL number (Feb. 5) can be secured at the special rate of $1.50 for 100. Please send in your order promptly.

### AUNT BETSY'S CURSE

(Continued from Page Six)

Once she covered her face with her hands. She cowered.

There was a sharp cry of agony, and Aunt Betsy groaned, "O Lord, let her live and don't heap that at my door."

When the morning dawned she was kneeling on the kitchen floor saying "He is gracious and full of compassion, slow to anger." Then she carried the little live thing and tucked it under the arm of Caroline, who was deliriously moaning, "Tomorrow, tomorrow."

"No, no, not tomorrow; not tomorrow, never mind now," said Aunt Betsy soothingly. The little thing had to be fondled and mothered, and Aunt Betsy was "the most motherly body in all the world," but her words were growing fewer and her face more drawn. Ben tried to comfort her by his old-time boyish caresses and words of endearment, but she brooded. There was a spot which would not out.

One day when the little thing sobbed as though some grief were tugging at its tiny heart and it would not be quieted, Aunt Betsy put it gently on its mother's breast and said, "It will not be comforted and neither kin I be comforted until you've forgive us. Kin you forgive me, Caroline, for what I've said and done? You wasn't to blame. I was half crazed. Forgive me and stay with us always, won't you?—and let the baby be our baby."

"O Aunt Betsy," sobbed Caroline, "I have nothing to forgive. Our folks went all wrong and when my husband died I came back all the long, long way alone just to ask your forgiveness and to tell you that the farm is yours. It was a crime, a crime that took it from you, but I couldn't help it."

Aunt Betsy rained tears upon the pallid face, and bending down, she kissed it reverently. There was a sound of prayer and thanksgiving in the kitchen, and the way of peace began in Aunt Betsy's home.

### UNION SIGNAL STUDY

The W. C. T. U. of Dryden, Mich., (Mrs. Etta V. Schanck, president), is making a study of THE UNION SIGNAL. At each alternate meeting the official paper receives earnest consideration. The Washington Letter and helpful, interesting or encouraging items of news are read and discussed. This part of the program is made very informal, that every one present may feel free to ask questions or make comments. The idea of thus giving prominence to THE SIGNAL originated with the program committee of the union which is congratulating itself upon the evident success of the plan.

A leader in the suffrage movement who had tried vainly to secure the passage in her state of a certain piece of legislation, said, "We told the legislators in Oklahoma that we represented 6,000 club women, but I think we would have commanded more attention had we told them that we represented 6,000 fence posts, for there is a commercial value on fence posts."

Following the death of Mrs. Thomas G. Riffle, who died as a result of being frightened by three intoxicated men, a mass meeting was held in Marysville, Mo., at which a campaign fund was started to do away with the sale of liquor.

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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March 20, 1804—October 2, 1897

## Right Will Triumph!

Hon. Neal Dow, "the Father of Prohibition"

I have often wondered when the working temperance men and women will be rewarded for all their expenditure of labor, time and money by the complete suppression of the liquor traffic. The answer is now going about the country freely, to-wit: when the churches shall wake up to their duty and responsibility. But when will that be? When intelligent men and women, the leaders of public opinion, shall clearly comprehend the relation which the liquor traffic bears to the poverty, pauperism, suffering, wretchedness and crime of the country.

The liquor traffic is a tremendous power; its weight is all and always against the right and on the side of every wrong. But, as God reigns, the right will eventually triumph. When that time comes, as come it will, I would not like to be one of those compelled to admit that this great triumph for God, civilization and humanity, had been won with no help from me.

**CAMPAIGN EDITION**

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


National Constitutional Prohibition in Harmony with our Constitution—Our Washington Letter—Neal Dow, the Prophet—Prohibition Promotes Prosperity—Thirty-three Years of Prohibition and Progress—A True Conservation Policy—A Godsend to Workingmen—Prohibition's Economic Benefit to North Carolina—Prohibition a Good Investmen

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**SENATE AND HOUSE MOURN DEATH OF MEMBERS—HEARING ON GRONNA HAWAIIAN BILL BRINGS FORTH STRONG PROHIBITION TESTIMONY — BILL AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROAD IN ALASKA GOES TO PRESIDENT FOR SIGNATURE—FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION WILL AID UNEMPLOYED BY INVESTIGATION OF SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THEIR CONDITION—UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT HONORS WORK OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U. SUPERINTENDENT.**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Death has again entered Congress, Senator Augustus Bacon of Georgia having died last Saturday, after a short illness. The announcement of his death came as a shock to the public. Senator Bacon had entered upon his fourth term, and held positions of honor and trust in the Senate. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs especially will his wise counsels be missed. As an especial mark of esteem, funeral services were held for the Senator in the Senate chamber, and in the presence of many distinguished men of the country, including the members of the Supreme court in their judicial robes, the President's cabinet, the diplomatic corps, besides the members of the Senate and House. The President because of illness was unable to be present, but Mrs. Wilson and her daughter occupied seats in the executive gallery. The ceremony was impressive, but very simple. For hours before the body was taken with tender care to the Senate chamber, it lay in the marble room, with a guard of honor, composed of one veteran of the Union Army and one veteran of the Confederate Army. Senator Bacon was a Confederate officer.

In the House of Representatives, Robert G. Bremner of New Jersey has passed away. He was a sufferer from cancer, and had gone to Baltimore to be treated with radium. One hundred thousand dollars worth of this new remedy was injected near the seat of the trouble, and, for a time, he rallied, but finally succumbed. Despite the knowledge of this dread disease, Mr. Bremner was full of good cheer, with an open hand and heart, and he will be sadly missed.

### Alaska Railroad Bill in Hands of President.

Backed by the Administration, the Alaska bill authorizing President Wilson to construct a railroad from Alaska's coast to the great interior coal fields, was passed by the House late yesterday by a vote of 230 to 37. A similar measure has already passed the Senate, and the bill will be taken up at once in conference between the two Houses, with a view to sending it quickly to President Wilson who has signified his intention of signing the measure. Belief, therefore, was expressed yesterday that with a large force of men Uncle Sam would within a few months turn from the completed Panama Canal and tropic skies, to build a $35,000,000 railroad one thousand miles through Arctic snows.

Coming soon after the completion of the Panama Canal, the project is attracting attention as another great engineering work under the direction of the American government. In a sense, too, it compares with the government's undertaking years ago to push the Pacific railways across the unbroken prairies and mountains of the West, thus linking together the West and the East. It will afford employment to a large number of men, both in its construction and in its maintenance, and it will develop Alaska agriculturally, as well as in other ways.

### Prohibition for the Hawaiian Islands

On Tuesday morning last a hearing was granted by the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Senator Shafroth of Colorado chairman, on the Gronna Hawaiian bill, viz., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in the territory of Hawaii. Mr. John G. Woolley, who, having spent several years in Hawaii, understands the situation and its needs, was the principal speaker. He showed most conclusively that action on the part of Congress was necessary, not only to protect the thousands of soldiers of the United States Army and Navy, but the natives as well, who, in a large degree, have fallen victims to the power of strong drink, the sale of which has so largely increased since the United States came into possession of the islands. Ex-Governor Freer of Hawaii, Mr. E. G. Dinwiddie, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, and your superintendent also spoke.

At a certain point in the hearing, Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, a member of the committee, asked if any one had ever seen a state where prohibition did prohibit; whereupon Senator Gronna, who was present, said, "I can say to the Senator that I live in a state where for twenty-five years the prohibitory law has been carried out. No saloons are allowed in North Dakota; the people voted them out, and keep them out. Prohibition is not a failure in our state, and we have prospered to a remarkable extent under prohibition."

### Seeks Cause for Condition of Unemployed.

For the purpose of finding work for the unemployed now walking the streets of the country's larger cities and industrial centers, the Federal commission on industrial relations inaugurated an investigation to extend from Boston to Kansas City. Attention first will be given to public and private employment agencies, to ascertain to what extent the trouble is due to their lack of organization and inefficiency, and four investigators have been assigned to undertake this task, with orders to report within six weeks. Stories of suffering, particularly in New York City, where 350,000 men and women, many of them with little children dependent upon them, are reported out of employment, with only charity to keep them from starving and freezing, stirred the commission to action.

Hundreds of thousands of industrious men, anxious to work, are either out of employment or without assurance that their jobs will continue another week or day. Groups numbering from one hundred to one thousand stand outside our great industrial plants each morning at six o'clock, hoping the foreman will pull them out of line and put them to work. They are thankful if they can get a few hours' employment. Poorly nourished and thinly clad, these men gather each morning for the foreman's inspection, submit to his rapid scrutiny, and then many drift away to the cheap saloons or cheap lodging houses to wait for another chance. Besides seeking to find some measure for relief immediately for the suffering, it is proposed to gather material for the preparation of legislation in Congress to establish a Federal employment bureau to serve as a clearing house for public and private agencies and to direct the movement of migratory workers.

Mrs. Christine Frederick of Philadelphia, editor of a woman's magazine, and an apostle of the "newer housekeeping" is the first woman to appear in the anti-trust legislation. One morning this week she entertained the House Judiciary committee for almost an hour in an interesting plea in the interests of the women of the country who hold the housekeeping money for millions of plain homes. "In the matter of bargains," she said, "Uncle Sam ought to be the umpire to keep the everyday housewife from being stung." "What the consumer desires is, One: The fullest and frankest knowledge about every article I buy. Two: The ability to send a child or a servant to buy an article without fear of overcharge or that the price or quality or guarantee may be different. Three: That I may be able to find such standard goods for sale at every convenient corner; that every discouragement be given manufacturers to reach national sale in large volume; that prices may decrease and service increase to me as a consumer—thus reducing the cost of living."

### Nationwide Campaign Against Human Vivisection.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who is himself a physician, has announced that he will immediately begin a nationwide campaign against human vivisection. He will introduce in the Senate a resolution calling upon the public health and marine hospital service of the navy for an investigation of the experimentation upon infants and others in New York. Should the statements which have been made, prove true, Senator Gallinger will then introuduce in the Senate a bill providing adequate punishment for felony of any physician who experiments with a human being. The Senator believes that the present revelations will result in considerably wider agitation and ultimately a set of criminal laws will be adopted specifically covering all forms of vivisection. "If the federal investigation should verify the reports, then a federal law should be adopted immediately. And the option of paying a fine or going to the penitentiary should not be left to the court where the fact is established that a physician deliberately practiced vivisection. A long penitentiary sentence is the only remedy."

### Work of National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Honored.

The great United States Treasury Department, through the Comptroller of Currency, in his annual report to Congress, refers most appreciatively to the work of our National W. C. T. U. superintendent of School Savings Banks, Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, as follows:

"Through the courtesy of Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, who has undertaken the work of collecting statistics relating to this class of banks, the Comptroller is able to present the latest statistical data showing the growth of the school savings bank system in this country.

"From reports received and compiled it appears that there are about 1,200 schools in 201 cities and towns having school savings banks. The pupils registered at these schools number 1,492,789, and the number of pupils with savings accounts are 210,320. The total amount deposited was $4,305,018.83, withdrawn $3,143,551.22, the balance on deposit being $1,161,467.61." Then follows a statistical table.

*Saturday, February 21, 1914*

# National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment In Harmony With Constitution

Excerpt from Address by Noah W. Cooper delivered at W. C. T. U. County Convention, Nashville, Tenn.

Come and let us reason together. What is the purpose of our constitution? And is our Prohibition Amendment in harmony with that purpose? Yes, our amendment is strictly in harmony with the purposes of our constitution and will only give it more perfection.

Over the door of our constitution our prayerful forefathers wrote an immortal preamble stating its purposes. Our amendment fits them every one as the sunshine fits the roses.

### "A More Perfect Union"

1. Will our amendment make "a more perfect union?" The perfection of our union lies in the perfection of its states. The liquor business is today the greatest source of imperfection in American citizens, the chief blight of American homes, and the breeder of the greatest evils that curse our states. Its destruction will surely increase the perfection of our citizens, homes, states and union. Premier Witte of Russia, said on January 29, 1914, that the liquor business in Russia was undermining the empire and destroying its safety. King Alcohol is our greatest anarchist. His death will give our country much peace, paradise and perfection.

### "Establish Justice"

2. Will it help "to establish justice?" Justice means righteousness. The liquor business was conceived in greed, born in covetousness, and grew on calamity. No drunken judge, nor juror, nor lawyer, nor witness, nor officer is now tolerated in a civilized court of justice. And the finger of scorn is ever upon the drunken executive or legislator. In the temple of justice there is no decree but death for King Alcohol, since he has defamed its holy of holies a billion times. Who can doubt that his destruction will greatly help to establish justice.

### "Insure Domestic Tranquillity"

3. Will it "insure domestic tranquillity?" Our court records show that most of our murders, divorces, felonies and misdemeanors spring from the liquor business. No man of reason can doubt this truth. In Chicago eighty per cent of the divorces have been traced to the liquor business. The American saloon has put more perdition into the American home and the American state than any other evil; and its utter destruction would insure domestic tranquillity like unto heaven itself.

**PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION**

**"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."**

### "Provide for the Common Defense"

4. Will it "provide for the common defense?" Yea, verily. What is our best defense? Dutiful daughters and noble sons. They make up the paradise of life, the palladium of liberty, the best defense of all our treasures. The liquor business seeks to ruin all our sons and daughters, and its annihilation will but slay the great enemy of our best defenses.

### "Promote the General Welfare"

5. Will it "promote the general welfare?" Did it promote the general welfare for the prodigal son to come home? Or for the good Samaritan to help the wounded man? Or for Saul of Tarsus to heed the heavenly vision? Or for Christ to drive the traitors from the temple? If we could turn all liquor money into good roads money we could almost walk on golden streets to every American home and find each home aglow with heavenly joy.

### "Secure the Blessings of Liberty"

6. Will it "secure the blessings of liberty?" Why, the liquor business only lives upon the curs s and abuses of liberty. It sprang up and took root in the abuse and misuse of liberty. It has grown to power by falsely crying, "Liberty, liberty," when the only liberty it sought was liberty to do wrong. We have loved liberty so much that we heeded the cry even from false and greedy lips, but our republic with quickened conscience and aroused emotion is now prohibiting every abuse of liberty that works out evil upon our people. Thus we have prohibited liberty to anarchists, polygamists, monopolists, lotteries, murderers, slave dealers, pirates and tyrants. No man has any right to rob or ruin his neighbor. No citizen can claim liberty to do wrong. And it's wrong to run a business that lives through the moral and physical death of its patrons.

So by every rule of reason our prohibition amendment in no way destroys the old landmarks. We honor all the old landmarks of constitutional justice, and we only propose to build our national fences from landmark to landmark, from corner to corner, until we have barred out the liquor dragon and all its evil brood.

## NEAL DOW, THE PROPHET

All true reformers are prophets. Neal Dow, "the father of prohibition," was no exception to this rule. With the eyes of faith he looked forward to the time when the men and women of this nation should outlaw the liquor traffic.

In 1885, in writing to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, he prophesied, "The day is not far distant when women will be enfranchised from the bondage which has come down to them from the old Roman law, when they were chattels, little better than the slaves of their fathers and husbands, having no rights except such as they were willing to concede. There is no part of our social system to which right government is so important as to women, and there is no part of our people better qualified than they to judge of the policies and the instrumentalities leading to that end."

Of the National Woman's Christian Union, he wrote in the same letter:

"The National W. C. T. U. now occupies so important a place in our warfare against the liquor traffic, that we might well despair of success without its active, earnest and efficient co-operation. The work is so arduous and so thankless, that when the union was formed. I thought the ladies would tire of it, but on the contrary their zeal and courage seem to go on increasing every year, and we are sure that the union will never disband nor relax its efforts until the work shall be accomplished.

"The union has been prompt to see that the cause has now advanced to the last stage preceding the final triumph, to-wit: the appeal to the ballot box, from which so many intelligent men shrink, while they ought to know that we can never win without an emphatic decision in our favor from that tribunal—to freeman the court of last resort."

**THE TRUE REFORMER**

*He stood upon the world's broad threshold, wide;*
*The din of battle and of slaughter rose;*
*He saw God standing upon the weaker side,*
*That sank in seeming loss before its foes;*
*Many there were who made haste and sold*
*Unto the cunning enemy their swords.*
*He scorned their gifts of fame, and power, and gold.*
*And underneath their soft and flowery words*
*Heard the cold serpent hiss; therefore he went*
*And joined him to the weaker part,*
*Fanatic named, and fool, yet well content*
*So he could be the nearer to God's heart,*
*And feel its solemn pulses sending blood*
*Through all the wide-spread veins of endless good.*

—*Lowell*

Neal Dow was born March 20, 1804, in Portland, Maine. He was a lineal descendant of John Dow, who died in Tyler, Norfolk county, England, in 1561, a grandson of whom, Henry, was the first of the family to come to America, in 1637, where Neal's father was born in 1766.

To Neal Dow, world-wide enduring fame came through his long and self-sacrificing service for temperance. With his devotion to this he allowed no personal interest to interfere.

# PROHIBITION PROMOTES PROSPERITY

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

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It was a great achievement in 1884 when the law which had hitherto been statutory was placed in the constitution by a vote of nearly three to one. This was before the brewers, distillers and other liquor dealers' associations had so closely united in their great fight against prohibition. Ever since the enactment of the Maine law the liquor interests both in and out of the state, through whatever agency they have been able to control, have insisted that prohibition is increasing the sale and consumption of liquor, and strange to say some good people have been misled by this statement. There is abundant testimony from the governors of Maine and from other men and women of high position as to the great benefits the state has derived through the policy of prohibition. One of Maine's great statesmen declared a few years ago that it can be said with truth that there is no equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the inhabitants of Maine.

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The blessings which the law has brought to the state are too well known to be enumerated. Before the days of prohibition Maine was one of the poorest states in the Union. There were evidences of poverty and unthrift everywhere. Miss Cornelia Dow has told us that it used to be painful to ride with her father through the state where the houses were unpainted and dilapidated and to hear him say, "Rum there," "Rum there," but she says she lived to take later journeys with him when the scene had changed. The gentleman who not long ago had been touring in many states, no doubt was correct in his statement that he had never in any state seen so much paint on houses, so many thrifty looking homes to the square mile in any state as he found in the state of Maine.

The great achievement of the prohibitory law is bringing to the people prosperity and happiness.

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When ex-Governor Hoch of Kansas said, "Prohibition in my judgment is the only logical attitude of the government towards the liquor traffic," he was voicing the sentiment of the majority of the citizens of the "sunflower" state. Is it to be wondered at that Kansas should be most enthusiastic for National Prohibition, and that Governor Hodges should prophesy that his state would be the first to ratify the Federal Amendment. "Prohibition has cut out a useless expense that was more burdensome on the people than all of the state and county taxes combined," is the dictum of ex-Governor Stubbs.

The statements and statistics given by Senator William H. Thompson in his speech in the U. S. Senate at the time of the introduction of the Hobson resolution furnish incontrovertible proof of the economic and social value of prohibition in Kansas and in the nation. He says:

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> Kansas leads in the fight against the liquor traffic and will be the first state to concur in the amendment for National Prohibition. As executive of our great commonwealth, I hope to have the happy privilege accorded me of calling our legislature together for such a humane purpose during my tenure of office. Such an official act will meet the approval of eighty per cent of the citizens of Kansas. It will be the most popular legislative action ever enacted with the single exception of the act of '79, which submitted the resolution to our citizens that made Kansas one of the first states to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within its corporate limits.—Governor George H. Hodges.

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Among the many commendable reform measures recently enacted in Kansas the equal suffrage law of course stands foremost.

# IN PROHIBITION MISSISSIPPI

MRS. S. E. STANLEY, President Mississippi W. C. T. U.

It fills us with joy and gratitude that Mississippi can be counted among the nine prohibition states, and that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, led by its gifted president, Harriet B. Kells, was a prominent factor in winning this righteous victory. We are now working and praying for the dawn of the day when we shall have not only a saloonless state but a liquorless state. During the present session of the Mississippi legislature, the lower house has passed, as one paper expressed it, "The most drastic tiger-proof, anti-liquor bill which has ever been introduced—the May-Mott-Lewis bill." A letter from the president pro tem of the senate, assures us he is confident that the bill will pass the senate also, though perhaps slightly amended.

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—Courtesy of The Instructor.

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*When the whisky-jug is no more in vogue,*
*And the beer-pail, too, has vanished.*
*O what a day for the children, aye,*
*When these deadly foes are banished!*
*Then will attic room and the tenement*
*Give place to spacious mansion,*
*And the bit of stew on the dinner-plate*
*Know porterhouse expansion.*

*When the gay saloon and the dive doth go*
*From the high street and the humble,*
*When never a woman in our land*
*Holds breath o'er feet that stumble;*
*O what a day for the children, aye,*
*And for Home and Church and Nation,*
*As the parent, teacher, merchant, join*
*In a mighty jubilation.*

*When John Barleycorn has been hunted down,*
*Has been tried and electrocuted;*
*O what a day for the children, aye.*
*And what ills will be uprooted!*
*At that funeral bier there will be no tear,*
*No, never a note of sadness;*
*But Old Glory'll wave and the children sing*
*While the people shout for gladness.*

# PROHIBITION A TRUE CONSERVATION POLICY

MRS. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON, President North Dakota W. C. T. U.

The population of North Dakota has nearly doubled since prohibition went into effect. It has increased 80.8 per cent in the last ten years. The assessed valuation has increased more than threefold. North Dakota has no saloons, but it has one bank for every 749 inhabitants. The per capita bank deposit is $138. The per capita wealth is $2047, which is larger than that of any other state.

We have only 1.4 prisoners for every five thousand population. Eight counties in the state have no prisoners in the penitentiary, nine counties have but one each, and twelve counties have but two each. Fourteen county jails are reported empty. Four counties have no jails and seven county jails have but one or two prisoners. Pembina county has had no prisoners in jail for two years, and has not had to call a jury to try a criminal case for a year and a half at a time.

We have fifty organized counties, forty-two of which have no poorhouses, and the few scattering poorhouses of the state have but few inmates.

I think there is not a druggist's permit to sell intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes in the state today; the last two expired in January. This brings the whole state under absolute prohibition, and the law is better enforced than ever before. Great credit is due Superintendent Watkins of the State Enforcement League. The amount of liquor shipped into the state from outside has fallen off at least one-half since the Webb law went into effect.

The last legislature passed a law making boot-legging a crime, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. This law is so far-reaching in its scope and application that it covers the sale of liquor under nearly every circumstance, and is proving to be most effective. Another law was passed providing for the inspection of the books in freight and express offices, and makes it possible for every state's attorney to know how much liquor is shipped into his county and to whom it is consigned. If he believes from the amount shipped to any consignee that it is to be used in violation of the prohibition law he can, under the Webb law, order his peace officers to seize it. A law was passed giving the governor power to remove officials who neglect or refuse to do their duty. The passage of these laws, together with the anti-gambling law, the laws prohibiting the sale of cigarets and snuff, has caused great rejoicing in the ranks of the W. C. T. U.

> I am in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and feel that sentiment for this is growing rapidly throughout the country. In this day and age we are studying conservation from all its different angles and I know of no conservation so necessary as to conserve the young men who are to grow up and to take their places in the affairs of state and nation. I believe that for the best interests of the future of our country we should have prohibition not only in our states but in our nation as well.—Governor L. B. Hanna.

### The State's Suffrage Campaign.

The suffrage measure which is to be voted upon November 3, passed the senate by a vote of 31 to 19 and the house by a vote of 77 to 29. It will require at the polls, not simply a majority of the votes cast on the question of suffrage, but a majority of all the votes cast at the general election. No state winning suffrage has had to meet these conditions. This puts upon us the necessity of making a tremendous campaign. The prospects are good. Should we fail to secure the majority of all the votes at the general election, we have a regular suffrage amendment to the state constitution two years on its way. It passed the last legislature and will need to pass the next, and go to the voters in 1916. This will require only a majority of the votes cast on the suffrage question. We are sure to win sooner or later.

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Tennessee has had statewide prohibition since 1909. At first the liquor men could not give it up. They felt sure that it was passed under a spell of hysteria or excitement and that the "calm, sober, second thought of the people," would abrogate it. Therefore, for four years, we have been fighting for our lives to hold what we had won. But from the first there was no real hope of the liquor men winning back their lost territory for in three elections the people of Tennessee have held their ground and showed unmistakably that there would be no retreat. Now, there are many evidences that they have given up hope of repealing our prohibition laws.

The fight of the enemy from now on will be to hinder, so far as possible, the passage of laws intended to help in the enforcement of our prohibition laws.

> Are we in favor of national prohibition? Certainly, and International prohibition also, if we can get it. There is nothing new in the idea of National Prohibition. Cato, the old Roman senator, arose in his place in the senate chamber every day for years and made a speech of three words—"Carthage delenda est"—Carthage must be destroyed. And Carthage was finally destroyed. So will the saloons meet final destruction in this republic.—Governor Ben Hooper.

During the past year, chiefly through the persistence of our splendid governor, who stands for all that is right and good in life, with the assistance of temperance leaders in every way possible, a tremendous sentiment in favor of law enforcement has sprung up in our state. This sentiment forced a recalcitrant legislature, called by Governor Hooper, in a second extra session for the sole purpose of getting these laws through, to pass some measures that will help us greatly in enforcing the laws in our rebellious cities, notably Memphis. This law that we hope will secure law enforcement in that city will go into effect in March. Some other laws are needed, and the coming campaign will be fought along this line altogether. We are hoping that when the next legislature meets, we will get the measures we most need to make our laws entirely effective. We are working and praying for National Constitutional Prohibition to protect us more fully from the liquor traffic.

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# PROHIBITION A GODSEND TO WORKING-MEN

MRS. T. E. PATTERSON, President Georgia W. C. T. U.

The state of Georgia and its leading cities have established a record for 1913 far in advance of any previous year for peace, happiness and prosperity under statewide prohibition. Georgia has not yet entirely shaken off the shackles of the "liquor gang;' but, like every other state that has beaten the enemy to the borders, she is holding them at bay, and at the same time endeavoring to "build the waste places * * * * and raise the foundations of many generations," and though the enemies of prohibition are proclaiming loudly, "It is all a farce and a failure," Georgia is surely and rapidly emerging into glorious victory.

### Rural Conditions.

The beneficent results of our law are seen in improved farms and homes; better stock and all kinds of vehicles, noticeably automobiles, and even a casual observer is struck with the great improvement in the general appearance and dress of the people, both white and black. The ragged vagabond class that frequented the highways in the days of the saloon are rarely seen now. Recorder Nash Broyles of Atlanta, better qualified than any other man in the state to speak on this subject, has said, "Prohibition of the liquor traffic is a Godsend to the working-man and the negro."

### Conditions In the Cities.

The heart-beat of Atlanta, the capital and largest city of our commonwealth, determines the business pulse of the entire state. I believe Atlanta also enjoys the reputation of being the largest city in the world under a total prohibitory law. During 1913 she gained the distinction of leading all cities of the Southern states in bank clearings! Notwithstanding the fact that at the last United States census New Orleans had double the population of Atlanta, Atlanta is ahead of New Orleans in bank clearings. A year ago New Orleans had a lead of twenty-five per cent over Atlanta. Since then the former city has lost eleven per cent and Atlanta has gained sixteen per cent.

Atlanta still leads in construction the cities of its class in the United States. In Macon, with a population of 40,000, the weekly per cent gain the last week in December outdistanced New York and Chicago. Atlanta has abolished her red-light district. All hail to Chief Beavers and the Men and Religion Forward Movement! However, the absence of the licensed saloon made this possible.

### Gain in Taxable Property.

Tax returns from the state show an increase over 1912 of nearly $38,000,000. Of this amount the gain in Fulton county (or Atlanta) shows an increase over 1912 of $18,500,000.

The city officials of Atlanta in winding up the year's business for 1913 reported an unappropriated surplus of nearly $25,000 in the municipal treasury and this notwithstanding that Atlanta has spent millions in improvements during the past year. There were great gains in postal receipts; in gross earnings of railroads; electric car companies. Telephone corporations and every line of business also showed marked prosperity.

### Prohibition and Crime.

I again quote from Judge Nash Broyles: **"The records show that crime has decreased since the enactment of the prohibition law. Notwithstanding the increase in population there were two thousand less arrests during 1913 than in 1907 when the prohibition law went into effect.** Critics of the law do not base their statement on facts when they declare that prohibition increases the liquor traffic."

# When Our Prohibitory Law Goes Into Effect

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST, President West Virginia W. C. T. U.

On July 1—One minute after midnight of June 30—West Virginia's prohibition law will go into effect. This is the vote of the people, and to use the words of a popular newspaper writer, "in the same mighty voice of the people lie the keep of the law, the hold of the law, the judgment of the law, the punishment of the law." Before July 1, all saloon signs and liquor advertisements on billboards must come down; all liquor advertisements in newspapers, magazines, periodicals or other written or printed papers must be obliterated.

### Prohibition to Have a Fair Trial.

Prohibition will have a fair trial in West Virginia under a friendly administration. The stringent law, the strong sentiment in favor of its enforcement, the positive declarations of Governor Hatfield and the law's provisions for a commissioner of prohibition all give promise of a well enforced law.

If there is any plan on the part of the local authorities in wet districts of the state to overlook violations of the law they will certainly be disappointed for fortunately the enforcement of the terms of the Yost prohibition law will not be left altogether in the hands of such local authorities. The state tax commissioner, Hon. Fred O. Blue, who is also state commissioner of prohibition, will have a word to say whenever cases are reported to him indicating that the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of alcoholics is not being observed.

> **The people of West Virginia have spoken in unmistakable voice that they desire the complete elimination of the licensed saloon and all traffic in liquor. A majority of little less than 100,000 in favor of statewide prohibition is decisive and positive, and as chief executive of this state I propose to see that the prohibition laws are regularly enforced. No laxity upon the part of local officials in the enforcement of all the provisions of the law will be tolerated, and I will insist upon a strict regard for the prohibition enactment of the last legislature. * * * We have promised rigid enforcement, and through and by the assistance of the good citizenship of the state we expect to make prohibition a reality.—Henry D. Hatfield, Governor of West Virginia**

### People Confident of Law's Effectiveness.

The issue is met with confidence everywhere. Almost the entire population is optimistic. Already there is a mighty moving in the ranks of the liquor dealers. In some instances saloons have been converted into busy shops supplying the good things of life. The brewery stockholders are meeting to make plans to convert the brewery into an ice plant.

The secretary of the West Virginia Coal Mining Association, in an official report, makes the following significant statement: "The manufacture and sale of liquor will be prohibited after July first and some shifting of the mining population is expected at that time, **but the operators are preparing to replace the deserters with a better class of labor."**

And this is the way even the big industrial concerns are happily looking forward to the new conditions.

## OKLAHOMA'S PROHIBITION LAW GOOD FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

MRS. ABBIE B. HILLERMAN, President Oklahoma W. C. T. U.

Oklahoma continues to rejoice in her prohibitory law. The state has weathered severe tests the past two years, and but for the fact that our people were not contributing to the support of a license system, she would have fared badly. Our prohibitory law is a good financial investment, and each year the sentiment for law enforcement grows stronger.

No one who values his reputation as a respected citizen would openly advocate a repeal of our prohibitory law. The open saloon in Oklahoma is a thing of the past. We have law violators, yes, and probably will continue to have them as long as liquors are manufactured and sold, hence the necessity for stopping the manufacture of them. National Constitutional Prohibition is the remedy. Oklahoma will march in the front ranks in this campaign. We need it for self-protection. We will do our part to hasten the day of victory.

> **The people of Oklahoma are well satisfied with prohibition. There is more money in the banks now than in the days of the open saloon. The stores are selling more goods now than then. Real estate is worth more now than then in both town and country, and all Oklahoma is more prosperous today than it was when the state had open saloons.—Governor Lee Cruce.**

## PROHIBITION ECONOMIC BENEFIT TO NORTH CAROLINA

MRS. T. ADELAIDE GOODNO, President North Carolina W. C. T. U.

Is prohibition an economic benefit to the state? Is often asked. *The Richmond Virginian* gives the following convincing statistics on the subject:

"The average annual increase in bank deposits in North Carolina for the seven years preceding the passage of the statewide prohibition measure was $3,923,825. The average annual increase in North Carolina after the passage of the prohibition act was $11,047,031. The total increase in deposits for the last seven years of local option was but little more than half the total increase for the first four years of statewide prohibition.

"North Carolina did not have to depend upon the saloon for revenue, though, of course, the cry was made when the question of prohibition was being agitated. Tax receipts for the last six years under local option were about $14,000,000. Of course, the howl went up that to make North Carolina dry would be to decrease that revenue greatly, and that something would have to be done to supply the deficiency. Taxes would have to be raised

(Continued on Page 16)

# COLORADO ON THE FIRING LINE

MRS ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Honorary President Colorado W. C. T. U.

*Then forward Colorado!*
*Hurrah! Hurrah!*
*We'll all unite*
*To win the fight*
*For God and Colorado:*
*Unite*
*And fight*
*For God and Colorado.*

"Unite and fight for God and Colorado"! Everybody's singing it to the ringing tune of "Dixie" because it's true. Because every denominational meeting in the state has come out for statewide prohibition this year. Because the forces of the Anti-Saloon League led by Rev. Arthur J. Finch, a clean, honest, brave, and resourceful man, are marching with the W. C. T. U. as never before. Because the great Methodist, Bishop McConnell, is giving his time and wisdom to the initiatory conferences that mean so much, and leading his fine body of preachers in this state into the thick of the fight. And because Prohibition Amendment Day was remarkable for the alignment of the pastors of all denominations with the temperance forces; one of the leading ministers of Denver having stated his intention of getting all purely church matters out of the way so that after May 1 he can devote his time to educating his people to be a voting unit for a dry Colorado in November.

The petitions to initiate the constitutional amendment are in charge of the W. C. T. U. and it goes without saying that our clear-visioned, courageous president will see that the remotest hamlet speaks its need, under the dome of the Capitol, for a clean state.

The Anti-Saloon League of the state has set itself the task of organizing the counties to the last voter, and in view of our vast domain, that will be a great achievement.

The W. C. T. U. share of the $50,000 campaign fund deemed necessary, is only $15,000, and when unions of only twenty-five members take $200 as a standard, it is evident that the cash needed will be forthcoming. Speakers everywhere get good audiences and encouraging responses to their message, and the spirit of conquest is in the air.

District conventions, each two days long, will be practically Prohibition rallies, the evenings and last afternoon being given over to campaign speakers and vote-making programs.

Social affairs in Denver, the storm center, are being used to arouse the indifferent; notably the recent "Legislative Breakfast," at which Judge Cunningham, of the Court of Appeals, Gail Laughlin, a famous woman lawyer, and the Hon. Agnes Riddle, of the legislature, were speakers that thrilled and charmed the hundred guests present.

The Eighth district W. C. T. U. banquet February 19 reached, as usual, a host of people who need the education of its up-to-date program, and the state executive banquet, a little later, will send its triumphant message by its hundred and fifty guests from Kansas to Utah that Colorado has decided that *the liquor traffic must go* next November.

# One Solid Phalanx for Prohibition in Washington

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

"The liquor traffic must go!" This is the slogan of the home-loving people of Washington. The seed sowing of past years is bearing splendid harvest in widespread sentiment and activity. The enthusiasm for state prohibition is so great as to surprise even those who have longest labored for this end, and to those who have in the past pooh-poohed the idea of the absolute abolition of the traffic it is astounding.

When the initiative, referendum and recall was submitted to the vote of the people, "our folks" did yeoman service in securing that amendment, realizing the great value it would be when a recreant legislature fails to respond to the will of the people. As soon as it was known that the amendment was secured, and the legislature had enacted the necessary provisions under which its purpose could be executed, the word was given—"Now for state prohibition"—and most loyally have the temperance forces rallied to that standard.

During the last session of the legislature practically no effort was made to secure any advanced legislation relative to the suppression or control of the liquor traffic, as all were looking forward to the final grapple which will once for all settle the question as to whether the liquor traffic shall longer remain to curse our state. We have reached the day for which thousands have prayed and hoped and worked, and victory is in sight; it now remains for the people in one solid phalanx to go forward to triumph.

There is encouragement on every side. At the recent mid-year meeting of the executive committee of the state Federation of Woman's Clubs, state prohibition was endorsed without a dissenting vote. The *Western Woman's Outlook*, organ of the clubs, in every issue is bravely championing state prohibition.

The Washington Woman's Legislative Committee, composed of prominent women deeply interested in all affairs of municipal and state import, and standing for the best interests of the homes and the children of the state, has not only endorsed state prohibition but is making its achievement their first and greatest endeavor this year. Fifty thousand copies of each of three most impressive leaflets have already been printed by this committee and placed in circulation among the women, principally in the large cities of the state.

The W. C. T. U. will hold an Anti-Alcohol Congress in each county; local unions are being organized at an encouraging rate, in some localities the women meeting and effecting an organization without assistance, then writing for supplies and directions for work. Our state workers are constantly in demand for meetings, and the office force is working day and night to keep up with orders, correspondence, interviews, etc., etc. Verily "the fight is on" in beautiful Washington. "The Lord of Hosts is with us," the people are aroused and the "liquor traffic must go."

**It is currently reported that one of the largest brewing firms in the state has given to another corporation an option on all its property, and that certain liquor houses are refusing to put in needed repairs, or add to their expenses "until this question of statewide prohibition is settled." The thought expressed by one saloonkeeper to a friend, "I may have to go into some other business," seems to exist in the minds of many of his class. Add to this the feeling of gloom that seems to pervade the camp of "our friends the enemy," and it will be acknowledged that in Washington we have good reason to sing, in faith and confidence, "Washington Dry in 1914."**

"National Constitutional Prohibition by 1920." Let all the people say Amen!

THE ACCUSING FINGERS *V. E. Alford*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Evanston, Illinois, February 26, 1914

## REMEMBER THE RESOLUTION!

One of the especially important features of each Prohibition Rally Day meeting will be the presentation for endorsement of the resolution favoring National Constitutional Prohibition, found on this page. Please see also that each church, church society and every other organization at public meeting in your community is asked to endorse this resolution. Blank forms will be furnished free to you from your state president or from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

## PROHIBITION BILL INTRODUCED IN MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

A bill providing for the submission to the vote of the people of a constitutional prohibition amendment was introduced on February 20 in the Maryland legislature.

## STATUS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

During the year 1914 a number of new states will undoubtedly enfranchise their women citizens. Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, California, Kansas, Arizona, Illinois and Alaska are now on the list of equal suffrage states. North and South Dakota, Montana and Nevada are in campaigns and expect at the coming fall election to submit the question to the voters of their respective states. Nebraska, Missouri and Ohio will make use of the initiative law to secure the submission of the question. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Iowa must secure the passage of a suffrage measure by another legislature before it can be submitted to the people. The liquor interests are busy in all these states to defeat the efforts of the women to secure political liberty.

# NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN FUND

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Article 5 of the plans for the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment campaign adopted by the National Convention at Asbury Park reads:

"Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March, at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

After careful consideration, March 20 has been decided upon as the day on which these public meetings shall be held. No more appropriate day could be chosen than the birthday of Neal Dow, "the father of prohibition." If for any reason a local union shall choose to hold the meeting on an earlier or later date in March it can be done, but I trust all local unions as a rule will heed the call to hold a public meeting on March 20, or on Sunday, March 22, the topic of the meeting being the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment. We wish to emphasize the request that at each meeting an offering shall be taken for the National W. C. T. U. Campaign Fund.

## PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH —HOW FAR WE HAVE GONE

The Constitution of the United States provides that an amendment to the Constitution submitted by Congress, on vote of two-thirds of both Houses, shall become effective when three-fourths of the states either by their legislatures or by a special vote of the people shall ratify the action of Congress. Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and West Virginia, containing one-sixth of the population of our country, have already adopted state-wide prohibition, outlawing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. About thirty million people live in territory where the saloon has been voted out, so that more than one-half of our population live in prohibition and in saloonless territory. The area of the prohibition states combined with the saloonless localities covers seven-tenths of the entire country. At the present time five states, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado and Virginia are definitely engaged in state-wide campaigns; Idaho and Arizona are working toward the inauguration of such campaigns; Texas, Utah and Florida are looking hopefully toward securing the passage of a state-wide measure in 1915; bills providing for the submission of the question to the voters have been introduced in the legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland and South Carolina, and numerous other states are planning for campaigns in the near future.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RALLY TO BE HELD AT KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 29

The first of a series of sectional meetings in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition will be held on the afternoon and evening of March 29, at Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, National organizer, will be among the speakers. Presidents of states in the vicinity of Missouri are expected to participate in the program. Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president of Kansas City District, are in charge of the arrangements.

Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, of St. Louis, Mo., has been quite ill. By order of her physician she will not be permitted for some days to attend to her correspondence.

# RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,
.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)
City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

# The Prohibition Outlook for Oregon

MRS. EDITH HILL BOOKER, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

The people of Oregon are "the people;" they can have anything they want. They are at once the law-makers, the executives, the judges. They can make and unmake officers, write statutes and amend the constitution. If eight per cent of the voters ask for any measure to be submitted to the people for vote, it must be done. The state is now in its second campaign for statewide prohibition. In 1910, when the first campaign took place, a counter measure, fathered by liquor sympathizers, and so named and worded as to deceive many of the temperance voters was on the ballot, and the Home Rule bill carried by a large majority and prohibition was defeated. But prohibition seed was sown that has become fruit, and since that time the women of Oregon have been enfranchised; in them is her hope for their votes hold the balance of power.

The fact that the Pacific states that are to be the asylum for thousands of southern European emigrants by way of Panama are all to vote on the policy of prohibition this fall, and the further remarkable fact that the women of these three states have so recently been given the right to register their will as to whether the liquor traffic shall continue —these facts point to the overruling Providence that has ordered it so and give promise that the set time for victory has come. In Oregon the Anti-Saloon League was positive and active against an early campaign and worked strenuously to have it postponed to 1916, visiting all the church and temperance conventions with arguments for a resolution to this end. At the state convention of the W. C. T. U. at Corvallis in October, the woman's organization with its usual clear conviction of truth and fearlessness of action declared for a statewide campaign for prohibition at the next general election, November, 1914. The executive committee of the Prohibition party also decided for 1914 and a conference of the churches was called to consider which date they would support. Most of the members of this conference came with the intention of voting for the later date, but the result of the deliberations gave an almost unanimous decision for 1914.

A general campaign committee was decided on but the W. C. T. U. resolved that while waiting for this committee to organize and adopt plans for the general work, it would proceed with its plans as vigorously as though the whole success of the campaign depended upon its efforts. Besides prosecuting the department work especially relating to the issue, a plan was adopted and is being carried out which can tersely be outlined as Prayer—Personal work—Public Utterance—Press—Posters. Explained briefly the first part means that the watchfires of prayer are to be kept burning on every height that the battle in the heavenlies may be successfully waged; the second comprehends a plan which is in itself so quietly and tremendously effective that, if it could be prosecuted without limit as to helpers and funds, it would win the election for prohibition without even drawing the fire of the enemy. This involves the sending of professional workers, two by two, to work in every settlement of every county, hold women's meetings, visit the homes and lovingly convince the women that this great gift of the franchise must be used to protect the home and make the streets safe for the tempted. Reports from these workers already show that women hitherto indifferent or opposed to exercising their right of vote, when instructed, pledge themselves to register and to vote out the saloon. About two "incorrigibles" in a hundred are found and these names are left for local workers to wrestle with. It seems to be the natural and distinctive work of the W. C. T. U. to secure the votes of the women. The remaining points of the Oregon plan speak for themselves. Public Utterance—Press—Posters—what mighty possibilities these words hold!

The pledge of one thousand subscriptions to the CAMPAIGN EDITION of THE UNION SIGNAL looms large, but the state is well on the way to meet it. When the people are told that anyone who will read and digest the contents of one copy of this paper will be equipped to be a campaign speaker and could mount a soap-box anywhere and hold the attention of an audience for an hour, they are eager to give their names and quarters for the paper.

From inside knowledge the white-ribboners know that the "trade" in Portland is alarmed and more than half convinced that Oregon is going dry. But the women are not to be soothed into half-hearted service by such reports but remembering the might and resources of the enemy slack not nor sleep, but girding on the whole armor they fight to win.

## CALIFORNIA SHALL BE FREE

MRS. SARAH DORR, President Northern California W. C. T. U.

Probably the greatest reform measure that ever came before the California legislature was the Red Light Abatement bill, which passed both houses and was signed by Governor Johnson on May 7. This bill would have gone into effect ninety days after the close of the legislature had it not been for the vice interests, who succeeded in having it submitted to the people for ratification November 3, 1914. Among other important and far-reaching laws passed at the last session of the legislature were the Minimum Wage, Civil Service, and Mothers' Pension laws, the raising of the age of protection to eighteen years, and the Workmen's Compensation law.

A statewide campaign has been fully launched in California and a prohibition constitutional amendment will be submitted to the people on the third of next November. Last November a convention consisting of over 1,700 delegates from temperance and religious organizations, was held in Los Angeles. Its object was to decide upon the time when the question of statewide prohibition should be submitted to the people. The result was an overwhelming majority in favor of 1914. A "California Dry Federation" was formed and immediately proceeded under the initiative to secure sufficient signatures to place the amendment upon the ballot. In one month after the close of the convention a sufficient number of verified names were secured, with 10,000 to spare. It is estimated that about 80,000 in all signed the petitions. This is a record unprecedented in California.

"The call of the people is the call of God" and we go forward in His name. Ours is a citizens' movement and it proposes at the November election, 1914, to adopt the constitutional amendment by an appeal to all people whose purposes are similar, regardless of party, religious affiliation or special organization. This work is to be done by organization, registration, distribution of literature, mass meetings and personal interviews, and on November 3 by voting, working and praying we expect to be victorious.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

### LET US GO FORWARD!

Lillian M. N. Stevens

*In contemplating the great campaign upon which we have entered, let us never lose sight of the fact that God is at the forefront of every holy conflict, leading the hosts of right against the citadels of wrong. The call comes to us today with renewed emphasis that we go forward.*

# California Dry in 1914

MRS. LUCY S. BLANCHARD, State President Southern California W. C. T. U.

"California dry in 1914" is the watchword of the people of the Golden State: they are talking about it, putting it in song and working for it with great hope and enthusiasm.

The W. C. T. U., the Good Templars, Christian Endeavorers, Epworth Leagues, the churches, all prohibitionists and many socialists have federated and are lined up in solid phalanxes against the liquor traffic; they battle for the home, for righteousness and more abundant life.

The liquor men, alarmed, have turned to their god, money, for help and are raising a million dollar fund to defeat prohibition. Their fight is for business life and to perpetuate the saloon with all its blighting, blasting evils.

Our campaign had its origin in a convention called to consider the expediency of the effort to make California dry in 1914. It was the greatest gathering of temperance forces ever held in the West. Over 1700 delegates chosen from all sections of the state assembled, and it was decided almost unanimously that now was the opportune time.

Petitions were immediately sent out broadcast and within the amazingly short time of thirty days, 80,000 signatures were obtained by volunteer workers and the proposed amendment goes on, to be voted upon next November. This shows the enthusiasm our cause produces and is an indication of what the character of our campaign will be and of its results.

Woman suffrage carried in the face of the opposition of the liquor men and their allies. Our cause will have the support of most of the vote that gave the women the ballot and the women's vote also. *Prohibition is going to win.*

Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado and possibly Arizona and Idaho vote for prohibition this fall. The fact that all these states are conducting campaigns against liquor will make it much harder for our enemies to meet us.

There has always been a strong prohibition sentiment in California. As long ago as the year 1870, under a local option law, which was held to be unconstitutional a large majority of the towns that voted on the question banished the saloons. Since then a great proportion of the newcomers are those from prohibition and local option states with strong feelings against the saloon.

In Southern California, where prohibition sentiment is very pronounced, there are 181 dry cities and towns; four cities of more than 10,000 each—Berkeley, Riverside, Pasadena and Long Beach—have prohibition laws; more than 600 towns have voted no license and in the last eighteen months 818 saloons have been closed by ballot.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

### RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day.*
*(Birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens).*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow).*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

*Dear Sunday School Workers:*

Elsewhere is given the list of quarterly temperance lessons for 1914 with the temperance topic suggested by the lesson and program points for the Sunday school exercises. Our annual printed leaflet contains this list and can be circulated among pastors, superintendents and teachers as an announcement of the temperance Sundays for the year as well as to give them the temperance lessons in advance. Price of leaflet, 25 cents per 100, postpaid.

It will be noted that March 8 is the date of the next temperance Sunday. Coming in the month of March we are reminded of the birth of Hon. Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition, and we therefore suggest that the principal topic of the day shall be prohibition, a timely topic in view of the inauguration of the National Prohibition Campaign, and the proclamation of our honored National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, should be read in every Sunday school. Copies can be secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill. We suggest that the excellent plan of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition be adopted by Sunday school workers and that the work be begun on March 8. Let the plan be well explained, the muster roll circulated and the rally cry given in the Sunday schools on that day. Send to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for printed instructions for the Young Campaigners.

It has been announced to state superintendents and to all workers, through the state papers, that our pledge-signing campaign is drawing to a close. March 8 is the last temperance Sunday before the report must be made. The temperance Sunday in May comes too late to insure a report previous to the International Sunday school convention and hence a call for reports is made after March 8, to be supplemented by later efforts. We urge an extended and vigorous effort to secure pledge-signers and to reach the goal fixed for each state, based on the membership of the Sunday schools. A special report blank has been sent to our workers and unions should order them in quantities for local use. The price is only the postage, 6 cents per 100. We also earnestly call upon unions to furnish helpers for this department for March 8. A white ribboner should be in every Sunday school to secure the final report. All pledge-signers who have been recorded during the International triennium may be counted and state superintendents will keep their reports open till May to receive any supplementary reports.

The quarterly *Budget* for March 8 contains valuable helps for the work and is of more than usual value. It contains some new material prepared especially for the secondary division of the Sunday school. The lesson leaflet gives the temperance teaching points of the quarterly lesson which is found in Luke 12:35-48. The subject of the lesson is "Watchfulness." The outline program for Sunday school, the blackboard, the Primary and Junior Talk, Primary helps—all present the topic. Price of *Budget*, 15 cents, or 50 cents per year in advance.

The Sunday school work for 1913 is before me as a vision which I hope may be given to all Sunday school workers in such a way that our great department may be a powerful factor in the National Prohibition campaign. Meanwhile we urge immediate effort for a glorious culmination of the pledge-signing campaign. Let us bend all our energies to reach the goal in each state and if that is accomplished we can report the one million pledge-signers in the Sunday schools of the United States.

In loyal service,
STELLA B. IRVINE

NOTE: *Literature for all departments can be obtained from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.*

### QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE LESSONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNIFORM SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON SERIES FOR THE YEAR 1914

Lesson 1, MARCH 8.—Title: Watchfulness. Lesson Text: Luke 12:35-48. Golden Text: Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord when He cometh, shall find watching.—Luke 12:37.

*Temperance Topic:* Watching against the enemy, Intemperance. Working for Prohibition.

Program Points: Reports of "Watchmen," previously appointed, noting results of campaigns for prohibition; the movements of the enemy; facts of local interest and general temperance news.

#### Anti-Cigaret Sunday

Lesson 2, MAY 3.—Title: The Prodigal Son. Lesson Text: Luke 15:11-32. Golden Text: I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto Him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in Thy sight.—Luke 15:18.

*Temperance Topic:* The Modern Prodigal. How drink takes him from home, wastes his substance and leads him to ruin.

Program Points: Compare the life of purity with the life of vice. Make a list of that which is saved by pure living and that which is lost by strong drink and tobacco. Anti-cigaret exercises and pledge-signing.

Lesson 3, AUGUST 9.—Title: The Barren Fig Tree and the Defiled Temple. Lesson Text: Mark 11:12-33. Golden Text: By their fruits ye shall know them.—Matt. 7:20.

*Temperance Topic:* Strong Drink defiling the temple of God.

Program Points: One-minute addresses on how strong drink defiles and destroys the body, the mind, the moral and spiritual nature.

#### World's Temperance Sunday

Lesson 4, NOVEMBER 8. Title: Sowing and Reaping. Lesson Text: Gal. 6:10. Golden Text: Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap—Gal. 6:7.

*Temperance Topic:* The Burden of Intemperance.

Program Points: The Nation's Peril—The Legalized Liquor Traffic. Questions answered: What can the Sunday school do to help in the campaign for National Prohibition? What is the duty and responsibility of the Christian citizen?

*Pledge signing should be a feature of the exercises on every temperance Sunday.*

STELLA B. IRVINE

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

THE REVENUE IS SMALL COMPARED WITH THE COST

IT CAUSES POVERTY MISERY AND CRIME

THE REMEDY

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

468

The above is a reproduction of poster 28x42, in two colors.

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
LITERATURE BUILDING
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# NATIONAL PROHIBITION AND CONSERVATION

M. B. P.

In a recent issue of the *Galveston News* occurs the following item:

"Waste has been one of the world's chief curses. It has run on until a number of the older countries are worn out. Conservation is not only a good policy; it is a necessary policy if the rapidly increasing human race is to be saved from starvation."

The present age is one of business development and progress. It is an age which demands a constantly increasing measure of efficiency in all lines of service. Less than the best might have sufficed for other days, but this age and the multiplied complexities of civilization require of men and women the highest development of mind and body, and the systematic application of certain standards by which to reckon the value of all endeavor. Less than steady progress is not to be tolerated, and the day is fast coming when less than the highest degree of efficiency on the part of the employe will be sufficient for dismissal.

It is a well known fact that strong drink stands preeminent as a promoter of inefficiency and a barrier to progress. Scientific investigation has shown that very moderate drinking lowers efficiency by from eight to forty per cent. Why not conserve efficiency and elevate the standard of human power by abolishing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drink and eliminating its use among our people?

> Why not apply the principle of conservation to the human race? Alcohol has been the great destroyer of the race. By National Constitutional Prohibition let us destroy the great destroyer.

It has been ascertained also, that the lowered efficiency of our people caused by the use of alcoholic drinks is responsible for a monetary loss to our nation computed at seven billion dollars. We may well call ourselves a nation of wasters. But when we reflect that this immense sum is only a fraction of the vast total of loss caused by the consequences of using alcoholic liquors we are appalled. Civilization should stand aghast at the thought of wasting sixteen billion dollars a year in America for and because of strong drink. Why not apply the conservation theory to this problem?

The loss of life caused by strong drink is variously estimated, all the way from 60,000 to 720,000 a year in America. By as much as life is the most valuable of all earthly assets, by that much is it necessary to conserve life, for if life be eliminated earthly values are of no consequence. Primarily it is life that gives value to everything. Of what prodigal wastefulness have we been guilty? What is the monetary value to the commonwealth of one life? Can we measure in dollars the value to the country of one sober, industrious patriotic citizen? His worth is inestimable! Why not seek first, by all possible means, to conserve life? Why not seek to abolish to just as great an extent as is within our power those things that are most destructive to life, and cherish the things that help to build up a normal humanity and offer inspiration toward attaining the highest standard, not only of physical but of intellectual and moral life?

Why not apply the principle of conservation to the human race? Alcohol has been the great destroyer of the race; let us destroy the destroyer and give humanity a fair chance to rise to the highest standard—a standard set by God for those He created in His own image.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Enabling Act Passes Virginia's Legislature, and Is Signed by Governor Stuart

MRS. SARA H. HOGE, President Virginia W. C. T. U.

Such a large part of Virginia is prohibition territory that the temperance forces have felt for some time that we should and could have state-wide prohibition. For three successive legislatures we have worked for an enabling act to submit this question to a vote of the people. Four years ago such a bill was introduced and voted down in the senate two to one, and did not even come to a vote in the house of delegates. Two years ago a similar bill passed the house by a vote of 66 to 34 but failed in the senate by a vote of 24 to 16. This year the bill passed the house by a vote of 76 to 19 (it would have been 79 to 21 had all the members been present), but in the senate the opponents of the measure were successful in adding a number of amendments and in that form it passed by a vote of 29 to 11. The house refused to concur in these amendments and a conference committee was appointed The report of this committee, which was necessarily a compromise on the amendments, was accepted by the house by a vote of 65 to 31, while in the senate the vote was a tie, leaving the decisive vote to be cast for the measure by the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson. This has been no easily won victory. The organized forces have put up a strong fight. The Richmond daily papers have freely stated that never before has there been such a tremendous liquor lobby at the legislature. After the passage of the bill on February 13, the liquor men turned their attention to securing the veto of the newly inaugurated Governor, but they failed and he signed the bill February 18.

The passage of this bill means the immediate launching of a statewide fight in Virginia, the question to be submitted to the vote of the people in all probability on September 22, 1914.

Of the several local option elections held during the past year, only one was won by the liquor forces.

## ALABAMA'S TEMPERANCE DAY

Friday, March 6, has been designated as Temperance Day in Alabama for the current scholastic year. William F. Feagin, state superintendent of education, has issued a proclamation to that effect, in keeping with the spirit and purpose of an act entitled, "To Educate the Children of Alabama on the Evil of intemperance," one section of which reads:

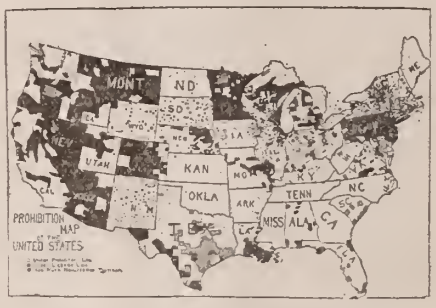
"That there shall be one day in each scholastic term of the public schools set apart to be known as Temperance Day, when a suitable program shall be prepared to the end that the children of Alabama may be taught the evils of intemperance."

A most interesting official program has been published and sent throughout the state by the authority of the state superintendent. The day will be observed in all the schools.

The campaign for United States Senatorial honors in which U. S. Congressman Richmond P. Hobson and U. S. Congressman Oscar Underwood are chief figures, is being vigorously waged. The liquor interests are liberally financing the candidate opposed to Congressman Hobson. The primary at which the question will be decided will be held April 6. The election November 4 will merely be a ratification of the choice at the primaries. That Congressman Hobson is making a good fight is admitted by the *Birmingham News*, known as an anti-prohibition paper. It says: "If absorbing attention, punctuated by spontaneous applause, can be taken as an indication of public sentiment, Mr. Hobson has a following in Jefferson that must be reckoned with. He invaded two opposite sections of the county Monday and Tuesday. He was received with marked enthusiasm. Crowds were large everywhere. He talked to hundreds of voters. Underwood supporters admit the effectiveness of his campaign. People are believing in him. He is answering charges made by the opponents to the apparent satisfaction of his friends, and perhaps to others."

Captain Hobson stated his position in the fight in a recent speech published in *The Advance* of Birmingham, Ala., from which we quote:

"This is not a question of individuals. This isn't a question between Hobson and Underwood; it is the eternal struggle between the great body of the plain people and the sinister interests that prey upon them and use their money to corrupt their bodies and minds."




## ARKANSAS' PROHIBITION MEASURE

The Going law, which went into effect January 1, 1914, had the effect of virtually putting the state under prohibition. This measure makes it unlawful for any court, town or city council to issue a license to sell intoxicating liquors except in cases where such a license is asked for by a petition signed by a majority of the white adult population within the incorporated limits of the town or city where the license is to be used. The petition calling for the license must be published in at least two issues of some newspaper published in the town where the petition is circulated at least ten days before the petition is acted upon. Since the law went into effect a number of the towns have succeeded in getting the signatures of the majority of all white men and women to petition, but a large part of the state is still without saloons.

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South Dakota and Nevada are among the states that are at present engaged in equal suffrage campaigns, bills submitting the question to the voters at the next November election having passed their respective legislatures.

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Never before in its history, reports the president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., have the temperance forces of the state worked so unitedly in aim and purpose. Heretofore there has been a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of working for statewide prohibition. Today all stand together upon a prohibition platform so much wider than the state that it includes the entire nation.

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Although defeated by the fraudulent tactics of the liquor interests in their efforts to secure state-wide prohibition in 1910 Florida is looking forward to and working for a white state next year. Approximately eighty-six per cent of the population of the state is now under no-license.

## KENTUCKY AND SOUTH CAROLINA MOVING PROHIBITIONWARD

Not only has there been introduced in the Kentucky legislature a measure providing for statewide prohibition but a number of other advance steps have been taken. With ninety-nine out of the 110 counties now outlawing the saloon, the outlook for statewide prohibition is certainly hopeful..

There is a bill before the South Carolina legislature to submit the question of constitutional prohibition for the state to a vote of the people next November.

## ARIZONA AND IDAHO TO INAUGURATE STATEWIDE CAMPAIGNS

Arizona, which is now under local option, is securing signatures to a petition for statewide prohibition. The fact that Arizona has given to its women citizens full franchise privileges makes the situation hopeful.

Idaho, now under county option, is working toward, and hoping to secure, statewide prohibition in 1915.

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We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. ANNA M. GRANGER, Garland, Utah, one of the early Ohio Crusaders, and for many years Medical Temperance superintendent of the Utah W. C. T. U. Mrs. Garland spent twenty-five years of her life as a Presbyterian missionary to Mexico, later working for ten years with her daughter as a missionary to Utah where she was a power for good and an inspiration to temperance workers.

MRS. LUCINDA WETHERBY ANDREWS, eighty-eight years of age, mother of Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, a former state president of the Vermont W. C. T. U. Mrs. Andrews was an earnest white ribboner.


## AFRAID TO EAT

Girl Starving on Poorly Selected Food.

"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a Me. girl, "yet dared not eat for fear of the consequences.

"I had suffered indigestion from overwork, irregular meals and improper food, until at last my stomach became so weak I could eat scarcely any food without great distress.

"Many kinds of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I steadily lost health and strength until I was but a wreck of my former self.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help me—I was so discouraged.

"I found it not only appetizing but that I could eat it as I liked and that it satisfied the craving for food without causing distress, and if I may use the expression, "it filled the bill."

"For months Grape-Nuts was my principal article of diet. I felt from the very first that I had found the right way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized.

"With its continued use I regained my usual health and strength. Today I am well and can eat anything I like, yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my bill of fare."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## UTAH TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION IN 1915

MRS. LULU LOVELAND SHEPARD, President Utah W. C. T. U.

Utah's statewide prohibition campaign is well launched and new friends for our cause are being won daily. From every section of the state the corresponding secretary has received letters from ministers of every denomination pledging support and enthusiastic co-operation.

Utah is probably one of the very few states which has neither an Anti-Saloon League nor a Prohibition party and every bit of temperance sentiment has been made by the faithful, consecrated little band of our great organization which has kept the fire burning, although weakly at times, for nearly twenty-five years.

The greater portion of the state is already dry through local option, and we feel certain that if we can get the vote to the people we can carry with a large majority. Ogden and Salt Lake have held large and inspiring all-day meetings. In Salt Lake more than forty organizations joined with the W. C. T. U. and there has never been such a temperance meeting in all the history of the city. People of all creeds and no creeds, but who stand unhesitatingly against "America's greatest criminal," have pledged their support for statewide and nation-wide prohibition.

Following this all-day meeting Mrs. Shepard spoke in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and in the Baptist church Sunday evening, February 1, and Rev. William Betts, pastor of the First Methodist church, spoke Sunday evening on "The Octopus of Utah," and gave a powerful and stirring address on the need of prohibition. Calls are coming from every section of the city for organization and help. About forty new members have been added to the local unions of the city. Enthusiasm and sentiment are growing daily. Our motto has become, "Have Faith in God."

Just now we are laying the foundation for the election of men to our legislature pledged to statewide prohibition. The election by the people will probably have to come in November of 1915, but it is coming—"the day for which we pray."

The fight is on, the battle is not over, but praise God, victory is assured when we are ready to do our part.

## "VOTES FOR WOMEN" AND NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION NEBRASKA'S SLOGAN

MRS. MAMIE M. CLAFLIN, President Nebraska W. C. T. U.

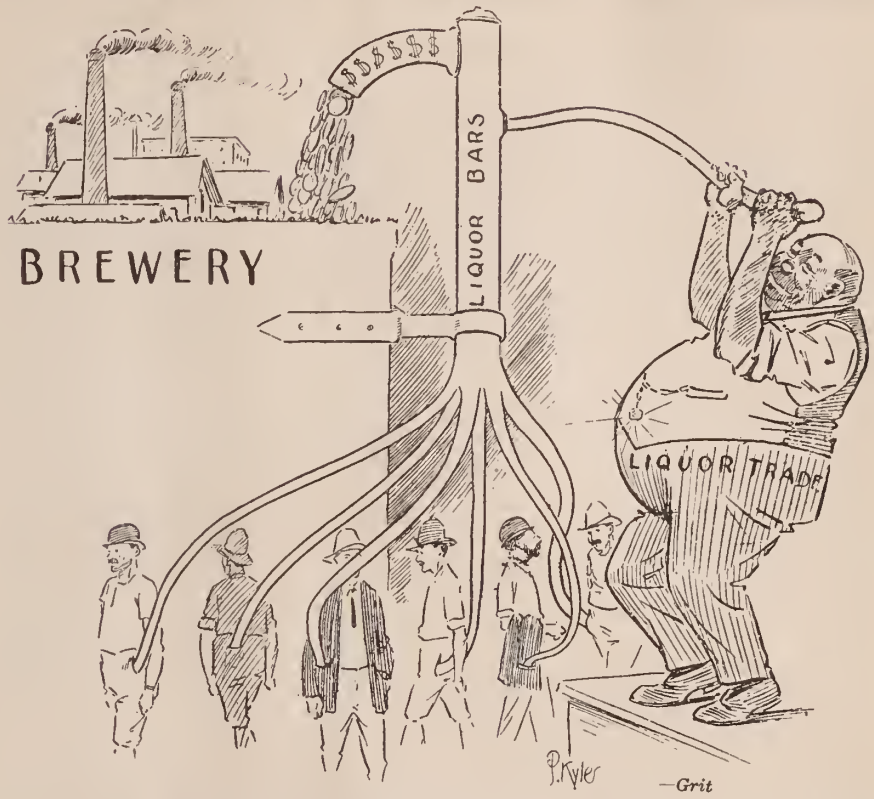
"Votes for Women" is the slogan of Nebraska women by day and their dream by night. It is the expectation that March 10 will find our initiative petition of 38,000 voters' names filed with the secretary of state and the *bona fide* campaign begun. It is reported that the anti-suffragists of Boston have already offered their assistance to any Congressional candidates who may not wish to be coerced by the women of their own state.

The sweet morsel, "woman's place is in the home" seems to be a theory and not a condition confronting us. The campaign for signatures has been a pleasant one and has given the women a confidence in their own ability that will be invaluable in the later activity. As is usual, this very petitioning becomes a great factor in the getting of votes and white ribboners have had a magnificent part in it.

A fine recognition of our organization was made a few days since when the Commercial Club of Friend invited the president of the state W. C. T. U. to speak at its annual banquet upon the same program with the governor of the state, her topic to be "Woman Suffrage."

National Prohibition Amendment Day was received with more enthusiasm than we dared to hope for. It was a day of benediction in Lincoln and Omaha, with a goodly number added to the membership in Omaha. York, Burwell, Central City, Albion, Tecumseh and Mason City have reported blessed meetings. One feature of the work at Mason deserves especial notice. The service there was postponed until Sunday and the participants were all men save the county president who came from home some miles away. There was a men's chorus of twelve or fifteen voices and business and professional men as speakers. All joined in the adoption of the resolution. Later these men, supplemented by others, volunteered to give the same program in several school districts in the nearby country, visiting one on each Thursday evening, asking for an expression on the question. Two such meetings have already been held and others will follow. Nebraska women expect at this time next year to be citizens and then you shall see what we will do!

## The Liquor Traffic's Vacuum Pocket Cleaner




**Millions of dollars are each year transferred from the pockets of the laboring men to those of the wealthy brewers!**

## PROHIBITION TRIUMPHS IN ILLINOIS

Immediately upon the passage of the Illinois suffrage bill, June 11, 1913, white ribboners began to predict that the women would roll up temperance victories at the coming fall elections. Again and again the opinion was expressed that the women would wipe out the saloon, where it was an issue, and that once they began to swing their ballots they would never cease until they had brought them round with a thud that would astonish the liquor dealers. When, therefore, it came time for the mothers and daughters and sisters of the state to let their convictions be known in the powerful way now open to them, there was keen anticipation as to the results. Election day arrived—and with it came sweeping victories for prohibition won by the votes of women. They went to the polls in large numbers and voted dry in about the ratio of four to one. From that time forward a sense of responsibility and duty in the matter of the vote has been growing in the hearts and minds of Illinois women and in Chicago on registration day, February 3, 1914, this sentiment crystallized in the march of 153,897 women to the polling places of their respective precincts to register themselves as voters. All over the state the news was heralded that all classes had shown that they are coming into full understanding of their franchise privilege. The "trade" itself is beginning to tremble at the forewarning toll of the death knell of the liquor traffic. The columns of its papers reveal its anxious attitude of mind, as witness this paragraph in *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular:* "The next morning after registration day the politicians gasped when they read the startling figures in the headlines and then began trying to figure out the meaning of it all. It would be foolish to deny that the liquor men and their political friends were disturbed by the apparent significance of these figures. In the wards where the saloon is supposed to have the fewest friends the registration of women seemed to be the largest."

National Constitutional Prohibition in Illinois is an issue that the rank and file all through the state are preparing to meet squarely. On National Prohibition day of prayer the women everywhere prayed with faith triumphant and in earnestness of spirit. God grant that the nation shall at last be free from the sale and manufacture of the drink that is its curse.

## LIQUOR MEN FIGHT SUFFRAGE MEASURE

MRS. MARY L. ALDERSON, President Montana W. C. T. U.

Montana, the "wettest state" in the Union, is approaching brighter days; righteousness is invading her territory. Many of her voters are being convinced that prohibition is no longer a dream of fanatics, but an economic problem. They are learning that the liquor traffic is not only the cause of poverty and crime, but a financial burden upon the taxpayers that no state can assume and prosper.

National Prohibition prayer day was very generally observed in Montana. In Kalispell, where it was an all day service, it led to the establishment of a union monthly temperance prayer meeting for the churches. In other places honorary members were gained and national prohibition sentiment advanced.

The campaign for woman suffrage in the state is active. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with headquarters at Helena, is carrying on a conservative campaign with literature and speakers, urging that, as white ribbon mothers who have raised children and prepared them for life in the state, they should have a voice in preparing the state for the children. The regular suffrage societies, with headquarters in Butte, are carrying on a somewhat more militant campaign. The opponent of the woman suffrage amendment is the Montana Protective Association composed of the liquor dealers of the state organized to defeat the passage of the amendment. **Not only does every saloonkeeper contribute to the campaign fund, but outside firms, selling to Montana members, must be associate members and present a 1914 red card when taking orders for goods to show that they are putting up money to help the liquor dealers' fight.**

The reason the saloonkeepers oppose woman suffrage is frankly stated in their papers and circulars: "It would be disastrous to the liquor and brewery interests." The November issue of their state paper says: **"The Illinois election is enough to convince anyone with sense that woman suffrage and the saloon business cannot exist together long in any state."** But the Montana Protective Association, with all the money it can raise, cannot keep the ballot from the women of Montana. The only thing that can defeat the amendment, which is endorsed by the leading political parties, is indiscretion on the part of the women. If they are wise in their work they will be given the ballot at the election in 1914. The men of Montana are among the most big-minded and patriotic of any in the country. They cannot be other than generous and fair to their women.

**A BAD BREATH**

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stop fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Pitman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

*Mrs. Mary Harris Armor,*

Noted prohibition orator, is enthusiastic over "Songs and Sayings," our temperance campaign book. It should be used in every rally and in all campaigns for town, county, state and national prohibition. Notable among its songs are "Hooray for Prohibition," "Is it Nothing to You" a solo that grips the heart, and that great musical sensation "A Saloonless Nation 1920." Price 25c. 5 for $1. 12 for $2. 50 for $5. Special rates on 100 or 1000. Or a copy and Rev. J. B. Culpepper's thrilling book, "Some Women I Have Known" for $1. Order today of REV. L. L. PICKETT, - St. Augustine, Fla.

## "VOTES FOR WOMEN" BY WAY OF INITIATIVE

NELLE G. BURGER, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

The cause of prohibition is moving on apace in Missouri. The great interest generated by the almost universal observance of January 15 has created and strengthened sentiment which will become permanent. The liquor dealers are fearful of defeat and some are getting out of businss while "getting out is good," as recently expressed by a Kansas City saloonkeeper.

The call for National Constitutional Prohibition has met popular response and hearty support is being given to the movement by local unions, churches, philanthropic and civic bodies. While our attention is being given to the larger issue, local campaigns are claiming our best efforts. In nearly every case these elections are called by the wets with the hope of regaining dry territory. Out of 114 counties ninety-two are wholly or partially dry and elections are pending in several large cities and counties.

The last legislature passed a county unit local option law which should have gone into effect in June, 1913. The liquor dealers of the state invoked the referendum upon this law which will now go before the voters November, 1914, for ratification. Under it the counties will vote as a unit, not exempting cities of more than 2,500 population, as does the present local option law. Every effort will be made to ratify this law, as it is the best measure of temporary relief in sight. We have taken as our plan of action, the slogan of the Donny-Brook Fair: "Wherever you see a head, hit it." Wherever we can strike a blow at the liquor traffic we will do so, never losing sight of the larger issue.

Out of the nineteen local option elections held in Missouri in 1913 eighteen voted dry, thus adding 15,609 population to our dry territory.

Local option elections were recently called by the liquor forces in Mexico, Macon, Trenton, Warrensburg, Carthage and Carterville and were hotly contested. The most complete organization of women and men was perfected in each place and all but two elections were won by a fine majority. The local W. C. T. U. worked valiantly and well and in each instance furnished trained leaders for the campaign.

The wet and dry proposition is being injected more and more into our political situation and candidates are being requested to declare themselves upon the issue and also upon National Constitutional Prohibition. Many are making this declaration voluntarily.

Added to the prohibition problem is the all absorbing one of "Votes for Missouri Women." The Missouri Equal Suffrage Association inaugurated the petition signing crusade and at its earnest request the Missouri W. C. T. U. is also circulating petitions. The requisite number of signatures will undoubtedly be secured and this amendment will be submitted to the voters at the November election, 1914. Definite plans for this propaganda have been submitted to the local unions and with their usual loyalty, our faithful white ribboners are putting them into concrete action.

This year is one of hard work but the outlook for victory along every line is most encouraging. Department work is being urged and the prospects are good for better results.

While we are giving aid in these various campaigns we have not lost sight of the fact that we are an educational factor in the community and are using every possible effort to enlighten the public concerning the breadth of our organization. New recruits are being reported constantly.

**ALL STOPPED UP?**

Think *what* is stopping it! Think of the germs and diseased tissues which poison every breath!

Here is the big point in the treatment by Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly. It purifies the air as it enters the nose, throat and mouth. Its action is simple, soothing and scientific. No harmful drugs. *Guaranteed* right and we prove it by a big free sample. 25c and 50c tubes—all druggists or direct.

**Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.**

**KONDON'S Catarrhal Jelly**

## PROHIBITION SENTIMENT INCREASING IN PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. ELLA M. GEORGE, State President

Pennsylvania is making marvelous progress even under the handicap of the Brooks high license law, which is one of the most villainous liquor laws ever placed upon a statute book. Under this law, to gain an inch of prohibition territory we must go by the way of the license court where we are confronted by a judge who is an autocrat; his word is law. True, we have the right to remonstrate against the granting of licenses but the prospects are not very bright along this line of effort when a judge will grant a license to an applicant who has between 300 and 400 signatures on his application, against a remonstrance having on it more than 1,000 names of the best citizens in the county. Yet this remonstrance work is helping to make temperance sentiment as it separates the sheep from the goats—forces people to take a stand on one side or the other. In proof of this are the following excerpts from a letter written by a county president: "This remonstrating is a wonderful sifter and makes sentiment as nothing else will. An exassemblyman called me by phone to inform me that his name was not on the 'black roll' (applications for license), but hereafter I would find him on the 'water wagon.' "

Our W. C. T. U. membership has been increasing at the rate of about two thousand per year. Six counties are now on the "dry list" and there is not one, to my knowledge, that is not engaged in a no-license campaign this year. Two of the most influential dailies in western Pennsylvania have refused to accept further liquor advertisements. Nowhere is the change in temperance sentiment more obvious than in the attitude of our last legislature., Formerly the liquor men elected the speaker of the house and controlled the judicial committee to which all bills bearing on the liquor question were submitted. They did neither last year. The average temperance vote in the house increased from 76 to 90, while the liquor vote decreased from 104 to 93.

For the first time in fifty years the liquor men failed to secure any favorable legislation. A woman suffrage bill passed both houses which, if ratified by the next legislature, will be submitted to the people. A drastic anti-cigaret law passed both houses. The railroads in the state were forced to discontinue the sale of intoxicating liquors in their dining cars.

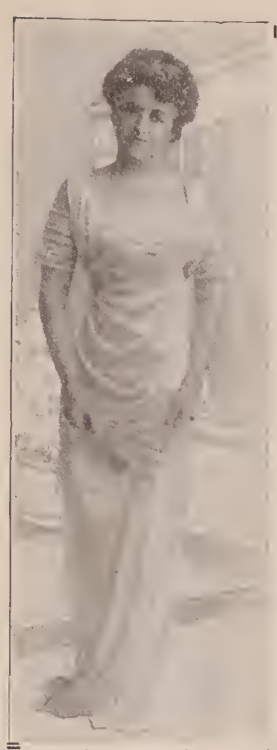
The temperance issue is taking "front rank" in all elections for judges and will be a prominent feature in the campaign next fall. We of Pennsylvania are greatly encouraged and are pressing on for state and National Prohibition which we are assured is coming soon.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

## OHIO OUT FOR PROHIBITION

MRS. VIOLA D. ROMANS, Corresponding Secretary Ohio W. C. T. U.

The situation in Ohio is a peculiar one. After fifty years of "no license" under the constitution the state reversed its policy and returned to the license plan by a revision of its constitution in 1912. This was not done because sentiment had fallen back, but because of the careful political manipulations of the liquor trusts and the clouded vision of the temperance forces. Men voted upon the license proposition in many instances not realizing but that they were voting for "limited" prohibition. The same defeat came that has always come to God's people when they try to compromise with evil. However the local option elections held since then in county, ward and township, have in large measure been against the saloon, and the agitation continues without abatement until now the uniting of all the forces for constitutional prohibition is a most encouraging sign. Believing, as do the white ribboners of the state, that this victory will be hastened in Ohio by the woman's vote we have set out to secure the ballot. Clubs and suffrage associations, formerly afraid of our temperance proclivities, have come to realize that the liquor men and their allies are the united enemy of woman's enfranchisement, and thus the reserve between women's organizations in Ohio is being broken down, and a federation of all the forces favorable to the vote is now being effected. Within a short time the suffrage campaign through the initiative will be under way and definite plans are being matured for its conduct. Until the initiative and referendum law has been safeguarded by the legislature now assembled in special session, the petitions could not be placed in the hands of carriers. Thirty-six thousand loyal white ribboners are at their posts ready for duty, and we hope to win the vote this year, and a prohibition victory next year.

# Does Your Figure Please You

Your dressmaker can never make a gown look well on you unless you have a good figure and unless you carry it well

I want to make you realize that your figure and health are almost entirely in your own hands, and that by following my simple, hygienic directions in the privacy of your own room

## You Can Be So Well

that your whole being vibrates health. I have helped 65,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures, and have taught them how to keep well. Why not you? You are busy, but you can devote a few minutes a day, in the privacy of your own room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs.

I have reduced the weight of over 32,000 women and increased the weight of as many more. In my work for reduction or building flesh, I strengthen every vital function so that you are full of life and energy.

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to common sense. Fully one-third of my pupils are sent to me by those who have worked with me.

I wish you could stand with me at my window for a few minutes and, as the women pass, realize with me how many need better figures, better health. They could have them, too, with just a little daily effort which is easy—not as hard as the things they are doing.

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are *my pupils—the medical magazines advertise my work.*

## No Drugs— No Medicines

I study each woman's case just as a physician studies it, the only difference being that instead of medicine I strengthen and put in place weakened organs by exercises for nerves and muscles controlling them, bringing a good circulation of warm blood to them, which I purify by teaching correct breathing.

I relieve such Ailments as

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indigestion | Sleeplessness | Catarrh |
| Constipation | Nervousness | Headaches |
| Anaemia | Torpid Liver | Weaknesses |
| Suffering in Pregnancy | | Rheumatism |

I have published a free booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman. Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT, . . . Dept. 37, 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is a recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women. She personally supervises her work.*


## SUFFRAGE BILL PASSES ONE HOUSE

MRS. MARY E. B. NOE State Press Superintendent

For many years the greater part of our territory has been under the financial and political power of the brewers and liquor dealers. The extent to which this is true in the middle and upper part of the state seems incredible. But light is breaking and the prohibitionists thank God and take courage.

Last fall one of the candidates for the office of governor, Rev. James G. Mason, reported that in his statewide campaign he found the W. C. T. U. everywhere of the greatest assistance to him, and that the women are the very salt of the church. He also stated emphatically that when universal suffrage comes (as coming it is right speedily) people may be confident of the immediate outlawry of the liquor traffic.

The key-note of the recent grand National W. C. T. U. Convention held in our state at Asbury Park was the onward movement for National Prohibition. The effect is already being seen, and who can estimate the resultant blessings from the marvelous meetings held by all local unions on January 15, the day of prayer.

Churches and the press are awakening; special sermons against the saloon are frequently preached. Editors, who formerly were most conservative, are boldly leading the attacks on vice and immorality as found behind the "swinging doors" of saloons. Many cities are undergoing a regular house-cleaning and all right-minded people rejoice greatly thereat while the liquor power trembles.

Progress in the state is still further indicated by the latest news from Trenton, which is that the suffrage bill for the amendment to the state constitution has passed its first reading in the house by a large majority. "New Jersey women voted 1776-1807. Why not now?"

## LOUISIANA'S DRY VICTORIES

MRS. A. C. McKINNEY, President Louisiana W. C. T. U.

We have added two wet parishes to the dry list this year, and our speakers have received more cordial welcome than ever before.

The state board of health passed a most drastic eugenics law, and some of the preachers have taken hold of purity work and are trying to get speakers on this subject placed on institute programs.

Judge John R. Land, one of the judges of an important district, in spite of vigorous protest from Jews and Catholics, decided that there is no law against reading the Bible in our public schools. We are advancing slowly, perhaps, but none the less surely.

Meetings in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition were held throughout Louisiana. The joint resolution was read publicly by hundreds of unions and ministers in churches.

## DELAWARE'S PROHIBITION GROWTH

MRS. LENA MESSICK, President Delaware W. C. T. U.

The temperance forces of Delaware are congratulating themselves upon the growing sentiment favorable to the cause which prevails throughout the state. It is particularly apparent in the fact that many of the newspapers of the state are prophesying the prominence of the wet and dry question in the coming political campaign, the drys wisely considering the importance of sending men to the legislative halls who will not only stand for victories already achieved, but consider the future interests of their temperance constituents.

More than three-fourths of our territory is dry and under anti-shipping legislation. In a test case, the saloon having employed the ablest counsel, our court declared both the state and the Federal law to be constitutional. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court of the state in which argument has been made but the decision has not been rendered. Every effort is being made to hold the ground already acquired and to carry the work forward till every dark spot shall have been wiped from the map of our beloved state. On to National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920!

## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

### AMMUNITION FOR THE PROHIBITION BATTLE

Are you subscribing for the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL for your ministers, doctors, city officials and public men generally? Are you distributing marked copies? A great many men after making the acquaintance of the CAMPAIGN EDITION through a sample copy are anxious to subscribe for it themselves. A physician of Dallas, Texas, writes:

"Someone kindly sent me a copy of the January 15 SIGNAL. It is so thoroughly good and so many of its articles provided such excellent homiletic material that I decided I would have to have it."

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A white ribboner of Washington refers to the Campaign Edition as a "perfect arsenal for the temperance worker," and says that they are planning to secure many subscriptions, as it will help them mightily in their statewide prohibition campaign. Give the CAMPAIGN EDITION a wide circulation in your community and state and it will make sentiment for statewide and nationwide prohibition.

Only 25 cents a year.

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## Suggested Material

FOR

## Union Signal Day

### Portrait of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens

Size 20x24
Price, unframed, $4.00.
Handsomely framed, with name plate attached, price $10.00.
Size 10x12.
Price, $1.50.
Cabinet photograph, same style, 25 cents each.

FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL:

New Life Sketch Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Eva Kilbreth Foster. Price, each, 3 cents; per 100, $1.00.

Special Number Union Signal, February 5. Price, per 100, $1.50.

Annual Address, delivered by Mrs. Stevens at National Convention, at Asbury Park. Price, each, 5 cents; per 100, $4.00.

FOR DISTRIBUTION:

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition. Price, per 100, 20 cents.

Assorted leaflets, written by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Per package, 200, 35 cents; per package, 300, 50 cents; per package, 500, 80 cents.

*Prices include postage*

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
*Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.*

### PROHIBITION CONSTANTLY PREACHED IN IOWA

MRS. IDA B. WISE SMITH, President Iowa W. C. T. U.

During 1913 Iowa has defeated petitions of consent for saloons in one county and about sixty towns. Of the ninety-nine counties of the state but twelve now have open saloons and of the eight hundred fifty towns, but one hundred five have them. The specific gains of the year have included also the holding of Ottumwa and Oskaloosa, two of our larger towns where an attempt to secure a petition was again made. The petition under which the saloons of the capital city have been operating for three years, even while an appeal to the Supreme court was pending, has been declared invalid by that body. For a period of ten days the saloons were closed, but opened under a new petition rushed through. From this an appeal has again been taken.

A practical demonstration of the value of prohibition has been a victory of the year. At Waterloo, one of the large cities of the state, the saloons were closed in November, 1912. The mayor, chief-of-police, all the councilmen but one, and nearly all the police and other city officials signed the saloon petition, so nothing could be hoped for from them along the line of law enforcement, except what they could not avoid! In spite of this 1913 shows 570 arrests for drunkenness (as against 1,204 in 1912); a gain in bank clearings of $10,371,180.76; in postoffice receipts of $21,162; also 201 less mortgages on homes than during 1912; and so the figures go.

The W. C. T. U. is active in a campaign for woman suffrage. The bill comes up for second passage in the legislature of 1915. Resubmission of the prohibitory amendment is still the aim of all the temperance organizations of the state.

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### NEW YORK'S PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE ACTIVITIES

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, State President

For several years the Allied Forces for Civic and Moral Betterment have introduced a county no-license bill into the legislature but at its meeting this year it was decide to correlate the work of the state with that of the campaign for National Prohibition and to introduce a statewide bill. As there has been some difficulty about getting it introduced the Anti-Saloon League has recently introduced a bill which it calls the Optional Local Prohibition bill. This is the strongest measure they have yet introduced, for it gives to towns, villages, counties without cities of 10,000 or over and counties exclusive of cities and to cities of less than 50,000 inhabitants the privilege of voting on the question, (on petition of twenty-five percent of the voters), "Shall this ——— become anti-saloon territory?" The new bill does not deal with the manufacture, simply with the sale, and on petition the question may be submitted again within two years. During the past year there has been a gain of a few no-license towns.

The legislature last year voted to submit an amendment to the constitution striking out the word "male" as a qualification of voting. This must pass another legislature before being submitted to the vote of the people. All the suffrage organizations of the state except one are united to form the Empire State Campaign Committee with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as chairman of the committee. The W. C. T. U., however, will carry on its own work in its own way hoping to assume a definite part in the campaign, and always working in harmony.

### TEXAS MOVING ON TOWARD STATEWIDE PROHIBITION

MRS. NANNIE WEBB CURTIS, President Texas W. C. T. U.

We are going to make a campaign for submission this year and we expect to vote in the Democratic primary for or against the submission of a constitutional amendment by the next legislature. This is done with the view of bringing to bear upon the legislature, which will be Democratic, a demand from that party for submission of the amendment. We believe that we shall get a decided majority in favor of submission. Then the question will be "up to" the legislature. If we fail in getting the legislature to submit it to the people we are going to try for a statutory enactment. We can do this provided we elect the governor, because we can pass such a law with a majority of the vote in the senate instead of a two-thirds vote as is required for a constitutional amendment. There will be county conventions held all over the state on the fourteenth of this month to elect delegates to a Prohibition Democratic convention on the twenty-first at which time we propose to nominate a candidate for governor and perhaps put a full ticket in the field. We are moving on toward statewide prohibition in 1915, prohibition governor and a prohibition legislature in 1914. National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920 is the ultimate aim of Texas white ribboners.

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### PROHIBITION ECONOMIC BENEFIT TO NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued from Page Six)

and the individual would suffer because of the elimination of the saloon. A prohibitory law was enacted. The tax rate was not increased. According to the prediction of the saloonists there would have been a reduction in revenue from taxation, and yet instead of a little less than two and a half million annually, the income was more than three million per year for the next four years."

During the 1913 general assembly of North Carolina a strong search and seizure law was passed. This greatly aids the Webb-Kenyon law. In many sections of our state much is being done to enforce the law.

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## Pennants, Hats and Buttons

### for National Young Campaigners

The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The BUTTONS are red or blue, with letters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button | $ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons | 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 hats, | 100 buttons | 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons | 130.00 |

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 5, 1914. No. 10


# Dr. Harvey W. Wiley Favors Nation-Wide Prohibition

PERSONALLY I would be glad to see nation-wide and world-wide prohibition. While I am not a teetotaler, I am a prohibitionist. I am firmly convinced that the evils produced by alcohol so far outweigh any of its supposed advantages as to lead logically to but one conclusion, namely, the absolute prohibition of the use of alcohol for any but industrial purposes.

*From "Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's Views on Alcohol as an 'Unmitigated Evil'," published in the Sunday School Times of February 21, 1914.*

## Victory for Woman Suffrage Cause

The cause of woman suffrage won a signal victory in the United States Senate, March 2, when that body by a vote of 47 to 14 declared as unfinished business for discussion, the Chamberlain resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting equal suffrage. The Washington special correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE declares that this vote establishes that the measure when it comes up for passage will receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FRIENDS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SENATE URGE HEARING—EX-PRESIDENT TAFT IN APPEAL FOR SIMPLIFICATION OF COURT PROCEDURE—ABUSE OF PARCEL POST PRIVILEGES—BATTLESHIPS AND SUBMARINES TO BE BUILT—BLEACH FLOUR CASE RETURNED TO THE DISTRICT COURT—HEARINGS ON HOBSON AMENDMENT DEFERRED.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

A remarkable delegation of world-renowned lawyers, headed by former President Taft, appeared before the House judiciary committee yesterday in an appeal for simplification of court procedure, to facilitate the administration of justice. Speaking as president of the American Bar Association, Mr. Taft said lawyers of the United States were practically a unit in believing simple rules of practice should govern all courts, Federal and state, and he strongly urged passage of a pending bill, introduced by Representative Clayton, chairman of the Judiciary committee, viz., H. R. 133, empowering the Supreme Court of the United States to lay down rules for the conduct of common law practice in Federal District courts. It was pointed out yesterday that usages and rules of procedure built up by the legislatures of the various states have obscured the purpose of law in intricate usages of technicalities that have served particularly to protect men of wealth from prosecution.

Senator Root of New York declared that in his own state a corps of "acute adroit code lawyers" had grown up under the abuse, who are able to clog the wheels of justice with technical evasion. "A man of small means soon became discouraged, or even ruined," he said, "while men of wealth secured immunity from being brought to justice." The delay in court procedure has been a source of wonder to the ordinary layman, and we are rejoiced to know that the leaders of the bar are unanimous in desiring a change. The present system may play into the hands of lawyers who desire delay, but the leaders feel they have a higher duty to perform than using a mouldy system for the benefit of a few clients against the interests of the general public. We shall hail with intense satisfaction the favorable passage of the bill.

### Hearings on Hobson Amendment Deferred

As we explained in the Washington Letter last week, the House judiciary are engaged in the trust investigation, and, until this is concluded, the hearings on the Hobson resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition will be deferred.

### Friends of Woman Suffrage in Senate Urge Hearing

Friday, February 27, an attempt on the part of Senator Ashurst of Arizona, to get an agreement for a vote on March 28 on the Constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was blocked in the Senate. Senator Thompson of Kansas, who favors suffrage, however, pleaded for more time, saying there were a number of Senators who desired to be heard on the subject. Senator Ashurst reminded the Senate of the fact that this measure was introduced June last, and Senators had had ample time to be heard. Senator Reed of Missouri was very satirical in his remarks concerning the measure, declaring he should oppose fixing a time for the Senate to vote, that legislation of importance needed to be attended to that would demand the sober, careful consideration of both branches of Congress, and declared, "I suppose all sorts of dire things may happen to some of us who may feel that this is not an important question." "The principal argument I have heard," he said, "has been that any man who is not for this joint resolution is to be annihilated in every way, politically, intellectually, and possibly physically."

Senators Shafroth of Colorado, Gronna of North Dakota, and others urged that a time be set, and Senator Ashurst informed the Senate that if unanimous consent to fix a time to vote was objected to, immediately upon conclusion of the Post-office Appropriation bill, now before the Senate, "we shall move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and ask a roll-call upon that motion."

### Abuse of Parcel Post Privileges

During the discussion of the Post-office Appropriation bill in the Senate, some interesting facts have been brought out relative to parcel post. Senator Fall of New Mexico, told of an enterprising merchant in his state who, as soon as the fifty pound ruling went into effect, shipped 11,000 pounds of flour in forty-eight pound sacks; the route is forty or fifty miles out into the mining camps, over mountains where it is very difficult to transport freight and where the necessities of life are supplied by small merchants. Upon investigation it was found that the carrier had no redress but to forward the flour under his old rate of pay.

In another state, bricks are being shipped by parcel post, and a man who wants to send out to his customers a thousand or more sample bricks, bundles them up in packages, and they are delivered a little cheaper and a little quicker, even though the carrier has a twenty-four mile route, and a one-horse wagon outfit. Some plan obviating this injustice to the carrier will be carried out by the bill now under discussion.

### Battleships and Submarines to Be Built

Formal approval has been given the administration's two-battleship program by the House Naval Affairs committee, after the "small-navy" men had made their final stand against it. The Navy Department's construction plans were changed so as to provide for six, instead of eight destroyers, and for additional submarines. As reported to the House, the bill carries $140,200,000 exclusive of amounts to be spent for armor and armament.

The two-battleship program was adopted by an overwhelming vote, although the opponents of two ships availed themselves of the opportunity to show their disgust at the action of their colleagues by leaving the committee room before the ballot was taken, with the result that the bill was ordered reported unanimously.

### Bleach Flour Case Returned to District Court

The so-called bleach flour case has been sent back to the district court for a new trial by the United States Supreme Court, with the instruction that foods not containing enough questionable substances to injure health were not condemned. The decision indirectly reaches out to thousands of articles of food. The government had sought to establish that the law was violated if the presence of any amount of poisonous substance was found in the food. The case originated in the district court of Western Missouri. The government sought to condemn flour bleached by the Lexington Mills Company, claiming that in bleaching the flour certain poisonous ingredients were added, and that this violated the law. The district court so held, and the jury condemned the flour. The Eighth circuit court of appeals held the district court erred, and so did the Supreme court.

In announcing the decision, Justice Day pointed out that the government only complained that 1.8 parts to 1,000,000 of a poisonous character were added. He held that every word of the Pure Food law prohibiting in interstate commerce a food if it contained "any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render any such article injurious to health," must be given its true meaning.

"If it cannot by any possibility, when the facts are reasonably considered, injure the health of any consumer," said the justice, "such flour, though having a small addition of poisonous or deleterious ingredient, may not be condemned by the act."

A most unfortunate error occurred in the House recently in presenting petitions: The Doylestown (Ohio) W. C. T. U. sent a petition to its member of Congress, *favoring* National Constitutional Prohibition, and when the *Congressional Record* of that date appeared, they were rated as being *opposed* to National Constitutional Prohibition. Some one blundered. The member of Congress is disturbed, and assures us he will present another petition if one is sent. Of course the union is indignant at being advertised as being opposed to that for which the W. C. T. U. of the nation is a unit. It is very rare for an error of this kind to occur, the petition clerks being careful and painstaking, and we regret exceedingly that it should have happened to a union as loyal as the Doylestown (Ohio) W. C. T. U.

*Saturday, February 28, 1914*

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## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE GRANTS HEARING ON PROHIBITION BILL

Another step has been taken toward securing for Kentucky a law providing for statewide prohibition. On February 26, the lower house of the legislature granted a hearing on the state constitutional prohibition amendment. The galleries were packed with advocates and friends of the measure. Everywhere one saw on coats and dresses the bow of white ribbon. Evidence of the friendly interest of members of the house was the frequent applause which started on the floor and was taken up by the galleries. The principal address was given by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. The occasion was a most inspiring one, and the outlook for action on the bill most encouraging.

# What Woman Suffrage Has Meant to California

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

In a recent issue of the *World's Work* there appeared some very mistaken reflections on the results of woman suffrage in California. Miss Annie Bock is quoted as giving adverse testimony before a Congressional hearing. She claims to have been the secretary of a political equality league, the largest suffrage organization in California and to have given more than a year of her life to the campaign for suffrage, but has now reversed her attitude. After considerable effort to identify her, she remains a myth. Suffrage leaders north or south have not heard of her. Her statements need no reply.

It may be true that some women have been tardy as to registration. Some men have been, also, but as the women with every month that passes, realize the power they exercise, they become more responsive and interested. Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, governor of California, says, "Women have done more than change the laws; they have made of government a common, ordinary, useful thing. With women has arisen a new philosophy of government, a worldwide philosophy which belongs to no party, no sect and no sex. This new philosophy believes that the government's purpose is to make people happier; to make them better; that the only successful government is one that does this."

In his speech before the constitutional convention of Ohio he said that in his own campaign for office co-incident with the suffrage campaign he had taken no part in the latter because he was still doubtful of its merits, but with the experience of two years there were no doubts in his mind about it, and he most cordially recommended equal suffrage to other states. He gave the women credit for leading the fight for the eight-hour law, the immigration bill, the red-light abatement bill, teachers' and mothers' pension bills, workmen's compensation and other measures of sterling value to the state. The women in one senatorial district of San Francisco defeated the man who for eighteen years has been the legislative "boss" of his party. In another section of the city the women made a strong campaign against a corrupt judge, secured his recall and elected a better man.

A striking evidence of women's use of the ballot is seen in the large number of local option campaigns where municipalities or districts had gone dry two years before by a majority so small that the wets initiated another campaign in the hope reversing the decision. In every case the women's vote has given a larger majority for a dry community.

Woman's influence in the legislature was well defined by a leading politician and legislator when he said, "We are between the devil and the deep sea. We may as well be killed by the women as the Royal Arch (the liquor association), and I'll stand by the women."

A bill to make women co-guardians of their own children was laughed at by the preceding session but eagerly made a law by the legislature succeeding that which acted upon the suffrage amendment.

Bishop Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal church opposed the amendment, but now most cordially endorses it as doing good equally for the state and the home—a promoter of domestic harmony.

# THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS

HELEN L. HOOD, President Illinois W. C. T. U.

The supreme court of the state adjourned its February term without giving a decision as to the validity of the woman suffrage act, which had been attacked by the liquor interests of Chicago, who took the case to the supreme court. As the court does not re-convene until the second Tuesday in April, the right of women to vote, April 7, in Chicago for thirty-five aldermen, and down-state in three hundred township elections, is sustained.

There are 12,708 saloons in the state, 7,152 in Cook county including Chicago. On April 7 the fate of at least 4,000 saloons will be determined upon down-state at the polls. In every place where the wet and dry question is up to be voted upon, as in many of our largest cities, are the women busily at work preparing for the campaign—women from the clubs, suffrage and missionary organizations co-operating with our W. C. T. U. to secure a full vote of the women.

The signing of the petitions by many women made it possible in a number of the larger cities, to have the question of no-license voted upon. At the first registration day in Chicago over 157,000 women registered and this number will be increased at the second registration day; March 17. At the first primary election in Chicago, February 23, over 47,000 women (less than thirty percent of the registration), voted and this makes the politicians still more uncertain as to which way the women will vote. At the primary election, seven women were nominated for alderwomen candidates. The results at primaries down-state. shows that comparatively few women voted. The inference is that the larger vote will be cast on a non-partisan basis, and for the independent candidates.

The state is coming to a white heat, as the campaign progresses, and the careful, thorough way in which the work is being planned and carried on, argues well for a successful issue. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will help in the campaign at Quincy, Moline, Rock Island, Galesburg, Bloomington, Elgin, Edwardsville, Lebanon, Canton—all strategic points—while state and local workers, both men and women, are joining forces in other places. Thousands of pages of literature are being sent out from state headquarters, legal advice is being given, and instructions are continually being written to our constituency. We have already thirty dry counties out of the one hundred and two; we are working for at least thirty more, which, if secured, will make Frances Willard's state more than one-half dry, and put us well on the way to secure a saloonless one.

## LIFE TRAGEDIES DUE TO LIQUOR

### CHICAGO DAILY GIVES PROMINENCE

Consecutive issues of *The Chicago Tribune*, February 19 and 20, gave on their front pages under display headings, stories in which liquor is shown up in its true light. The first story concerned two brothers, Benjamin and Oscar Olsen, who were summoned before the election board to prove their right to vote. Commissioner Kellermann, after allowing the two men to vote, declared, "But the law ought to be changed so as to keep such people as you from voting."

#### Olsen Tells Life Tragedy.

"It ought to be changed, all right," said the older Olsen. "But you've got on the wrong track. It ought to be changed so we wouldn't get in this shape. I wasn't always a bum, and neither was my brother. We were born of good parents out on the northwest side. Well, you see what we are now. And if you want to guess you can guess what got us this way."

Olsen's voice rose.

"It's the booze and the barrelhouses," he shouted. "That's what it is. Change the law? Go ahead. Change it so it won't get more like us."

"You don't have to go in the barrelhouses if you don't want to," began Mr. Kellermann.

"Don't we?" sneered Olsen. "That's all you know about it. The stuff gets us and we might just as well be dragged in."

"Olsen," said Mr. Czarneckl, "how do you live?"

"O, we each get 50 cents a day," said the First ward voter. "I suppose you want to know how we spend it. Well, I'll tell you. We spend five cents a day for food of some sort and fifteen cents for a flop at night."

#### Thirty Cents a Day for "Booze"

"And the other thirty cents?" asked the commissioner.

"Booze," said Olsen shortly. "Squirrel whisky. Barrelhouse stuff. That's what I'm talking about. Think I like it? No. I ain't a fool. Yes, I am, too, I guess, but that's the stuff that made me one. Go ahead and change your laws if you want to, but change that one first. Maybe you can save some one else from looking like me and my brother."

#### Chicago Man Writes Epitaph—"Whisky Did It"

Under the heading, "Writes Epitaph: 'Whisky Did It,'" *The Tribune* of the following day printed a letter written by W. A. Gibbons, a salesman for the Imperial Broom company, to his wife and found in the room where his dead body lay. The letter read in part "To my dear wife. I see plainly the predicament I have got myself in and the humiliation I have brought you. But, dear, you know the cause for it all—the cursed whisky and a weak mind. Now, let me give you a little advice: shun that cursed stuff, not only whisky, but beer and wine—it is a thousand times worse.

"Well, darling, may God bless you and watch over you forevermore, but cut out that cursed thing. You can see how it got me in recent years, and it will do the same thing for any one that falls for it."

# THE POWER OF AN IDEAL

DR. WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, New York City

(Address delivered at the "Parents' Parliament" at Chautauqua, N. Y.)

IN TWO PARTS—PART

There is no class of individuals to-day who are called to a greater work requiring all the highest and best, mentally, morally and spiritually, that is in man and woman, than parents or those to whom our youth are intrusted. This has, of course, always been true, but to-day their personal help is peculiarly necessary and vital. They are face to face with problems which are being publicly presented by press and pulpit.

It is a discouraging situation in many ways, for, while the attempt is supposedly educational, still we must remember that a great mass of painful, pathological facts, sometimes even with disgusting details, are being forced upon the reading public, old and young, by almost every paper and magazine in the land. This is becoming a topic, not of special talks, but of general conversation and for that reason there is danger of its discussion in a casual, frivolous way instead of the serious one in which it should be approached.

Against all this mass of damaging knowledge, of holding nothing too sacred to be discovered and discussed and analyzed we have only one sure bulwark—the home. It is a problem that cannot be solved in a day. You cannot chop down a tree with a single stroke, but every parent and every teacher, more than any one else in the world, is in a position to strike a telling blow to help solve the problem in an intelligent and wise way.

### The Supreme Safeguard of Purity

If the minds of our young men and women are filled with unhealthy facts and morbid curiosity, they can no more be restored to the pure, straightforward, unafraid and hopeful attitude toward life that should be every youth's heritage, than the flower that a child has thoughtlessly pulled to pieces to see "how it grew," can be restored to bloom and perfume again.

The whole future of the race rests with the parents of to-day. They can, perhaps, do little with their own generation, but much with the next. I agree with the educator who said, "Ideals are the final and supreme safeguard of purity," and "the possession of high ideals of bodily strength, of the essential elements of strong manhood and a high ideal of woman will hold our boys when all else fails."

To this I would add there is a Power from above, within our reach, which can save in the hour of danger. Would that it could be said of all our young people as it was of George Fox and his associates, that they "leaned themselves up against the Invisible where they found so strong a support that no power could force them back."

It has been said that "Ideals hold the balance between mind and matter, and illuminate literature, while they have nurtured the sciences, art and religion of all time. An age deficient in idealism has ever been one of immorality and superficial attainment, since without the sense of ideals, nobility of character becomes a rare attainment, if possible at all."

Can you parents do better than take this for the keynote, and try to show our young men and young women

### The Power of An Ideal

Everything of consequence begins in ideas, and everything which tends toward betterment, mental, moral and spiritual, comes from ideas looking toward an ideal condition. The greatest forces in the world are the invisible ones. An idea growing in a great mind is one of the most wonderful things we know of, and yet who can write or explain satisfactorily much about it? Every now and then a great man comes into the world whose ideas grow and mature into achievements that do more for the advancement of the human race than perhaps any other known force. What is it that makes it possible for a man to stand out from his fellows, to be a leader among men, or to do an unusual service in the world—to blaze the trail for others to follow? Is it not the kind of ideals he cherishes, and the power of those ideals to control his thoughts and actions?

### The Ideals of Yesterday the Realities of Today

In the eighteenth century France seemed securely seated upon unassailable foundations built of the monastery, the Church and the nobles and the ideals for which they stood. But certain seemingly insignificant births took place: Rousseau at Geneva, Voltaire at Chatenay, Dedirot and Mirabeau. Within fifty years these men with their new, ever-spreading ideas had prepared the way for the crash of the old world with its traditions, and the beginning of the new with its new ideals. The ideals of life are always changing. The ideals of yesterday cannot be the ideals of to-day. We are embodying in our lives to-day certain ideals of the past, but as soon as they come to be actualities, or as soon as we can see them almost realities, they no longer serve us as ideals.

The dream of universal peace which Erasmus hoped for and which scholars and kings worked for in vain during the seventeenth century is to-day a mere matter of practical politics and an assured promise of the future. The ideal of Plato with his republic and Moore with his Utopia are ideals on the way to fulfillment to-day. Our ideals, then, to-day must press on, looking forward into the future. "Democracy in the modern world, as well as in the best minds, is not yet a practical working system, nor even a recognized form of government, but a feeling, a sentiment, an ideal." The ideal of improvement is indeed the improvement of the ideal. It has been said that if "the courage, the capital, the power of organization and of initiative" that hitherto have been exhibited in campaigns and on the battlefield could have been turned in another direction—that of fighting against humanity's real evils,—we should in one generation have something like "Paradise Regained."

### Ideals of Uplift and Service

The old ideals of victory by bloodshed and defeat are changing in our day to the higher ones of uplift and service. The idea of punishment is changing to the ideal of prevention, the idea of penitentiaries and prisons to the ideal of reform and the giving of proper physical and mental education to the sick and the unfit.

When a nation or a people look for a leader in a time of need they do not go to the man who has the greatest amount of wealth or the highest social position, but to the man who has an ideal which dominates him. Some of the greatest changes in the history of the world have been made by simple, plain people, but they were possessed by an ideal which set them above material rank or power. Scotland found John Knox in the obscure monk. Germany found Luther in its peasant son, who with his ideal overtopped the Pope and Emperor at Worms. England found its Oliver Cromwell in the brewer of Huntington, and France its Napoleon in the beggarly Corsican.

Material obstacles do not hinder, but on the other hand often seem to set free a higher ideal. Charles Darwin suffered acutely almost every day of his life. Prescott set before him the idea of being a historian, and in spite of becoming gradually almost helplessly blind, clung to that ideal and fulfilled it to our great advantage. Mrs. Browning through her wonderfully complete and compelling ideal of love and life gave to the world not only some of the most beautiful and inspiring poetry ever written, but through that ideal changed her own life from that of an almost bed-ridden invalid to one able to take a place in the social world, where she wielded an influence which was far-reaching in its power. Louis Pasteur at forty-six had a stroke which left one side completely paralyzed; yet his ideal of what he wanted to do in the world was so vivid that even under this terrible handicap, which would have incapacitated most people, or at least have meant to them the end of any possible career, in the twenty-seven years following this, he worked out the theories of bacterial infection and inoculation which have meant so much to medical and surgical science, and through it to the world at large.

### Character the Great Essential

The one thing that we desire our children to have more than anything else in the whole world is character. Huxley said: "Clever men are as common as blackberries. The thing is to find the good ones." What we want to develop in the child, then, is the right sort of character, and this has to come from the spiritual, or idealistic force, not from brain power alone. Napoleon believed in this kind of character and felt he could not win victories without it. "It is not for five sous," he said, "or for a fine distinction that a man will risk his life. It is in speaking to his soul that one electrifies him." Just at present we are in the midst of a big educational movement along special lines. I refer to the question which is being agitated in classroom, church and home, of teaching our young the biological and physical mysteries of life. This has grown, in part, out of our educational habit of specializing subjects in the present day curriculum: and, of course, in part, from present day social conditions.

### Curiosity a National Characteristic

As a young nation we have the eagerness of the young child to explore, and the insatiable desire to understand the whys and the wherefores. With this ever burning curiosity to "see the wheels go round" it behooves us to be careful that we do not, in our investigation of the physical, destroy the finer mechanisms of mind and ideals.

Time was, and not so long ago either, when certain subjects were held under the sacred seal of silence,—a silence to be broken only in the privacy of the home and under the guidance of the thoughtful parent. This, of course, was an ideal condition of things, and existed naturally at a time when the child was reared in the home, and was for the greater part of the day under the personal supervision and guidance of the parent.

It is, of course, to be recognized that the present day problem of child life is a very different and a much more difficult one. The child of working parents in our great cities, (and I might say right here that one-third of our children live

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# Alcohol an "Unmitigated Evil" Says Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

The *Sunday School Times* of February 21 publishes the views of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, contributing editor of *Good Housekeeping Magazine*, on the advisability of eliminating brandy and whisky from the Pharmacopœia of the United States. While regretting that Dr. Wiley in his own personal habits does not exemplify the truth he so clearly announces, his statements as a scientist are most valuable. He says:

"A most interesting discussion has lately taken place respecting the advisability of eliminating brandy and whisky from the pages of the Ninth Revised Pharmacopœia of the United States. As chairman of the Pharmacopœial Convention and a member of the committee on revision, I have been greatly interested in this matter. The arguments which have been advanced in favor of the deletion of these articles are in my opinion sound and convincing in so far as principle is concerned.

"In brief the argument is as follows, namely, that brandy and whisky are no longer used as medicines in sufficient quantities to warrant their retention by the Pharmacopœia. This fact has been ascertained by consulting large numbers of acting practitioners, who have responded in such a manner as to show that brandy and whisky are rarely found at the present time in the prescriptions of the most progressive physicians. What the final decision on this matter will be, of course I am unable to say; but at any rate I may say that if brandy and whisky are retained in the Pharmacopœia, it will be on the ground that there are a few physicians who sometimes prescribe them, and hence, as they are sometimes used as medicines, it would hardly be fair to remove them from the Pharmacopœia, where they have found a place for many years.

"Aside from the practice of medicine, what is the general trend of scientific thought on this question? I may answer that in my opinion the great weight of scientific evidence and the force of scientific opinion at the present time lead to the conclusion that alcohol in its various forms is an **unmitigated evil.**

"Personally I would be glad to see nation-wide and world-wide prohibition. While I am not a teetotaler, I am a prohibitionist. I am firmly convinced that the evils produced by alcohol so far outweigh any of its supposed advantages as to lead logically to but one conclusion, namely, the absolute prohibition of the use of alcohol for any but industrial purposes."

# People of Alabama Rising in Resentment

Believing that the liquor interests have been powerful enough to maintain a "conspiracy of silence" through the newspapers concerning the Alabama senatorial contest, the *North American* of Philadelphia has sent to Alabama, Angus McSween, to write up for the paper the actual conditions. In the first of a series of articles, dated February 22, he describes the situation as follows:

"Whisky and special privilege fighting together against the roused prohibition sentiment and progressive spirit of a backward southern state are the real issues in the tremendous political and economic conflict now in progress in Alabama.

"They are not new issues, and the fight is the same that is on in some form in nearly every state in the union. But this fight differs from all others because there is involved the political future of Representative Oscar H. Underwood, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, and strong ally of President Wilson in controlling Democratic legislative action through caucus rule.

"Richmond Pearson Hobson, the naval hero of Santiago and now the most determined and aggressive fighter for prohibition in public life, is making the fight for the senate against Oscar Underwood, and is making it as an advocate of prohibition, not only in Alabama, but in the entire nation. His success will mean the first state carried for the abolition of the liquor traffic throughout the United States.

"Because of this fact, and the wonderful campaign Hobson is making, the attention of the whole nation will be drawn to Alabama, and the representatives of political control through manipulated organizations everywhere are watching this fight, with the knowledge that if they cannot hold what they have here the way is dark and stormy for them through the other states.

"It is a contest, therefore, of more than local importance, for this struggle of the whisky interests to maintain their grip upon the politics of a state is a last-ditch fight, and will have its effect upon the larger fight of these sinister and debauching interests everywhere, while the primary election will determine whether there is to be another southern reactionary in the senate of the United States, or a senator who is fighting for progressive principles.

"The fight is on here thus early in the year, because in this state the Democratic primary nomination for the senate is equivalent to an election. The primary will be held April 6.

### Prohibition a Big Issue.

"The one overshadowing question under discussion is that of prohibition. It is arousing the voters, and it is likely to be the question upon which the election will turn. It is especially important just now, because Alabama was a prohibition state for two years. Then the same political organization which has decreed that Underwood shall be elected senator brought whisky back into the most populous centers, entrenched it there, made it part of the political system of the organization, and allied it with all the other special privilege interests in the state, and welded them all together to maintain control.

### People of Alabama Aroused.

"The people of Alabama are rising in resentment. They are rising chiefly because Hobson has gone to them and told them how their interests are trifled with by the men in political control of the state, and how they have been placed at the mercy of exploiting and debauching interests so that those interests might thrive and pay big dividends, although wretchedness and poverty and ignorance remained as the certain portion of the people themselves from this kind of government.

"And many thousands of the voters of Alabama would have known nothing about the matter if Hobson had not told them, for the percentage of illiteracy is higher in Alabama than in almost any other state in the country. Many voters do not read, and the principal newspapers of the state are controlled, and are exerting themselves to persuade the general public that there exist no evils which should be remedied, and that their political masters are examples of the pure and righteous in leadership.

"The prohibition issue has been made paramount by Hobson and his managers and supporters, and very properly so. They take the ground that if they can drive whisky out of the state, they will be rid of an influence that always operates to augment any form of evil with which a state or community can be either oppressed or threatened.

"If they win this part of their fight, they will have at least the privilege of addressing their further appeals and arguments to sober listeners. They will have to deal with men whose intellects are not beclouded by the effects of alcohol and whose consciences are not slumbering or deadened.

"And the whisky interests, knowing that prohibition is the real fight and that an outraged public has decided that whisky must go, have taken charge of the political fight for the state organization and the allied special privilege interests, and are practically directing the campaign."

## NEW HAVEN LINE DISCONTINUES SALE OF LIQUORS

It has been officially announced that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has decided, beginning March 1, to discontinue the sale of liquor on trains throughout its entire territory.

"The New Haven takes this action," the road's statement says, "in the belief that however custom may have sanctioned the practice of the sale of liquor on its trains in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut it is not permitted by the laws of these states, which make no provision for state licensing.

"In regard to the sale of liquor on trains, the position of the New Haven has been that it had no desire to sell liquor, but that it did so in response to the demand of its patrons. However, it is the policy of the company to conduct its business strictly in conformity with the laws of the states in which it oper-

(Continued on Page Nine)

# GRANDMA BAKER'S SEED SOWING

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Mississippi

One May afternoon, Grandma Baker sat on the south porch, basking in the sunshine, and laboriously knitting a white cotton stocking, when Mrs. Reeves stopped for a friendly chat.

"I've been to the monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U., grandma," she said, as she took a seat. "We missed you in our plans and discussions of how to put a stop to the shipping of alcoholic drinks into our town. A dozen or more young men were sent to jail last week because of disorderly conduct on the street while drunk. We are so much in need of wise heads to make suggestions."

"My rheumatism keeps me a shut-in, dear. Besides I am dependent on my son for support, and with two daughters in college he cannot afford to pay my dues to the union. The money I make knitting I give to missions. As much as I love the work, I fear I must drop out of the union."

"No, indeed, you will not drop out for such a trifle as dues, grandma. I will pay them gladly and as you cannot attend our meetings we will enroll you as our oldest and most esteemed honorary."

"I thank you, child, but I am no longer able to work with you. You kindly call me an honorary, but I'm only a castaway. That is the hard part of growing old."

"There is work for your dear hands, still, grandma. See, I have a package of literature for you to distribute. If some of us passed it around it would be cast aside without being read, but if you give it—why the whole town knows and loves and has confidence in you. Give these circulars and leaflets to passersby as you sit on your porch, and keep a record of the number of pages handed out."

"All right, my dear."

After the visitor's departure grandma began to watch for an opportunity to distribute the literature. She was looking over a leaflet headed, "Calling the Roll of the Dead," which contrasted the number of deaths caused by disease and war with those caused by liquor, and shaking her head gravely over the statement that the ravages of liquor exceeded all others, when a laundry wagon stopped at the gate. Andrew Goodwin, the driver, came up the walk carrying a package of clothes.

"How are you this afternoon, grandma?" he asked politely.

"Very well except for my rheumatism. Give your package to the girl in the hall and come and see what I have for you."

Grandma watched the tall figure as he came up the steps and sighed. She was not familiar with Andrew Goodwin's history, but she knew from his face that he drank. Although hardly middle-aged, his hair was as white as snow; his eyes were blood-shot, and his face bloated.

"Here is some temperance literature I want you to read and help me distribute, son." Grandma was nearing her ninetieth birthday, and could be motherly to those past youth. "Have you ever given the subject any thought?"

"Yes, I have given it more thought than many would believe. But I don't need to be told the harm whisky has done and is doing. I know from sad experience. It has ruined my life in this world and left me no hope for the next."

"There is no ruined life God cannot remedy."

"My sins are beyond pardon."

"Tell me your trouble, son."

"Sometime perhaps I will. Nobody here knows, but I'd like to get it out of my system, as they say."

"Won't you take some of these leaflets and give them to your customers during your rounds?"

The man laughed harshly. "They might reply, 'Physician, heal thyself.' They all know I drink. I might as well out with it, grandma, and tell my life story. I am a graduate of a famous eastern university. I fell in love with a girl soon after I left school and she jilted me. The temptation came to drown my disappointment in drink and I yielded. I became a drunkard although I never drank to excess except at intervals, when I would remain unfit for work for weeks. I finally gave up law and learned telegraphy. I was employed by a railroad company out west, and for nearly a year I held the place and gave satisfaction. One evening I met with some old friends who drank and I took more whisky than usual. My brain was not clear when I went on duty. I made a mistake in the orders and there was a wreck in which over twenty people were killed. Of course I was dismissed in disgrace. I have never attempted anything in which there was responsibility since. I manage to keep sober the days I drive the laundry wagon and deliver clothes, but—I still drink. Who would listen to a wreck like me?"

"The Lord, my son. He will hear the faintest cry of the penitent. 'Let all who will come and drink of the water of life freely.' That means you."

"I don't dare pray for pardon. I can't close my eyes at night without seeing those dying men and women. I thrust them all unprepared into eternity. I am a murderer, I must drink to drown remembrance."

"Moses and David and even Paul were murderers, yet God graciously forgave them and let them serve him gloriously. It is satan who tells you there is no hope. Though your sins be as scarlet the blood of the Lamb can wash them as white as snow. Here is the invitation to sinners:" (Grandma's Bible was always in the bag that hung on her chair). She turned to certain marked passages and read them slowly to the haggard, wild-eyed man.

"Take these precious promises with you tonight, son, instead of the poison that is dragging you still lower. I will keep this literature until you feel that you are the one to distribute it. Remember I am praying for you, friend."

"My mother prayed for me until her dying day,—but her prayers were useless."

"No prayer is useless. You are going to help answer your mother's prayers. Goodbye. God be with you and lead you, son."

"Thank you for your good wishes, grandma."

"I want to see our pastor, Brother Stanley. I wish you would telephone him to come around tomorrow, Mary," Grandma Baker told her granddaughter that evening. After the telephone message was sent she requested her grandson, Tom, to tell the president of the Baraca class at Sunday school to come to see her. As grandma's friends ranged from the cradle to the grave and were of the richest and the poorest, her request was not considered unusual. When Tom told her a week later that Andrew Goodwin had joined the Baracas, and Brother Stanley seemed much interested in him, she smiled but made no comment.

It was midsummer. Grandma was sitting on the shady side of her porch one afternoon when Andrew Goodwin, in delivering his packages from the laundry came up the walk and stopped at her chair.

"I'm ready for that talk, grandma," he said simply.

"I have been expecting you, son. Sit in that chair and we will find out what the Master says in the Book to the sinner—when he is penitent and ready to give up sin."

When Andrew Goodwin arose to leave the light of a new-born hope was in his eyes, and a peace in his heart he had not known since childhood. In words so simple a child could understand, grandma had led the erring man to Christ.

"Do you see any opportunity to leave temperance literature where it will be read, son?" asked grandma one day two months later, when Andrew was delivering the laundry.

"I was just wishing I could do some good work for the Lord, grandma. That is my chance. Give me some of those leaflets on the death rate from liquor. I believe I have walked sober long enough for people to have confidence in my reformation."

"Yes, you have led a blameless life since you surrendered to the Lord, friend."

Although he had thoroughly reformed Andrew Goodwin continued to hold his humble position. In going from house to house in his daily work he had many opportunities to circulate temperance literature.

"I persuaded our state senator, Mr. Morris, to read some statistics as to the destruction wrought by alcohol," the laundryman told grandma one day. "He said he had never given prohibition any special thought since our state went dry but he was getting worried over the blind tigers, and the wholesale shipment of liquor into our town. He said those leaflets put him to thinking along a new line, and he is going to see what can be done to make prohibition prohibit more thoroughly."

"We will pray that the Lord will lead him and he will be successful. The passing of a law to keep liquor from being shipped or brought into our state would make me supremely happy. Under the present laws, with any one allowed to

(Continued on Page 16.)

## THREE FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

J. H. B [89 YEARS OLD]

In 1776.

Go, get your rifles, boys,
And hand your banners out,
And shoot the Redcoats, boys,
Yes, the Redcoats rout;
They come to tax us, boys—
A little tax on tea—
But drive them back, boys,
Yes, drive them o'er the sea.

In 1812.

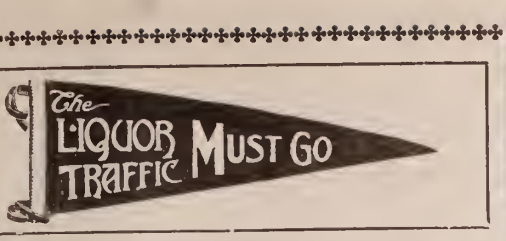
Once more your rifles, boys,
See the Redcoats here again.
They board our shipping, boys,
Upon the ocean main,
And take our seamen, boys,
While captains tell them nay,
So meet them bravely, boys—
Help Jackson win the day.

In 1914.

Come, poll your ballots, boys,
And raise the victor's shout,
All dev'lish liquors, boys,
All must be voted out;
They long have taxed us, boys,
In money and in men,
So vote for Freedom, boys,
While angels say amen.

*Hiwassee College, Tenn.*

—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*



In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

## HOW THE CHILDREN IN ALABAMA OBSERVE TEMPERANCE DAY

In the state of Alabama one day of the school year is termed by the law, "Temperance Day." A special program, consisting of music, readings, recitations, and exercises, is used by the schools throughout the state. Every number of that program is intended to teach the boys and girls the evil effects of drinking intoxicating liquors. The children especially like the following exercise in questions and answers:

### LESSON IN LIQUOR.

Leader—What is the name of our country?

School—The United States.

Leader—What funny name is it sometimes called?

School—Uncle Sam.

Leader—What makes our country rich?

School—Much land, many people and the growing of grain, fruits and vegetables.

Leader—How do many people make the country rich?

School—By the money which they earn with their hands and brains.

Leader—What thief steals a large part of our country's riches every year?

School—Intemperance.

Leader—How does intemperance do this?

School—By making them so crazy or idiotic or wicked with strong drink that they *cost* money instead of earning it.

Leader—How much money is wasted every year in our country by making grain into strong drink and tobacco into cigars and cigarets?

School—Nearly four times as much money as is spent for bread.

Leader—What money is used to pay for policemen, jails, poor-houses, etc?

School—Tax money.

Leader—How much tax money is spent for those put in prison because of strong drink?

School—Ninety cents out of every dollar that is spent to punish crime.

Leader—How much money does intemperance steal from our country every year?

School—Millions of dollars.

Leader—A man who both drinks and smokes cigars is apt to spend how much per day?

School—At least 75 cents per day, or $273.75 per year.

The following acrostic is given by younger pupils in honor of our greatest woman patriot, Frances Willard:

### FRANCES WILLARD

Friendly, and frank, and fearless for the right,
Reverence of spirit, rich and rare, touched her with heavenly light,
Active, alert, arousing womanhood,
Nobility adorned her life—she toiled for others' good.
Calling us each to help the temperance cause,
Eloquent, eager, earnest, in securing temperance laws,
Successful student, teacher of renown,

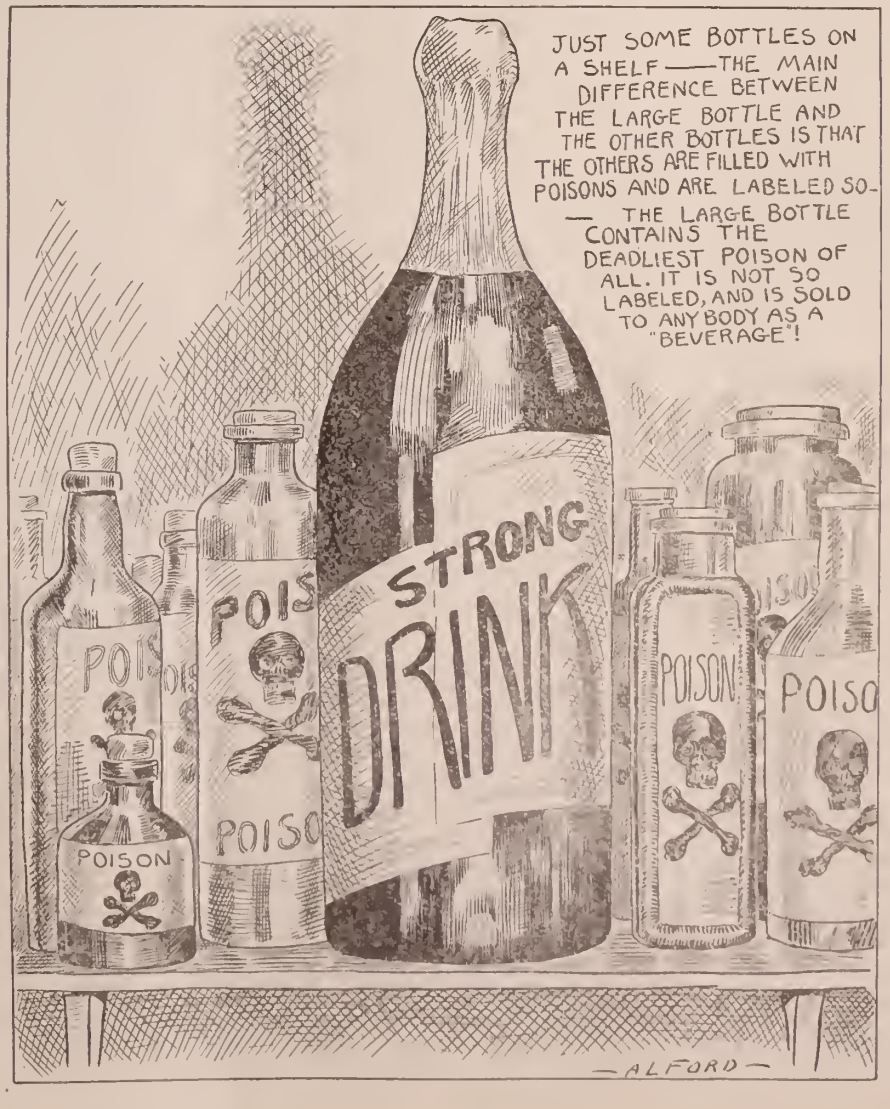
Willing to serve in humblest ways to lift the one that's down.
Intense, inspired, ambitious to achieve,
Love filled her soul with longing great, all suffering to relieve.
Lavish in gifts, that each might have a share,
Always a patriot, true to God, true to her country fair.
Royal American, she loved the world—
Dear Frances Willard, here we pledge, thy flag shall ne'er be furled.

The children may all come to the platform, forming in a semicircle, bearing each a large card-board letter, or lacking this, they may come on the stage one at a time, announcing the letter each represents. As the last line is spoken let the color bearer come promptly to the platform, taking his place in the center and in front of the children, while the entire school unites in saluting the flag and singing, "Flag of the Free."

### FLAG OF THE FREE

*Flag of the free, fairest to see!*
*Borne through the strife and the thunder of war;*
*Banner so bright with starry light,*
*Float ever proudly from mountain to shore.*
*Emblem of Freedom, hope of the brave,*
*Spread thy fair folds but to shield and to save*
*While through the sky loud rings the cry,*
*Temperance, Liberty! one evermore!*

*Flag of the brave, long may it wave,*
*Chosen of God while His might we adore.*
*In Liberty's van for manhood of man,*
*Symbol of Right through the years passing o'er.*
*Pride of our country, honored afar,*
*Scatter each cloud that would darken a star*
*While through the sky loud rings the cry,*
*Temperance, Liberty! one evermore!*



# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, March 5, 1914

Do not fail to read "Information Requested" on page twelve.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN FUND

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Article 5 of the plans for the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment campaign adopted by the National Convention at Asbury Park reads:

"Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March, at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

After careful consideration, March 20 has been decided upon as the day on which these public meetings shall be held. No more appropriate day could be chosen than the birthday of Neal Dow, "the father of prohibition." If for any reason a local union shall choose to hold the meeting on an earlier or later date in March it can be done, but I trust all local unions as a rule will heed the call to hold a public meeting on March 20, or on Sunday, March 22, the topic of the meeting being the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment. We wish to emphasize the request that at each meeting an offering shall be taken for the National W. C. T. U. Campaign Fund.

## WHAT'S TO BECOME OF THE DRINKER?

One hundred and twenty-six men were recently discharged from the employ of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad for drinking. The company had warned all employes that they would either have to stop drinking or leave the employ of the company.

Surgeon General Maus of the United States Army recently recommended in a public report that "no one who uses alcoholic beverages should be appointed to any important position, civil or military, to the command of military or naval forces, or for any other position of importance and responsibility."

At a recent meeting of the Transportation Club of Toledo, Ohio, one of the speakers said: "The transportation interests of this country demand men with clear brains and steady nerves. A great railroad had a bad wreck not long ago. Upon investigation it was found that the engineer had been on a spree. The company has issued an order forbidding any of its men to visit saloons, and even a moderate drinker will be instantly dismissed. What is bad for the man at the throttle is equally bad for the man who sits in the director's chair or at the president's desk."

A young man lately seeking employment in a certain city looked in vain for a job until his father accompanied him to one of the proprietors of a large wholesale house. After some conversation the proprietor consented to give the young man a trial, but turning to him said emphatically, "Now, my young friend, if you want to work here you will have to cut out booze and cigarets. We don't employ that kind."

What's to become of the drinker? The railroads don't want him. From the humblest job to the highest there is no place for him. He is not wanted for any important position either civil or military; he cannot be elected to any high office within the gift of the people; the banks do not want him; the wholesaler does not want him; the farmer has no use for him. Who wants the drinker?

The penitentiary, the insane asylum, the inebriate asylum, the almshouse may receive him in due course of time, but who would aim to fit himself for such a future as these institutions represent? What's to become of the drinker? It is a question to which the youth of today may well give some serious thought.

## "DECLARATION OF INTENTIONS" OF MODERN TAVERN LEAGUE

The Modern Tavern League is the name of a society recently organized in Olympia, Wash., by a company of brewers, liquor dealers and saloonkeepers, and advertised in large space and bold type in the local papers. The preamble sets forth that this League "is organized to modernize our taverns, social gathering places and saloons, in which fermented beverages and liquors are dispensed." The "Declaration of Intentions" states further, "We intend as far as possible to prevent the wrongful use of fermented liquors and to promote their rightful use. We believe that the use of such liquors is wrongful by a person who is in the slightest degree intoxicated, or who cannot indulge except in excess, or who cannot enjoy a luxury without depriving himself or his family of necessities. We believe that the use of such beverages and liquors is rightful in moderation as an enjoyable thirst-quencher, or as a tonic or stimulant, or on social occasions, or with meals." In fact most any time is a "rightful" time in which to guzzle, according to the liquor dealer's logic.

The promoters of this league say furthermore that they intend to keep their "business free from all disreputable associations, such as gambling and prostitution"; they "intend to take every means to inform the public of the usefulness of our business"; they "intend to take every means to educate all those with whom we come into contact to the proper use of fermented beverages and liquors," and they also "intend to assist the authorities in stopping all illicit sale of fermented beverages and liquors." "We know that such sale is the cause of much harm and creates much sentiment against our business," says the innocent, well-meaning liquor dealer, brewer and saloonkeeper.

There is an old couplet that reads,

"When the devil was sick
The devil a saint would be,
When the devil was well
The devil a saint was he."

The liquor traffic in this country is very sick. Like its ancient prototype it is quite willing to reform if by so doing it can escape the just condemnation so richly deserved. The business of degrading manhood, debauching womanhood, robbing childhood, devastating homes and disgracing families will henceforth be "kept free from all disreputable associations" if only permitted to live.

Gambling and prostitution shall be eliminated; at least that is what the league "intends" to do. There's also an old saying about a certain broad highway to a warm climate being "paved with good intentions." When the precious trio known as the saloon, gambling and impurity, are divorced it will be by law enacted by an outraged people, not by consent of the "interested parties."

Take notice that this league intends moreover "to take every means to educate all those with whom we come in contact to the proper use of fermented beverages and liquors." To be sure! "Nickels expended in treats to the boys now will return in dollars to our tills when the appetite is formed. By all means create appetite." This declaration made by a liquor dealer to his peers years ago fits in exactly with the above declaration of the "Modern Tavern League." Educate the rising generation to the use of strong drink. The old drinkers are dying off at a rapid rate. The boys and girls who troop along to school today must be educated to take their places. As a missionary force the saloon has the churches and the Sabbath schools crowded far in the background. As an educator the saloon school is a notorious success and the effects of its missionary work can be seen in every jail, penitentiary, asylum, poorhouse, slum, rookery and place of shame in all our land. The "Declaration of Intentions" of the Modern Tavern League is not to be misunderstood. Its brutal meaning cannot be concealed by the plausible statements of its good intentions. The world knows the liquor traffic is just what it is, and because it is what it is, death sentence has been pronounced against it. It cannot be reformed; it is impossible of regulation. Because of its very nature it is eternally wrong and it is not the will of the Infinite that this wrong shall longer continue to vex the universe. "The liquor traffic is wrong. It must die!" Its frantic outcries for reform come too late. Nothing can save it. Doom is pronounced by the court of public opinion and the American people are moving swiftly forward to its execution.

# RESOLUTION

**SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:**

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.**

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,

.....191 .....

(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RALLY TO BE HELD AT KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 29

The first of a series of sectional meetings in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition will be held on the afternoon and evening of March 29, at Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, National organizer, will be among the speakers. Presidents of states in the vicinity of Missouri are expected to participate in the program. The executive committee of the Kansas W. C. T. U. is planning to attend in a body. Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president of Kansas City District, are in charge of the arrangements.

## WHY NOT STOP WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF CRIMINALS?

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., recently issued a petition to the citizens of Lexington, asking that their signatures be given in an effort to have both houses of the Kentucky legislature submit to the voters of the state an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the state. In a letter accompanying each petition Mrs. Beauchamp advances the following unanswerable argument for giving precedence to the prohibition measure:

"A great demand on the part of the people has forced the issue of a prohibition constitutional amendment in the present legislature. That the pressure comes directly from the people is most gratifying and is, by all odds, the strongest way for the issue to be joined. What the people demand, the lawmaker must grant.

"On the floor of the house in debate on the Convict Labor amendment submitted by the last legislature, Mr. W. M. Webb of Paintsville demanded on behalf of the people of the state that a prohibition amendment should not be blocked by this or any other question, and gave notice that a bill submitting such an amendment would be presented.

"On Thursday, February 5, such a bill was introduced by Mr. Webb, the Prison bill having been re-committed, so this Prison amendment may be called again unless the people are quick to act and show a strong desire to vote on the prohibition amendment. This we must promptly do, especially since this would be the surest, quickest way of settling the convict labor question, as through prohibition, we would stop the wholesale manufacture of criminals.

"The Kentucky courts declare that eighty-six out of each one hundred convicts, according to the evidence adduced at the trials, were under the influence of alcoholic liquor when they committed the offenses for which they were sentenced. **Evidently, therefore, it would be wiser, more merciful and cheaper to prohibit the cause than to make legislation to alleviate the punishment of the criminals.**"

## THE NEED WILL BE MET

Now that National Constitutional Prohibition seems to be on the way many letters bearing on the subject are being received at Headquarters. One writer pertinently inquires: "In the great work you are doing in the W. C. T. U., and for which a nation will rise up to thank you, are you planning to give a substitute for drink to those accustomed to go to a saloon for liquid drink, be it alcohol or plain water? The thousands of working men and street cleaners who take their dinners with them to work must have some liquid refreshment. They go to the saloon because if they want even water it is the only place they can get it. If the city fathers everywhere would have *bubblers* (drinking fountains) placed every few blocks—or where a fire plug is stationed—many of the workmen would stay away from the saloon. A drink at noon they must have. This is but reasonable and humane."

For years, through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., cold water fountains have been erected here and there all over the country, and doubtless as the need for them becomes still more apparent, their number will be largely augmented.

## NEW HAVEN LINE DISCONTINUES SALE OF LIQUORS

(Continued from Page Five)

ates, and it feels that as the law in these three states does not provide for liquor selling on trains, it should be stopped.

"In taking this action, discontinuing liquor selling, the New Haven is following a rule which many other large railroads have adopted in different parts of the country. In Illinois recently twenty-five railroads, under a rule adopted by the General Managers' association of Chicago, agreed to discontinue the sale of liquor with or without meals in that state, and other railroads have done the same elsewhere."

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## GIFT FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

A few days ago Mrs. Stevens was greatly cheered by receiving a check for five hundred dollars from a Rhode Island white ribboner (who asked not to have her name given) to be used by the National W. C. T. U. to help in the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. We are sorry not to mention the name of this great-hearted, generous friend who has the habit of not letting one hand know what the other doeth. But her name and her deeds are brightly recorded and great is her reward.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

CATHERINE STANTON, Springboro, O., a Crusader and a charter member of the local union.

MRS. F. A. DE MARIS, Vineland, N. J., one of the vice-presidents of the local union and the wife of the pastor of the First Methodist church.

MRS. MARY ALICE MOORE, Baltimore, Md., president of the Willard W. C. T. U. of that city.

## HOME-GOING OF WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARY

The sad news of the home-going of Miss Stroud Smith, Scotland's white ribbon missionary, has just been received by cablegram from Miss Forrester Paton, president of the W. C. T. U. of Scotland. Miss Stroud Smith was only recently settled in her field and had admirable plans for the promotion of the work in India. Her passing is a very great loss to the World's W. C. T. U.

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL MEETING AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

On the afternoon of February 20, the Evanston W. C. T. U. held a Frances Willard Memorial service at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Mayor James R. Smart, who expressed himself as in hearty sympathy with the purposes of the organization, gave a most interesting talk on the work that is being done for the boys and girls of Evanston. Miss Mary Ross Potter, dean of the woman's department of the Northwestern University, spoke impressively of the influence of Frances Willard, the first dean of the university, on the present day life of the young women in the school. Miss Helen Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., gave a forceful address on the outlook for prohibition, placing special emphasis on the opportunity afforded the women of Illinois through the use of their franchise rights to outlaw the saloon from the state.

Miss Adda Burch, for many years associated with the W. C. T. U. work in Concepcion, Chili, is now a resident of Helena, Montana.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow).*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS

A mighty uplift was given the cause of National Constitutional Prohibition when on January 15 the members of the local unions throughout the country laid aside their regular activities and spent the day in prayer and conference. This but emphasizes the value of the Institute department. If every union in the United States would spend one day in conference over our plans and departments of work, showing how all can be utilized in bringing about the day for which we pray, a great impulse would be given the cause and a more thorough knowledge of the part the W. C. T. U. has to play would result.

Make the program vital. It is not only for entertainment but for up-to-date information. The preparation of the topics and the effort to interest outsiders in the meeting will arouse the members to increased zeal. Put some thought into the program. Be assured the returns will repay all the effort. Ask the best talent in your community to assist. The best is none too good for the W. C. T. U. and in helping, they themselves may be helped.

If you have outside help, do not leave the leader to do all the work. Though she may be more capable of presenting the subject than are your members, it is unjust to overburden her and unjust to your own members who should assume part of the responsibility.

If it is impossible to arrange for an outside helper, you may still have a profitable day. A suggestive program has been arranged by the National superintendent and will be sent for two cents a copy or 35 cents per 100 copies. Other topics may be substituted and a number of these are suggested.

When you have an outside leader, the financial arrangements should be definitely understood. Information will be given by your state superintendent.

Among the excellent suggestions sent out by Mrs. F. B. Damon, state superintendent of Institutes for Maine, is the following:

"At an institute I once visited the literature table was directly in front of the platform. It was covered with a medley of leaflets. Of course nobody troubled it. You will agree with me that the table should be near the entrance in care of an interested and interesting woman, and display neat packages of attractive leaflets bearing upon the departments discussed at that particular institute if possible. It is important that we distribute literature pertinent to the occasion."

Let the noon lunch be simple—a basket lunch will supply the need. How many times those who should have been assisting in the meeting or getting needed information have spent most of the day in the preparation of an elaborate luncheon, "troubled about much serving." For a small amount some woman can be secured who would spread the lunch, prepare whatever was necessary and clear it all away, or preparations might be largely made the day before, so that a few minutes would suffice to finish. A little forethought will help materially to simplify this problem.

A third edition of the Superintendents Manual has just been printed. Order from National Headquarters or from the National superintendent, 10 cents per copy, $8 per 100. This contains the plans of work of all the departments and has been revised since the last National Convention.

If you have a local or a county institute or one in connection with a summer assembly of any kind, be sure to fill out a report blank which will be furnished you on application. Return it, carefully filled out, to your state superintendent. She cannot report unless you report to her. Be sure to give the number attending, number of new members, subscriptions to our papers and the amount of literature distributed.

Last year was a great advancement over the preceding years. Each year we should advance in knowledge and the school of the institute will develop the timid and self-depreciating woman as well as give opportunity to the strong and capable.

Try holding a local institute in each union in the county; then have a county rally, bringing the best in each local for the benefit of all. To be born in an institute is a splendid start for a new union. Try it. An impetus is given that will carry it far toward success.

Do not wait to hear from your state superintendent but write her that you are in line for work.

*3187 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.*

## SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER

The teaching of thrift to children through the saving of pennies has a favorable bearing upon prohibition and a very unfavorable bearing upon tobacco shops, saloons and slot machines—a statement amply proven. Another self-evident fact is that the equality of the boy and the girl in being given like facilities to develop self-dependence and acquire knowledge of the accumulative power of money, fits them alike for thoughtful, clean, self-responsible citizenship. Boys and girls are now putting themselves through colleges, normal and trade schools with their school savings, the fruit of their industrious, temperate habits. The simplicity of the idea, which is clearly to help the children to help themselves, appeals to all, and it rests only with the W. C. T. U. to exploit it everywhere, to insure the general adoption of the plan. It was explained in Portland, Oregon, by Mrs. Fannie McCourt and others, and taken up in two public schools there last October. The results were so successful that it has now been extended to all the schools in the city and the district.

The school savings system is in operation in the public schools of San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, and San Jose, California, the bankers and school forces co-operating in its extension. Mrs. J. L. Pendelton of Berkeley is the state's new W. C. T. U. superintendent.

The system, which is very popular in and around Pittsburgh, Pa., has been taken up in twelve new schools this year. Through the efforts of Sara E. Stout and the W. C. T. U. of Marion, Indiana, the system was introduced February 2 into nine public schools in Marion. The New London (Conn.) W. C. T. U. placed the system in the public schools of New London in January.

The W. C. T. U. of Wilmington, Ohio, has established school savings banks in the school, and the Wappingers Falls (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. has just introduced the savings system into the public schools there.

In Harvey, N. D., the First National bank is aiding in introducing thrift teaching. School superintendents at other points are being interested.

It is ours to take the news to the school and the bank officers whose co-operation we need in this good work. If every local union would make known to the schools nearest what the system does to help boys and girls, and the community itself, we would make this a blessing generally.

I have many inquiries from educators and W. C. T. U. members as to how to take up this work. I reply promptly and send out to every town and hamlet the information about this worldwide work as freely as to large cities in different states and lands that are interested in the promulgation of thrift.

The training is simple, easy and natural—a movement towards the uplifting of the standards of life, good habits and understanding. The National report of the department is printed in pamphlet form and will be sent to any address, with other W. C. T. U. literature on the subject, upon the receipt of five cents in postage stamps.

*2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $ $

## QUESTION OF WHO SHALL BE OUT OF A JOB

The cry is sometimes made that if saloons are voted out, saloonkeepers will lose their jobs and their families will suffer. Did it ever occur to you that if the saloons are not voted out, hundreds of the patrons of the saloons will lose their jobs, and their families will suffer?

If there are thirty bar-rooms in a city, with two barkeepers each, would anyone say that these thirty bar-rooms will not put out of a job during the year more than sixty men? Out of the men who patronize these thirty bar-rooms, hundreds will be discharged from stores, shops, offices, railroads and other businesses. Isn't it better that we should put these bar-keepers out of a job than these sixty men by their business should put many times as many men out of a job?

But the closing of the saloons merely forces the bar-keepers to change from a bad job to a good job—from a job in which they hurt their fellow men, to a job in which they help their fellow men. If it be shown that a bar-keeper has neither the moral or business qualifications to do anything else than sell liquor and debauch his fellow men, then the sooner that man is put out of a job and out of the community, the better.

When a saloonkeeper puts a man out of a job, he disgraces the man, disgraces his family and unfits him for another job.

When prohibition puts a saloonkeeper out of a job, he becomes a more honorable citizen, his family becomes more honorable, and the community secures a wealth-producing workman instead of a wealth-destroying workman.

It is better—far better—that the saloonkeeper should lose his job and become fitted for a better one, than that scores of his patrons should lose their jobs and be unfitted for any job.—*George R. Stuart in Home and State.*

## A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Comparisons of wet and dry cities show at a glance the economic advantages enjoyed by communities which have banished the saloon. Findlay, Ohio, with a population of about 15,000, a city which has been without saloons for five years and which has so strong a public sentiment against them that it is impossible to get enough signatures to call a Beal law election, when compared with East Liverpool, an Ohio city with a population of a little over 21,000, makes a strong case for no-license. The tax rate in Findlay, according to figures taken from the *Liverpool* (O.) *Tribune* is 7.6 mills, while that for East Liverpool is almost double. For the last four years Findlay has averaged 152 arrests each year. In 1913, East Liverpool, with a population only two-sevenths larger, had about twelve times as many arrests, or 1781. The liquor interests during a recent wet and dry election in Huron county took Findlay as a horrible example of what no saloons will do for a city. Hon. Lincoln Groves, mayor of Findlay, produced evidence to show that Findlay has the lowest tax rate of any municipality in Ohio and that the town is better morally, financially and industrially than it had ever been during the wet period.

The *Liverpool* (O.) *Tribune* quotes the following statement made by various representative bodies in Findlay:

As to the effect on business the Business Men's Association said, **"The wet towns around have drawn nothing away from Findlay but 'booze and bums' and neither pay for food or clothing."**

The city council said, **"Lower taxes, less disorder and fewer paupers."**

According to the statement of the school board and superintendent, **"Saloons are detrimental to the schools—not one penny of saloon money goes to the support of our schools, but saloons did get a great deal of money that should have been spent to feed and clothe school children."**

The Bankers' Association made the statement that their reports show that "for the three years immediately following the voting out of the saloons from this county, there was an average of over $230,000 more on deposit in local banks than during the three years immediately preceding the closing of the saloons."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

## NORTH DAKOTA OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

MRS. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.
President North Dakota W. C. T. U.

North Dakota is working strenuously for votes for women. The state W. C. T. U. has opened suffrage campaign headquarters at Jamestown with the state president, the superintendent of the department of Franchise, Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, and Mrs. Mintie B. Bowe, office secretary and stenographer, as the working force, which will be increased as the campaign thickens. The state will be sown with suffrage literature and covered with the best National speakers. Local speakers will also be used and later, street and automobile meetings will be held. A stereopticon suffrage lecture will be sent all over the state in charge of Miss Pearl Kirk; the "Votes for Women Voiceless Speech" will be used at fairs and open air meetings. State and local superintendents of all departments are emphasizing this part of the work, and the local unions are making this the principal work for the year.

At the Grain Growers convention at Fargo a resolution endorsing woman suffrage was introduced by Judge Charles F. Amidon of the Federal court. It received the almost unanimous vote of the 2,000 men present. The Progressive Republican party has also endorsed woman suffrage and it is expected other parties will do the same. The German American Alliance, which represents the liquor element of the state, is opposed to the measure. A great deal of work must also be done with the large foreign vote of the state. But we are sure to win sooner or later.

## THE STATUS OF LIQUOR AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, President
Arkansas W. C. T. U.

During the five weeks the petitions under the Going law were under consideration in the county court Little Rock had her first experience of prohibition, and in spite of the shortness of the time the city was taught a valuable lesson. The first fifteen days of the new year, with saloons closed recorded in the police court five "drunks" as against eighty-six in the first fifteen days of last year with the saloons open. Certain people who had been induced to sign the petition for saloons because under prohibition "their business would be ruined" found their business so much improved that they asked to have their names removed from the petition. The temperance forces of the city, well organized and co-operating, challenged hundreds of the signatures, but succeeded in having only a few removed, the judge deciding in favor of the saloon steadily, in spite of any proof offered by the temperance forces. The case was appealed to the Circuit court, but meantime the saloons are doing business and we who know the ways of the courts realize that the case may not be heard before time for the saloons to "petition" again, under the law, for license for 1915.

For the first time in its history, possibly, there was no occupant in Fort Smith's jail and it was opened and aired. To prohibition workers these evidences o the good results of prohibition are no new story. Justice never touches the liquor traffic in its methods of dealing with law or the wishes of the people, for whose "suffrage rights" it has no respect whatever.

At this writing the saloons find themselves legally (?) established in every town in the state in which they were open before, except Pine Bluff, and the county judge of the county in which that city is located has not announced his decision concerning the release of the saloon petition from the file in the clerk's office, for the purpose of allowing the saloon men to secure extra signatures, in an effort to bring the number up to the required majority. Meantime the saloons of that town remain closed. In this state the county judge has unlimited power in the matter of issuing saloon licenses and, naturally, the liquor interests guard the election of these judges in all the ways best known to themselves.

In this petition work our loyal women spared neither time nor strength. Money was raised as never before and they toiled all night as well as all day.

## INFORMATION REQUESTED

Among the thousands of resolutions received endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition, there are a few which we are unable to place. To be of value each endorsement must give the name of the society adopting it, number of people represented, signature of presiding officer, postoffice and state. Please read the list which follows. If you can and will supply missing information, it will be a much appreciated favor. In writing please designate carefully the one to which you refer and address your communication to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

**Needing signature, postoffice and state.**

Garden City Baptist, 116 people.

**Needing state and number.**

Morgantown Christian Church. W. D. Moore, pastor.

**Needing State.**

Scio—People at prayer meeting, 82. Mrs. Isabel Cunningham.

Kimball—United Evangelical church, 100. Rev. J. J. DeWall.

Martinsville Senior Y. P. B., 42. Mrs. Julia Wright.

Kennedy—Baptist Congregation, 98. Lola A. Carr.

**Needing number, postoffice and state.**

Stony Point, Y. P. S. C. E. Young people. Mrs. Mary B. Wiles.

The Epworth League—Mrs. Clara Megrue.

W. C. T. U. Prayer Meeting—Mrs. A. E. Fotheringham.

W. C. T. U., Jan. 22.—A. Winona Allen.

Ladies' Session Farmers' Institute of Harrison and Benton townships—Mrs. W. D. Price.

Wesley Chapel, M. E.—E. L. Bergdoll.

**Needing postoffice and state**

Unanimous vote of United Brethren, 400—H. H. Davis.

W. C. T. U. Prayer meeting, 100—Mrs. R. A. Parrish.

Grace M. E. church, 1000—J. S. Searest.

W. C. T. U., 31—Jennie M. Wheeler.

New Year Eve Social Science Watch Meeting, 40—C. L. Kingsbury.

Shiloh M. B. C. Mission, 50—Mrs. Pearl Shady.

Salem Evangelical church, 60—W. A. Mittman.

Grace United Brethren church, 150—Rev. W. P. and Alice Noble.

First Christian church, 300—Lemuel H. Graham.

Remington W. C. T. U., 70—Mrs. I Willis.

Revival Service, 600—Mrs. Isabel Cunningham.

First Methodist Episcopal, 200—John K. Hicks.

Congregation Amendment Day, 33—Mrs. G. D. Boomhower.

First Presbyterian church, 150—Samuel Eaton.

Two important laws were passed by the Michigan legislature during 1913—the Lee law prohibiting drinking on the trains other than dining cars and prohibiting drunken men from riding on the trains, and the Pray law, prohibiting the shipment of liquor designed for illegal purposes into dry territory.

## NEW YORK GRANGE DECLARES FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The New York state Grange at a meeting in Poughkeepsie during February unanimously adopted a resolution for National Prohibition. Similar resolutions had previously been adopted by the National Grange in its meeting at Manchester, N. H., and by the state granges of Maryland, Vermont, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Connecticut and Idaho.

## GEORGIA SHRINERS HOLD WINELESS BANQUET

The meeting of Georgia Shriners held recently in Augusta, was attended by many hundred visitors, a unique parado six blocks long being a feature. The press dispatches had the following to say of the banquet:

"The banquet is the first of its kind ever held in the history of the world, even dating back to the days of ancient history, since it was the only one without spirituous or malt drink of any kind."

"The temperance wave is rising higher and higher," remarked Honorable John P. St. John, former governor of Kansas, now in his eighty-first year, who has devoted many years of his life to the cause of temperance and is still working against the liquor traffic. "We have prohibition in Congress now, in the President's office and in the office of the Secretary of State. It is simply a matter of time until the whole country is dry. Things are steadily and surely coming our way."

Nearly every unincorporated place in Wyoming is now dry territory.

NO GUSHER
But Tells Facts About Postum

A Wis. lady found an easy and safe way out of the ills caused by coffee. She says:

"We quit coffee and have used Postum for the past eight years, and drink it nearly every meal. We never tire of it.

"For several years previous to quitting coffee I could scarcely eat anything on account of dyspepsia, bloating after meals, palpitation, sick headache—in fact was in such misery and distress I tried living on hot water and toast.

"Hearing of Postum I began drinking it and found it delicious. My ailments disappeared, and now I can eat anything I want without trouble.

"My parents and husband had about the same experience. Mother would often suffer after eating, while yet drinking coffee. My husband was a great coffee drinker and suffered from indigestion and headache.

"After he stopped coffee and began Postum both ailments left him. He will not drink anything else now and we have it three times a day. I could write more but am no gusher—only state plain facts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# Connecticut Making Prohibition Sentiment Through Posters

Special Correspondence

National amendment day was very generally observed by the unions in Connecticut. Many of the cities, including New Britain, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Willimantic and Meriden, held all-day services, as did Mystic, the local ministers assisting. In a number of towns the churches united and held union meetings. The resolution was heartily endorsed by those in attendance. The ministers of the state have been very helpful and have presented the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition either at the mid-week prayer meeting or from the pulpit. In a few of the small towns, the white ribboners in a body attended these meetings.

In some instances the resolution was received with the greatest enthusiasm and was unanimously adopted. Organizations outside the churches, temperance societies, granges, etc., also are showing interest in the amendment. In Willimantic alone, the resolution was adopted by not less than 1500 people. Some of our labor organizations have gone on record as against the amendment, because it is "an infringement on personal liberty."

Middlesex county has had Mrs. Amanda Peterson, of Massachusetts, at work among the Swedish people of Portland, Ivoryton and Deep River. Good results follow her efforts. She secured a new union in Ivoryton, and organized two legions, one at Portland, and the other at Ivoryton, also a legion of fifty-six members at the Middlesex County Home at Haddam. The county president has been visiting some of her unions, speaking in the churches and giving general encouragement.

Willimantic's poster work is getting on finely. There are twenty places where the posters are displayed, including a bank, a public library and a big window in a department store! The posters are changed each month and the plan is to continue the display for one year.

Warehouse Point union held a very successful reception recently at which Mr. Louis F. Giroux, dean of the American International College at Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Citizenship." This college is doing a splendid work for our foreign speaking friends, educating them in American citizensbip. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, our National superintendent, last year offered a prize to the pupil who wrote the best essay on a given subject. The Hartford union sent a young Italian girl to this college for a two year course and other friends are now furnishing the means for the remaining two years. This is a splendid help in the work of our Foreign Speaking department. A large framed picture of Frances Willard greets the visitor as one enters the reception room. The matron and some of the teachers are white ribbon women.

The Meriden union recently gave an entertainment and social, assisted by the Y. P. B. and the Loyal Temperance Legioners. The "Prohibition Axmen," given by eleven boys, and "The Crusader Bonnet," sung by eight girls, were features. "Uncle Sam's Party" was also presented, Kansas wearing both the prohibition blue and the suffrage yellow. One of the local dailies is giving this live union nearly a column of space each week.

Hartford union is arranging a prize essay contest for one of the schools. Altogether, Connecticut is getting on, with eight strong county leaders and an alert and active rank and file. We are gaining new members and making new friends and helping to bring in the glad day of a "saloonless nation in 1920."

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

An audience of about 300 assembled in the Lutheran church of Johnston, S. C., for the evening meeting of the local union, which was devoted to prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition. The Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran pastors conducted the services.

The Frances E. Willard union of Joliet, Ill., held its annual memorial meeting at the home of Mrs. I. W. Brockway, a fine program being given. The teachers of the Longfellow school were present, and to them Mrs. Rhoda Warden, on behalf of the union, presented 100 pledge cards and a picture of Frances Willard. This is the sixth picture the Willard union has presented to the public schools of Joliet.

Miss May Russell, national organizer and lecturer, in a recent visit to Port Gibson, Miss., addressed the pupils of three of the schools. To the Chamberlain-Hunt academy for boys she presented scientific temperance charts on behalf of the local union. The boys gave close attention and seemed much interested. At the girls' college, Miss Russell's alma mater, she received a cordial welcome and was heartily applauded. She was particularly successful in her address at the public school where the pupils were of all ages from tiny tots to grown boys and girls. She succeeded, however, in adapting her subject and her language to the entertainment and comprehension of all. At the close of her work in Mississippi Miss Russell went to Alabama where she is doing good work. The Port Gibson union has offered $10 in gold to the school children for the best essay on scientific temperance.

The regular meeting of the St. Augustine (Fla.) W. C. T. U. was held at "The Haven," a temperance hotel conducted by Mrs. L. L. Pickett, president of the local union and her husband, Rev. Mr. Pickett. In this tourist city visitors from all parts of the United States assemble, and white ribboners especially seem to delight in it and "The Haven," if one may judge from the large number of states represented at this meeting. Groups from different states were ushered in by the hostess, and when Maine was called the Chautauqua salute was given. All brought cheery greetings, suggestions for work and optimistic words. Mrs. R. B. Seeley, president Wyoming county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. and one of the New York delegates to the recent National and World's W. C. T. U. conventions, brought a pertinent message. In a few words Mrs. R. May Pyne-Berry, one of the Illinois state evangelists, showed what suffrage should mean to W. C. T. U. women.

Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, National superintendent of the Health department, recently addressed a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies, in her own home city, on "Industrial and Race Betterment." Unusual interest was evident.

At Washington, D. C., it was decided to hold in the various parts of the country meetings similar to those taking place in the capital city, making them as nearly national in character as possible. Kansas City, Missouri, has planned such a meeting for March 29, 1914. The National W. C. T. U. General Officers will be present and that will secure a good attendance from the neighboring states. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will be the main speaker and that will insure fine speeches and collections for National Constitutional Prohibition!

Delaware was one of the four states to receive a flag from the National department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors for good work done. This was due to the zeal of Mrs. Mary B. Donnell in her care for the Soldiers and Sailors Home. To enlist the interest of the students of the state college, an annual prize of $50 has been offered for the best essay on scientific temperance, the contest taking place during commencement week and the prize being awarded on commencement day. A similar contest has been held with marked success by one or more of the high schools.

The headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia was the scene of a pleasant gathering recently, when North Capitol union gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Don P. Blaine, past president of the union and later general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the District W. C. T. U., and for several years a National lecturer and organizer. Mrs. Blaine was appointed by President Wilson on the delegation sent by the United States to the great International Congress on Alcoholism, held in Milan, Italy, in September, where thirty-two countries were represented. Mrs. Blaine gave an interesting talk on her trip.

The mid-year meeting of the executive committee of the West Washington W. C. T. U. held January 9 in Seattle, was said by many to have been the best they had ever attended. The fine spirit of optimism prevailing, the depth of devotion and loyalty displayed, and the well laid plans outlined for action augur well for the success of statewide prohibition.

All over the state not only temperance societies, but churches, Sabbath schools, brotherhoods, young people's societies, parent-teacher associations, woman's clubs, missionary societies, et al, are uniting in endorsing and working for the success of this campaign for state prohibition.

At the meeting held in Hillsboro, Ohio, January 15, Mrs. Marie T. Rives, daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson, addressed the children and one hundred little people signed the temperance and anti-cigaret pledge. Several who were present remarked that they well remembered signing the pledge at such a meeting held by Mrs. Judge Thompson many years ago. The pledges are to be filled out, tied with white ribbon, and given to the children to preserve as souvenirs of the meeting.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicag

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

At the Frances Willard Memorial meeting held in Westerville, Ohio, a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition was unanimously adopted.

The temperance women of Manson, N. C., have recently been organized into a W. C. T. U. by Mrs. George Green, state lecturer, of New Bern. The union began its existence with fourteen members, five of them honorary. Mrs. Green is the president of the New Bern W. C. T. U. which is a power for righteousness in the community.

The headquarters of the Reading (Pa.) W. C. T. U. (a large four-story building) were destroyed by fire on February 18. So enterprising is this union that it is planning to erect a new building in the near future.

At the February meeting of the Macon (Ga.) union, the assistant treasurer, Mrs. B. B. Renitz, an all round worker, caused a pleasing diversion by encircling Mrs. G. P. Gostin, the faithful treasurer, with a white ribbon to which were pinned thirty new dollar bills representing the dues of the W. C. T. U. members (six of whom she had secured) in her church. She then wrapped around Mrs. August Burghard, the state treasurer, eleven crisp five dollar bills, the advertising from Macon in the state report.

While Minnesota is engaged in the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment campaign it is not neglecting other lines of work. President Hendrix and Miss Robbins have been lecturing in the field and several new unions have been organized and new members secured. The state is placing THE UNION SIGNAL in twenty-five libraries where there are no local organizations of the W. C. T. U. and the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* in all college libraries. Books and magazines are being sent by local organizations to lumber camps, one, the Eighth Ward, Minneapolis, sending a small library to a camp. In St. Paul the Minnesota Oratorical Club has been organized under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. It includes young men from the law college, the University of Minnesota, Hamline University, and the colleges and high schools of the city. A temperance oratorical contest will be given by the club each week. Five hundred and eighty-four letters have been written to the newspaper editors in the state asking them to use the N. W. C. T. U. plate and ready print material. The Alexandria union has just closed a lively membership contest by which the membership was raised from 37 to 86. It has also recently organized a promising Y. P. B.

Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National organizer and lecturer, has been creating sentiment for prohibition in Louisiana by her forceful addresses. The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* describes one of her Sunday afternoon lectures at the Y. M. C. A. as "the most profound and unanswerable argument for prohibition ever heard in the city." An address which aroused great interest was the story, dramatically told, of "How the Women Won in Tennessee," given at the Carnegie library.

Several weeks ago the Vineland (N. J.) W. C. T. U. presented each pupil in the high school with a copy of Captain Hobson's address, "The Great Destroyer," and offered three prizes for the best essays on the subject, "Hobson's Strongest Argument Against the Use of Alcoholic Liquors." This necessitated a thorough study of the address, and no doubt will make a lasting impression upon each of the seventy-two pupils participating. The six best essays were given at public exercises before a large audience. The first prize of $3 was won by Rose Becker, the $2 prize by Albert Redpath, and the $1 prize by Edna Miller. Rev. F. A. De Maris, pastor of the First Methodist church said he considered the other three essays so good that he would personally give $1 to each of these three contestants. Mrs. Charles Keighley, president of the union, presented the prize money, crisp one dollar bills tied with white ribbon.

In the First Universalist church, Charlestown, Mass., at a meeting held recently under the auspices of the Bunker Hill W. C. T. U., seventy-five people endorsed by a rising vote the resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition. This history-making resolution was offered by Miss Lella M. Sewall of Boston who gave the principal address. The president, Mrs. Bateman, was on the platform, and the pastor of the church, Rev. Ransom A. Greene, D. D., presided. Miss Sewall's address was on her National department, Flower Missions, and the audience was delighted to hear of its broad scope and beautiful ministries and of the sentiment that can be made for prohibition in the many public meetings held by the department and also through its relief work among the sick and poor.

Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, National Press correspondent, told of the great influence of the press, and gave vivid word pictures of the large National gatherings, and their uplifting influence on young men and young women journalists and reporters. Brief addresses were made by three of the pastors and there was excellent music. Twelve new members were received.

The Central union of Oklahoma City (Okla.) held its Frances E. Willard Memorial meeting at the home of Mrs. E. B. Surface, whose husband is pastor of the Maywood Presbyterian church and a staunch friend of the W. C. T. U., and temperance. About sixty women were present. A splendidly arranged program was rendered. Several new members were gained and an offering of $7.00 taken. The home was beautifully decorated with carnations, lighted tapers and Valentine emblems. The letters F. W. (Frances Willard), were worked out in red heart designs about the rooms. Following the program choice refreshments were served by the hostess. This union is growing in numbers and influence. Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, state corresponding secretary, is the president.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., Dr. S. Edward Young, who will be remembered by the attendants at the Brooklyn World's Convention as one of its most delightful speakers, referred to Mayor John Purroy Mitchel's refusal to take intoxicating liquors at a public dinner because he believed that they were harmful to brain and body. It is gratifying to know that a man who is making such a splendid record as is Mayor Mitchel has taken this stand.

Mrs. Lucile Shadle, treasurer of the Iowa W. C. T. U. and president of the Fifth district, knows how to accomplish things. She had a chance to get Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, National organizer, for eight days and she took it. She so planned that there were four Sunday school and one missionary talk, eleven regular addresses and fourteen talks in schools to fifty-nine rooms, one of the schools being the Saint Patrick Parochial school of Imogene. With Mrs. Shadle's help two unions were organized, Hamburg with thirty members and Farragut with twelve active and one honorary member. Mrs. Shadle personally mothers each new union. She will hold an institute with every union in her district this spring. Her latest move is to engage a talented young Iowa woman who will have classes for medal contests all over the district.

Many have been interested in the union organized last September by one of our own National organizers at Dawson, Yukon Territory, and referred to with so much pride by Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of Canada in her address before the World's W. C. T. U. Convention. They will be glad to learn that the union grew in two months from 17 to 35 members, and is preparing for a medal contest and will take up L. T. L. work. The Presbyterian pastor's wife will probably take charge of the L. T. L. while Mrs. George Craig is in charge of the contest. In a letter dated December 8, Mrs. Hazel Hibbert, the president, writes rejoicingly of the beautiful and mild weather, "only down to 34 below zero so far." Last year it reached 68 degrees below zero.


**Old English Initial Pillow**

Latest and most popular design this season, easily worked and attractive. Stamped and HAND TINTED with your INITIAL or any letter in OLD ENGLISH, eight inches high, in fast royal blue, sage green or brown—on natural colored Monastery Cloth

1 Pillow Top FREE 1 Pillow Back

with complete Rope Floss in black or color to match letter. All sent prepaid for 35 CENTS. Order today—money refunded if not satisfied.

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Just send name and address and receive this ARTICRAFT BOOK containing thousands of suggestions. At the same time why not enclose 35 cents for above PILLOW offer which is the biggest bargain we have ever made. *State Color Desired.*

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is guaranteed in the EZ WEAR OXFORD Postpaid $2.50

Soft Vici kid, unlined, turn style flexible sole, dressy model. Steel arch support, rubber heels. Laced to conform to shape of any foot.

SIMON'S EZ WEAR Shoes For Men, Women and Children

Also made Lace Shoes, $3. style, Service & Comfort Combined.

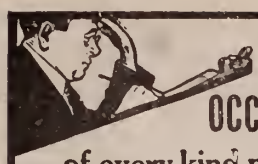
Do away with foot troubles. Don't suffer agonies that are caused by misfit shoes. Ezwear Shoes are built to give every possible comfort—soft, stylish, do not need breaking in. We GUARANTEE to fit any foot perfectly or if for any reason you are not satisfied to refund your money.

FREE CATALOG of 453 handsome EZWEAR styles & measurement blanks. Write today The F. Simon Shoe, 1589 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**A Chance to Make Money**

I have had such good luck lately that I write you my experience, hoping your readers may be benefited. I am selling Dish Washers and doing fine. I do not canvass—people come or send for them; they are lovely to sell—the machine washes and dries the dishes perfectly in four minutes; you don't have to put your hands in the water. Every lady who sees the Dish Washer wants one as they cost only $5.00. I think any person can do as well as I. Write to the Hydraulic Dish Washer Company, 3241, Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. They will start you in business. BETTIE C. FRANCIS

WANTED Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois



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of every kind prevent the freedom of sunlight exercise which nature intended, and vital body-forces are slowly reduced.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

is the concentrated pure food-medicine to check this decline. It refreshes the body by making healthy blood, and is nature's greatest aid to fortify the lungs and prevent tuberculosis.

*SCOTT'S EMULSION makes energy, health and strength.*

SCOTT & BOWNE, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-160

**BECOME A NURSE**

WE have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7,000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"—248 pages with actual experience. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St. Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.



## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary,
Hillsboro, Kansas



### WORKER'S PACKAGE

made up of carefully selected helps best suited to the worker's needs.

- Mrs. Stevens' Annual Address
- The Annual Leaflet
- Membership Tablet
- Hand Book for Local Union
- Temperance Songster
- Topical Program
- Why We Wear the White Ribbon
- Hints and Helps for Local Unions
- Treasurer's Leaflet
- Superintendents' Manual
- Why Study Parliamentary Law
- L. T. L. Year Book
- Y. P. B. Year Book
- Catalogue

Special price 45c.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
Literature Building, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


## KANSAS IS MARCHING ON

MRS. EMMA W. GROVER

Kansas, the undaunted, Kansas the invincible, is *marching on!* And Kansas will never take any backward steps in her policy concerning the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

This year the women of Kansas will exercise their newly acquired franchise, and they are getting ready for it. Thoughtful, earnest women see in this new duty additional opportunity for making the state of Kansas even better and greater and more potent in wholesome influences than she is today. Local unions all over the state are eagerly studying the Voters' Manual, compiled by Miss Mary Dobbs, state corresponding secretary. This study is not confined to white ribboners, but club women and others are anxious for information which will help them to use their new power intelligently and wisely. It is interesting and somewhat significant, that women prominent in white ribbon circles are already receiving letters and being interviewed by men who expect to be candidates for the state legislature, as justices of the Supreme court, for state offices and for Congress.

Governor Hodges has several times expressed the hope that a considerable number of women will be members of the next legislature. The white ribbon women are not eager for office at this time, but they will do all in their power to see to it that men, good and true, are elected.

In the extreme northwest district of the state an insistent demand was made that Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, state recording secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, become a candidate for election to Congress. It is eminently fitting that the first woman in Congress should be elected in Kansas. Mrs. Murphy would do credit to womanhood and to the state; she is cultured and refined and moreover, has the ability to consider and weigh and pass sound judgment upon matters of vital interest to the nation. Voters, irrespective of party affiliations, will support Mrs. Murphy and it will not be surprising if she is sent to Washington.

The matter of supreme importance to white ribboners at this time is the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment campaign. This will be carefully considered at the mid-year executive meeting of the state officers to be held in Topeka in March. Plans will be formulated in harmony with the plans of the National, and it is safe to say that under the leadership of the untiring, efficient state president, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, Kansas will not be found wanting in this great movement.

WATCH KANSAS!

## ARIZONA WORKING FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Y. P. B., L. T. L., White Ribbon Recruit work, Sunday School, Rescue, Work Among Indians, and Scientific Temperance Instruction have received special attention in Arizona.

The temperance sentiment throughout Arizona is far in advance of last year, and we are working hard for state-wide prohibition this coming fall.

We made an earnest appeal at state convention for subscriptions for both UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader*.

The trouble in Mexico and the ever-shifting population make it almost impossible to hold the membership, but in department work there has been decided advance.


**EARN PAIR $1.00 ROLLER SKATES** selling Egg Separator 10c. Every housekeeper buys on sight. Luzerne Supply Co., Dept. U., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Agents wanted in every town.

**You Can Weigh**

Exactly What **You Should**

—You can be **Strong, Vigorous** full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from **Chronic Ailments**—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a **Clear Skin.**

You can have a **Good Figure**—as good as any woman.

You can **increase** or **reduce** your weight.

I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 65,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of Americe to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

**No Drugs—No Medicines**

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

**What My Pupils Say:**

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no **rheumatism**, or sluggish liver. I can **breathe** now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My **weight** has **increased 30 pounds.** I don't know what **indigestion** is any more, my **nerves** are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have **taken off my glasses** and my **catarrh** is so much better. Isn't that good."

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am **growing**—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help **every woman** to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

SUSANNA COCROFT
**Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college-trained woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women, and is daily in personal charge of her work.*

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### IT GOES TO EVERY PASTOR

In our union of twenty-eight members, ten take the weekly UNION SIGNAL and we send the CAMPAIGN EDITION to every pastor in our city, every Sunday school and day school superintendent, every editor, every public library. We think that is good for a village of seven hundred people. Our national organ is highly appreciated. We feel it is almost a library in itself and we love it dearly.

DOUGLAS, KANSAS

Thank you so much for your kind reminder that my subscription expires with this issue. I read the words with a start and on the completion of this note must hie me to the post for the necessary order that shall save me from a disappointment I cannot for one moment entertain—the withholding of next week's news of the World's Convention. More than this, the arrival of THE SIGNAL is surely a weekly benediction, a resuscitation of drooping ideals and flagging purpose that once having known, the ardent white ribboner relies on something the same way as an experienced needlewoman relies upon a good light in which to produce her finest work. AN ENGLISH SUBSCRIBER

Thirteen *Young Crusader* subscriptions are given by the Junior department of the Austin Ave. Methodist Sunday school, as a reward for daily Bible reading for the past quarter. —WACO, TEXAS

THE UNION SIGNAL is one of MY papers and I cannot well do without it. My mother and my wife were both members of the W. C. T. U. and I am an honorary member. I am almost three score and ten, a veteran of the Civil War, but I expect to live to see the overthrow of the abominable liquor traffic. "God bless the Woman's Christian Temperance Union" is my prayer. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS


# Pennants, Hats and Buttons

## for National Young Campaigners

The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The BUTTONS are red or blue, with letters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button | .. $ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons | ..... 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 hats, | 100 buttons | ..... 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons | ..... 139.00 |

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


### THE POWER OF AN IDEAL

(Continued from Page Four)

in the cities), spends most of his time on the street, and his education and adjustment to life comes from a few hours spent in the crowded school-room and the influence of the swarming highways. It is only natural, therefore, that this child needs a different sort of knowledge to protect him from the array of unwholesome influences to which he is constantly exposed, than the more sheltered child living his life under more careful and intelligent surveillance.

In the city life the different ideals, habits, and manner of life of the foreign child have also undoubtedly a great influence on the character of the American child with whom he comes in contact. Someone has said the country is the panorama and the city the kinetoscope. It is possible to exaggerate the moral advantages of life in the country town, but it is hardly possible to exaggerate the temptations and influences at work in the big city. On the other hand, the rush of life, the variety of things to be done and seen in the city, keep many young people absorbed in different interests and fill their time with healthy occupations.

There is little doubt but that a certain amount of information on special subjects should be given to the child by the mother and father, *before* the same knowledge is offered to him at school, or on the playground, or in the street. Later, enough particular instruction can be given by the boy's family physician to satisfy a natural or incidental curiosity, and to keep him from thinking too intensively upon the subject. This subject should never be handled with the slightest degree of sentimental, unwholesome, or mystifying language; but in the most straightforward manner, and in the most common-sense way.

### GRANDMA BAKER'S SEED SOWING

(Continued from Page Six)

bring the poison in from wet states, prohibition doesn't have a fair chance."

"I agree with you, grandma."

Throughout that autumn and early winter, grandma was a shut-in. Rheumatism kept her confined to her room until February. When friends called she would talk of the matter that was on her heart, and point out ways in which the loved temperance work could best be carried on by the active members of the local union. Many were the flowers and trays of tempting food that were sent to the sick at this honorary member's suggestion. She was also the cause of many visits to the jail and aided in makng comfort bags for the sailors in the seaport town. Through her influence, mainly, a course of temperance instruction was introduced into the city schools.

Grandma's ninetieth birthday came on the twentieth of that month. Friends had arranged many pleasant surprises in the form of appropriate gifts, letters and postcards. After the dinner, which was given by Mrs. Reeves, the W. C. T. U. president, the hostess proposed reading aloud the telegrams, cards and letters of congratulation grandma had received. There were many and they expressed good wishes galore, as well as love and appreciation for the help she had given.

"And to think I haven't had a penny to help any one for years," laughed grandma.

"But you are the richest woman in town in good works and love, grandma," returned Mrs. Reeves. "Here's an interesting newspaper clipping with a few words written on the margin: 'Thought it would make you still happier to read this glorious news on your birthday, grandma. Yours, A. Goodwin.'"

"So my friend, Andrew Goodwin, didn't forget me! Read the clipping my dear."

## Susanna Cocroft's Facial Exercises

"My exercises in facial and scalp culture do for the face and hair what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 65,000 women. Results are quick and marvelous. Only six to ten minutes a day. If you look older than you should, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature."
*Susanna Cocroft*

**Study Yourself** and if you have any of the ailments mentioned on the coupon mark X opposite the defect and write to us. Why should not the skin of your face be as smooth as that of your body? Your hands dainty and attractive? Your hair glossy and abundant?

### Keep Young

Do not allow your facial muscles to droop, or your skin to wrinkle, grow sallow or disfigured.

It takes no longer to do the right thing than the wrong one. But **know** the right way. Do not experiment. Fully one-third of our pupils are sent to us by former pupils. Our pupils look ten years younger. Write for our **FREE** booklet explaining the course for self-improvement. **Write Today.**

**Grace-Mildred Culture Course**
Dept 16
624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Tell us of any other defects not mentioned here.

Sagging Facial Muscles
Wrinkles
Tired, Weak Eyes
Crow's Feet
Pouches Under Eyes
Thin Eyelashes
Thin Eyebrows
Double Chins
Flabby, Thin Neck
Pimples
Blackheads
Sallow Skin
Freckled Skin
Dandruff
Thin Hair
Oily Hair
Dry Hair
Tender, Inflamed Feet
Catarrh


" 'The friends of prohibition are jubilant over the passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill by Congress. This bill will effectually end the blind tiger, and put an end to the shipment or bringing of intoxicating liquors into prohibiton states. When the law makes it a penal offense to bring liquor into a dry state, we may rest assured—' "

Mrs. Reeves' voice was drowned in the storm of applause which greeted the reading.

"It is indirectly the work of such people as you, grandma," declared Mrs. Reeves, when the room was quiet again. "You have been one of the powers behind the throne to make sentiment and bring about this glad hour. Prohibition will mean that the liquor traffic is dead, never to be resurrected, with this new law to back it. Long may our oldest honorary member live."

And the wish met with hearty and joyful response from grandma's many friends.


AMONG THE

# NEW LEAFLETS

ARE

Social and Economic Value of Prohibition

Prohibition, Progress, Prosperity

Partnership With Liquor Traffic Must Be Terminated

Price, per fifty, 12 cents; per hundred, 20 cents.

We're Out for Prohibition—song leaflet

Price, per fifty, 15 cents; per hundred, 25 cents.

Map and Flag Leaflet

Prohibition's Value in Rural Communities

Young Campaigners for Total Abstinence

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**
Evanston, Illinois

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 12, 1914. | No. 11


# Petition in Favor of National Constitutional Prohibition

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

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For definite instructions, read page 3

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Petition in Favor of National Constitutional Prohibition—Our Washington Letter—The Ghost That Haunts Congressmen—The Power of an Ideal—The Battle in Alabama.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**PRESIDENT PRESENTS GOLD HONOR MEDAL TO COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS—REPEAL OF PANAMA TOLLS EXEMPTION PROVISION URGED BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE — NATIONWIDE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BOUND TO WIN — PROMINENT WOMEN APPEAL FOR FEWER BATTLESHIPS—BREWERS URGE ACTIVITY OF MEMBERS OF "THE TRADE"**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Two world-renowned men are now in Washington. The first, hailed as the greatest living engineer, Colonel George Washington Goethals, U. S. A., builder of the Panama Canal, at the ninth annual banquet of the National Geographic Society, March 4, was accorded an honor that has been achieved by few men—the honor of receiving at the hands of the President of the United States a gold medal in recognition of his services to his country, and the world.

Gathered at the tables in the banquet hall of the "New Willard" was one of the most distinguished assemblages ever seen in Washington. Colonel Goethals, as the guest of honor, was surrounded by the President and his cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, statesmen of Congress, army and navy officials, jurists, scientists, and many other notables of the national capital. Secretary of State Bryan was the toastmaster. The banquet hall was strikingly decorated. Just over the speaker's table there blazed in brilliant electric letters the words, "Atlantic-Goethals-Pacific." To make the scene more impressive, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and there was a roar of applause from the 820 guests.

In presenting the medal, among others things the President said, "I am here to do what I suppose is an unusual thing for a society of this sort. It generally confers its honors upon those who have disclosed geography rather than upon those who have altered it. It is a sort of advertiser and custodian of the globe, but it is now to honor a gentleman who has had the audacity to change the globe. The magic of the engineer is that he can change the face of nature and show the work of his hands, and that it is in some deep sense creative in character. The life of mankind on the globe is altered, for example, by the cutting and the use of the Panama Canal." A bill has been introduced in Congress to promote this great engineer from the position of colonel to the rank of major-general.

### President Urges Repeal of Panama Tolls Exemption Provision

In this connection I would mention another most important move here this week, the remarkable message of President Wilson to Congress in which he urged repeal of the tolls exemption provision of the Panama Canal Act. In a message of less than 500 words, the President, who had again gone to the Capitol to appear in person before the joint session of Congress, impressed the assembled senators and representatives, that in his judgment the exemption of American coastwise vessels constitutes a mistaken economic policy, and is not in accord with the Hay-Pauncefoot treaty with Great Britain. He dealt but slightly, however, with the material aspect of the question, laying the stress of his arguments upon the moral and ethical features of it. In closing, the President said with great earnestness, "I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant this to me in ungrudging measure." Without doubt the request of the President will be acceded to, and the bill which was designed to give an advantage to American shipping in the Panama Canal Act, will be repealed.

The other important personage now in Washington is Felix Diaz, who helped Huerta, the Mexican usurper, to overthrow Madero, and who arrived in Washington this week anxious to appear before the Senate foreign relations committee, and to plead for the moral support of this government in a new revolution to be headed by himself in a supreme effort to overthrow Huerta. Diaz will be heard, it is said, by the committee who are anxious to gain all possible information on the Mexican situation, but of course no promise will be made for the support of any counter revolution in that distracted country.

**Resolutions favoring National Constitutional Prohibition, and representing over one million people, have come to this office from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and are being forwarded to Congress. The people have thus spoken, and with no uncertain sound. Every union in the country should use its influence at this time in favor of the measure. The people of every community should be informed concerning it. Every church and every organization should be urged to pass this resolution; in this way an interest will be awakened in the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition, and influences for good will be started that will go on and on, widening and widening.**

### Nationwide Woman Suffrage Bound to Win

That suffrage for women is bound to win, and is pushing itself to the fore, was most forcefully demonstrated this week in marked attention again on the part of Congress. A very impressive hearing before the House judiciary committee was arranged for March 3, when all factions, both for and against, were heard, the usual time for the adjournment of the committee being disregarded, and the time extended to meet the exigencies of the case.

The committee was informed by one of the speakers that the four million women who vote in states where suffrage is already a fact, will remember the action of this committee in November next, and use their influence and vote accordingly. It was the first time the committee had heard this open challenge, and it created something of a sensation. The threat was couched in gentle language, but showed the feeling that the great organization which is fighting now for nationwide suffrage will turn its powerful machinery against the Democratic party unless decisive favorable action for suffrage is taken during this administration.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby presented a paper covering the legislative history of the woman question, especially in Congress, which was so full of helpful data the committee will have it printed as a public document, that it may be used for reference.

The anti-suffragists have come out in a resolution paying high tribute to the fight against the "drink evil," pledging the moral support of the association to every movement having for its purpose true temperance, and denying that the anti-suffrage association is co-operating with the liquor interests.

In the Senate some excellent speeches favoring the Ashurst resolution, calling for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, granting women the right of suffrage, have been given.

### "Fewer Battleships," Cry of Women of Prominence

Women of prominence, including Jane Addams, Ida M. Tarbell, and others, backed by the American Peace Society, of which Senator Burton of Ohio is president, have addressed an appeal to members of Congress designed to prevent appropriation for more than one battleship at this session of Congress. The appeal states:

"We women, representing many thousands of our silent sisters, appeal to Congress to spend the taxes of the people, not in increase of last year's naval program, but in saving the lives of American citizens from preventable disease and accidents, so that the time may come in which it shall no more be said that the safest nation on earth is spending two-thirds of all its federal income in paying for past war and in preparation for future war, while it is far behind other great civilized nations in protecting its citizens at home."

The petition states that one new battleship each year has been the democratic policy for the last two years, and that before action is taken on this year's naval program, consideration should be given to the reasons advanced by the petitioners why "the hard-earned taxes of the people" should not be put into a bigger naval program.

Proposed legislation to stop the issuance of prize tickets with cigars or packages of tobacco, will be taken up by the House ways and means committee March 11. Four bills on the subject are already before the committee. The committee hearing, it is said, will develop that a mighty tobacco trust has been built up in this country by the use of premiums.

There has come to my desk a "Report of a National Conference called by the United States Brewers' Association held at Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., February 20, 1913." In one corner of the cover it says, "Confidential—for brewers only, *not* for publication." In an extended address Mr. Crain, "general counsel for the United Brewers' Association," bewails the attitude of the churches on the liquor question, and he goes on to say,

"Aligned against the brewers of this country, the men who make distilled liquors, and against the citizens of this country who consume these things, stands out, first, what you may call the American Church. In this description I do not include one of the greatest

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

## ADMISSION BY THE ADVOCATES OF PERSONAL LIBERTY

**It is hard to believe that the liquor trade is in such bad repute that a two-thirds majority in both houses of two-thirds of the states of the Union could be secured in favor of its destruction, but a very large proportion of the trade has come to the conclusion that this is not only a possibility but a probability.**

*—Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular for February 25, 1914.*

# Petition in Favor of National Constitutional Prohibition

As is well known, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union includes in its plan of campaign work for National Constitutional Prohibition the presentation of resolutions for approval of the movement, this action to be followed later by petitions and letters to Congressmen. The resolutions have been adopted by many thousands of assemblies, (religious, philanthropic, Granges, etc.). The endorsements sent in already show that more than a million people have publicly expressed their desire that Congress shall act favorably on the Joint Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition. In many places addresses and sermons have been given on the subject preceding the adoption of the resolution, and this has been of great value in giving information to the people and arousing an enthusiastic interest. The resolution work will still go on and the resolutions must be sent, as directed on page 9, to the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. These will be duly presented to Congressmen. In connection with this work we should now begin to secure petitions, telegrams and letters to Congressmen. Following is the form of petition which may be used:

## FORM OF PETITION

**We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.**

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIGNING

Every voter must affix his or her signature. It is not permissible for one individual to sign for another.

Residents of cities and towns must place after their signatures full post-office address, giving street and number. Residents of the rural districts should give route number.

It is most important that all signatures be written in ink or indelible pencil.

The name of the county and the congressional district in which the signer resides should be given in every case.

When petitions are filled with signatures, they should be sent promptly to your Congressmen and Senators. Petition blanks will be supplied by the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, promptly upon request.

# The Ghost That Haunts Congressmen

**HENRY J. ALLEN, Progressive Leader, Comments on Nervousness of Legislators Over National Prohibition Issue**

"Tucked away in the dusty files of the House committee on the Judiciary is a thing that Democratic leaders talk about in whispers," writes Henry J. Allen, Washington correspondent of the *Kansas City Star*. "It was sent there December 8, and those who sent it there hoped it would die there but they knew it would not. They knew it wouldn't because it vitalizes an issue that more Americans are interested in today than any other issue since human slavery was abolished in America.

"Hence they wonder when the ghost will stalk, and what they will do about it. Ten years ago it would have created little sentiment except merriment; now there are no smiles when it is spoken of, except among its advocates. It is a simple thing—as truth is always simple—and its language has a certain grim finality that cuts out compromise. It is a challenge no statesman can dodge.

### A Thorn to Liquor Politicians

"It says, in Section 1, the sale, manufacture for sale, importation for sale, exportation for sale, transportation for sale, of all beverages and all foods containing alcohol are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

"The thing is grim and terrible to those who have organized politics around liquor; to those who have made billions in its traffic. There it is to be reckoned with in this Congress and every man of sense knows that "if it ever gets to a record vote it stands better than an even chance of passing.'

"It has unusual power resting in the knowledge of Congressmen that the human hearts of folks back home are behind it and there are no legislative intricacies affording possible escape. Therefore, it presents certain 'panicky' symptoms."

After reviewing the situation in the different states, all of which point to success for the movement, Mr. Allen says:

"The constitutional amendment that lies buried in the judiciary committee of the House, therefore, is coming out. Representative Hobson of Alabama pledges it; Senator Sheppard of Texas pledges it, and it will not be forgotten or sidetracked by other issues.

"That the liquor men realize the fight is on in this Congress is evidenced by the petitions now arriving from so-called liquor districts, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and other communities where there are definite liquor industries. These petitions are bulky and numerous and indicate that the liquor interests are aware of the situation."

### UNIVERSAL DEMAND FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Dr. C. M. Sheldon, in a letter to the *Topeka* (Kans.) *Capital*, describing his tour through the eastern states where he is holding temperance meetings, says, "Everywhere I go I find the same demand being made that the Federal government put an end to the manufacture of liquor."

# THE POWER OF AN IDEAL

DR. WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, New York City

(Address delivered at the "Parents' Parliament" at Chautauqua, N. Y.)

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

### Individual Instruction Necessary

No two children are exactly alike in the world. No two minds will understand, think, or be affected in exactly the same way. No two reactions, physical, mental, or moral will be the same. Hence, any instruction to be helpful and not harmful must be given *individually* under the necessary conditions, and required environment to make it effective.

What we want above everything else, then, is to satisfy a legitimate curiosity, and then to set about putting enough into the youth's head and hands to make him think of *other* things. I do not wish to be understood as condemning or putting a seal upon any knowledge which science has given us. Science is, above all else, a sacred calling. The *truth* as concerned with the mysteries of life, health and living, is holy. It is to the handling of this most delicate and wonderful of subjects in a crude, half intelligent and unwise way that I wish to call your attention. Above all would I stand as condemning any instruction on these particular or personal subjects in groups or numbers. We have also in this connection to consider the fact that just as one specked apple will spoil a whole barrel of perfect apples, so one unfortunate and tainted little mind may turn into evil that which has been presented and received by the other children in the most simple and innocent manner.

### The Three Periods

In a general way, there are three periods in every life. The first is that of infancy; the second, of adolescence; and the third, of manhood or womanhood. During the first period the child should live the life as nearly as possible of a healthy young animal; very little initiative, except in the ordinary physical lines, should be expected, or even encouraged. This is the period for forming good physical habits and upon their maintenance depends largely not only the health of the child, but of the young man or woman. At this time, eating, sleeping, playing, etc., should be the principal occupations.

This period is not the one for forming ideals, but for forming *habits*. The child's ideas and social conscience are too young and undeveloped, and founded upon too superficial premises; he is too apt to put a false value upon outward appearances. An example of this is found in the story told of little Ruth Cleveland when her father was in the White House. Her nurse-maid was in the habit of taking her to the public park where she met other children and played with them in a truly democratic way. One day she made the acquaintance of a little girl, and in the usual way, the children began to exchange confidences. "What is your papa?" asked Ruth. The other child replied with conscious pride, "My papa is a policeman and wears a blue coat with brass buttons." The President's little daughter was silent for a moment, and then said wistfully, "I wish my papa was a policeman."

The third period—that of manhood or womanhood—cannot help being, even under the most ideal of circumstances, a period of acceptance, if not of disillusionment—acceptance of the individual debt which every man and woman must pay to sin and suffering—not necessarily his own. This does not mean, in the slightest degree, a callousness, or a deadening of the sympathies, but on the other hand, that we have passed the period in which we butt our heads against a stone wall and have come to the appreciation of the fact that it is the head, and not the wall that must give way.

This leaves us the middle period, and properly, for the forming of the mental and the emotional phases of life, and this is, therefore, the most important period. This is the period which looks forward—which "hitches its wagon to a star"—"For the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." This, then, is the time when the ideals of life begin to mould and influence the character, to furnish in themselves the stimulus to right thinking and right acting.

Youth, then, the period of adolescence, is alone the time when the ideals are formed. At the beginning of this period nothing is fixed in either the mental or emotional life. Everything is in the most extremely sensitive and fluid state. A word, even a glance, may influence the young at this time in a way out of all proportion to the general understanding of the older people with whom he comes in contact. It takes very little thought to arrive at the conclusion that a very heavy load of responsibility rests upon both parent and teacher at this time. A touch seems often to be the only deciding factor in sending sensitive youth on the upward or downward path.

> "Be every minute a full life to thee: To find the IDEAL in the actual; a hidden best in what seems the worst; to search for the good in every brother as for a hid treasure; to value every new moment of time as an unspeakable gift; 'to find,' as Luther says, 'God in every blade of grass, in every creature;' to discern in every material a hidden spiritual; in every temporal an aspect of the Eternal. This is the soul's wisdom; its philosopher's stone that turns all it touches into gold."

Meredith, in writing of this period of adolescence in the boy, calls it the "spiritual seed-time" and says: "At this period the Jesuits stamp the future of their changeling flocks, and boys under supervision take impress that is given them; not often to cast it off, and seldom to cast it off altogether."

### How to Promote Growth of Ideals

Very practically, then, how shall we nurture and promote the growth of ideals in our young folk? There are ways without number, but I will suggest only two—the two that spring to my mind as being at least the most immediate and which are, possibly, the most important and powerful.

FIRST—EXAMPLE: Since the imitative faculty is the most primitive, and the one which all children depend upon for their development and adjustment to the social scheme, it stands to reason that it will be one of the strongest influences in helping make or mar their moral sense.

Precept is necessary, but has not the power of example because it is more formal and easily recognized as instruction, and is often designated by the boy as "goody talk" and rather looked upon as something to be tolerated because it is a duty to be expected of all properly brought up parents. But example is stronger in its effect than precept because it is informal, and more subtle; because so much of the real influence, both given and received, is unconscious. Understanding this, can parents be too careful of their children's playmates, associates, and friends?

The moral standards maintained in their homes—of dress, companionship and conduct, will form the foundations upon which youth is bound to build its own ideals of life. The books given them, the type of entertainment and recreation furnished them are all examples of what later they will enlarge upon.

SECOND. THE SUGGESTION AND SELECTION OF PROPER READING are important factors. Everything grows by what it feeds upon. So that if we would shape and promote the growth of strong, true, and satisfactory ideals in our young men and women, we must give their immature and groping minds the right sort of food to feed upon. We have all heard, perhaps, of the men on the frontier who were forced to eat rancid butter and stale eggs until their taste became so vitiated that on returning to the farm they stated that fresh eggs had no taste to them. However true this is of the physical life, we know that applied to mental conditions it *is* true. We are what we eat—not physically alone—but mentally, and the youth of our land who devour intellectual pickles, cayenne pepper and highly seasoned novels will develop tastes that are neither wholesome, helpful, nor sustaining. Let us, then, provide good literature—a balanced and seasoned diet of mental food that is nourishing as well as palatable.

Do not expect your child—the growing boy—to form, or to be able to project the high ideals in reading or literature you wish for him, and which he *will* be able to attain later in life. Give him a chance to grow; and be particular what you give him to feed upon to help him in this growth. You would not feed your little baby beefsteak. If your boy does not reach the higher standard of Stevenson or Scott, give him a diet of some of the less literary but clean and wholesome, historical or patriotic stories of heroism, and in time his intellectual stomach will not only be able to digest but will demand the stronger mental food.

With young children begin with simple stories, introducing as themes, generosity, carefulness, kindness, courage, happiness, faithfulness, kindness to animals, etc., gradually extending, through the literature, their views—leading them on to the higher ethical standards, such as loyalty to comrades, loyalty to country, justice, fair-mindedness, perseverance, etc., up to the two highest and best—self-reliance and self-control.

### Positive Ideals Important

Above all else, then, let us try to make all our instruction and suggestions to the young, *positive* and not negative. A young man who was an enthusiastic student of music once said to one of his friends, "My teacher has taught me how to detect imperfections in the voices of singers, and now I am able to detect imperfections in the *finest* singers." This needs no comment. On the other hand I read this the other day: "One man said to another, 'Your son Tom seems to have gotten over his round shoulders. Every time I have seen him of late he has been standing up like a man.' 'Yes,' said Tom's father, 'after years of scolding I tried a new plan. I said to him one day, 'Tom, what a magnificent chest you have!' and he has been standing up straight ever since.' "

Let us teach and hold before youth the positive ideal of the perfect body, of clean living, of right thinking. Let us not accent the negative, by pointing out the sickness, disease, fears, unhappiness, which, no doubt, lie all around us, but rather let us set before them the ex-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# THE BATTLE IN ALABAMA

## LIQUOR INTERESTS ADMIT STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT CAPTAIN HOBSON MAY WIN

The question that is now uppermost in the minds of the thoughtful and intelligent observer of the trend of public sentiment in Alabama, remarks the *Montgomery* (Ala.) *Journal* is "**Will there be a landslide to Hobson on April 6?**" And according to the *Journal* the news from all over the state indicates that the landslide may not only be expected, but may confidently be predicted.

No less an authority than *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, in its last issue, February 25, prophesies regretfully that "the outcome is very problematical, and although the leading papers of Alabama are advocating the election of Underwood, *there is a strong possibility*" that the temperance forces will carry the election for Hobson. In which event, adds the liquor paper, "*the chances for the Hobson resolution being adopted by Congress, will, no doubt, be very greatly increased.*"

"If any other man than Richmond Pearson Hobson were making this fight in Alabama for the United States Senate against Democratic Leader Underwood, and against not only all the forces of organized wealth, greed and corrupt political organizations, but against the strongest prejudices and many of the traditions of these southern people, his candidacy would be a joke," writes Angus McSween, special correspondent to the *North American* of Philadelphia.

### Personality a Strong Factor in Campaign

"The personality of Hobson is unquestionably one of the strongest factors in the fight against existing evils, and is contributing as much to the probable success of the progressive movement he is leading, as any of the vital questions he is discussing before the people of the state.

"It is part of the Hobson creed that a man should be willing to make any sacrifice, even that of his life, for what he believes to be right.

"So it follows that the sacrifices have to be based upon belief, and are only justified by belief. Consequently, it is clearly evident that the very temper of Hobson's courage is determined by the strength and sincerity of his convictions.

"Of that courage itself, it can be said that there is nothing finer in the revealed qualities of American manhood. It is a combination of the very highest forms of both physical and moral courage, and both these forms are always in evidence.

"He piloted the collier Merrimac under the guns of the forts at Santiago and sunk the ship in the channel, so as to bottle up the Spanish fleet in the harbor, not as a mere act of daring, but as a strategic movement which would avert a naval conflict and save the ships of the United States and the lives of American sailors.

"It was not the act itself that appealed to Hobson, but the very great purpose to be achieved. And to attain the ends he sought he was quite willing that his own life should be sacrificed.

"In the fight he is now making he is proceeding just as he did at Santiago. He believes that the liquor traffic in Alabama and throughout the United States is a monstrous evil. He believes it is causing disease, by undermining the health and strength of the public; that it is reducing the efficiency not only of labor, but of American mentality; that it is the chief cause of crime in the state and in the nation, and that it is the principal cause of all the misery and suffering which afflict both poor and rich alike, but which fall with especial heaviness upon the poor.

### Political Corruption Must Be Strangled

"He believes that political corruption must be strangled. In his estimation it is not only a crime against the people and their liberties, but it is a form of control that is disgraceful to the manhood of those who engage in it.

"He is fighting special privilege because it is oppression of the poor by the richer and the stronger, and therefore a subversion of all that contributes to the greatness of a people and a nation.

### Making Whirlwind Campaign

"To these and the other principles which make up the political and moral doctrine of Hobson, there is a further conviction, so intense and so basic in its character that it gives quality and force to the others. It is the strong personal belief by Hobson that every man owes all he can give to his fellow-men, and that his mission on earth is to accomplish the greatest amount of good which his abilities and opportunities make possible.

"It is not difficult for any one to understand with what hatred a man of this kind is regarded by the gangster politicians, the debauching and destroying liquor interests, the money changers and the possessors of special privilege, and all the other parts of the social and financial organization of a state, that believe because they are wealthy and grossly contented, there should not be any change in conditions.

"They even hate him because such a campaign as he is making has its appeal to their own consciences, and gives them the uncomfortable feeling that perhaps they are less holy than they thought and their material successes are less worthy than they believed.

"Into every town, village and hamlet he goes, speaking with a zeal and an eloquence which no amount of physical hardship appears to diminish.

"He works from early morning until late at night, traveling in wagons, automobiles or by railroad trains, according to the facilities which the particular locality affords.

"He makes anywhere from five to ten speeches every day and between speeches he travels long distances.

### Speaks in Enemy's Country

"Most of his work has been in what his managers term the enemies' country, and in much of this country he has to rely solely upon his own powers to obtain an audience.

"Adverse newspapers refuse to announce his meetings. His financial resources do not permit of much advertising and little money can be expended for halls. So most of his speeches are in the open air, generally with a farmer's wagon serving as a platform.

"And it is recorded that a not unusual occurrence in his work is to start speaking at a street corner to the three or four men he finds there, and to have his auditors number hundreds before he concludes his address.

### Churches a Strong Ally

**"In this campaign the schools and the churches are Hobson's strongest allies. It is a remarkable thing that men who will not go to hear him themselves, belonging as they do to the organization, and intending to vote against Hobson, like to send their boys to hear him talk against the liquor traffic and in favor of civic and personal righteousness."**

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## REQUIRES EMPLOYES TO BAN BUFFET CLUBS

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, of Vandergrift, Pa., which is a subsidiary concern of the United States Steel corporation, has placed the stamp of disapproval on liquor and drinking by notifying all employes that they must withdraw from fraternal organizations and clubs which maintain sideboards, or cease to work in the company's plants. They are also prohibited from indorsing liquor license applications.

This order, it is said, not only affects the 6,000 employes at the Leechburg, Hyde Park, New Kensington and Vandergrift plants, but all the plants of the company throughout the country.

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**"The results of the many experiments by states and subdivisions of states covering long periods of time furnish abundant evidence of the social, economic, political and moral benefits of a prohibition policy."**

## BANKERS GO ON RECORD FOR PROHIBITION

### Local Body Asks Judges to Refuse Licenses in County

By a unanimous vote the board of governors of the Pittsburgh Chapter, American Institute of Banking, at a recent meeting passed resolutions favoring a fight on liquor in Allegheny county. Judges in the county were also asked to refuse liquor licenses and the body put itself on record as favorable to National Constitutional Prohibition. Several days previously the resolution was sent to members of the board in order to give them ample time to consider it. The resolution, in part, as given by the *Pittsburgh Times*, follows:

"Resolved, That this organization, realizing as never before the increasing burden of taxation, caused by the figures given by the census of the United States; realizing the great gain morally to the citizenship of our country by a material reduction of our saloons; realizing that it is poor economy to allow the granting of liquor licenses which grind out a grist of humanity for which we must increasingly pay an unnecessary tax; realizing the economic loss to the country through the inefficiency of the individual, and recognizing the fact that more than 47,000,000 of the population of our country already live in territory from which liquor has been banished by the sovereign will of the people; be it

"Resolved, That this organization place itself on record as favorable to the passage of the bill now before Congress submitting the question of national prohibition in the several state legislatures that the question may be settled in harmony with the will of the people; and be it further

"Resolved, That these facts be presented to the License Court of Allegheny county at its next session with a request that it is the sense of this organization that the court refuse to grant any liquor licenses, retail or wholesale, in the county of Allegheny."

# JOHN WALTON'S BEQUEST

LEORA M. BLANCHARD, Epsilon, Mich.

"To you, my son, I bequeath the carrying on of my life work," the dying man said faintly. "It will mean a strong fight against terrible odds, for the rum demon is a giant in stature and most tenacious of grip—but fight it, my boy, fight it to the death."

The young man murmured assent. The thin hands lifted in parental blessing, then fell at peace. John Walton—staunch, old defender of heaven's laws—lay at rest.

"John Walton is dead." The news spread through the town and over the country. Men, who had sneered at the old man's "fanaticism," came to pay their respects as to a fallen hero; boys, who had hitherto rudely called him a "meddlesome, old fool," now lingered reverently beside the lowly bier. "How hard he tried to keep us out of the saloon!" one whispered. A sense of loss pervaded the entire commmunity and only the saloon men laughed when told "Old John" was dead.

On the day of the funeral, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. "John picked out his own text," a woman informed her neighbor, as the minister took his place behind the sacred desk: "'Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city by iniquity!' 'Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them!' 'Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink: which justify the wicked for reward, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him!' 'Therefore, as the fire devoureth the stubble, and the flame consumeth the chaff, so their root shall be as rottenness, and their blossom shall go up as dust; because they have cast away the law of the Lord of hosts, and despised the word of the Holy One of Israel.'"

The unusual texts caused no small stir. The city fathers quailed under the burning words—they had attributed so many of their civic improvements to the funds the saloons had poured into their till. An alderman about to sign certain bonds changed his mind as he listened to the stirring address that followed. The mantle of "Old John" seemed for the time being to have fallen upon the minister, clothing him with mighty power and wisdom.

A strange funeral sermon it was, yet the audience sat spellbound pricked to the heart by the eternal truths hurled upon them. When the minister finally spoke of "Old John," his uprightness of character, his nobility of purpose, his faithfulness to duty, every head bowed in silent grief. It was no longer John, the "temperance crank," but John, the real friend and true, whom they lamented.

All this had happened just previous to the spring election and public feeling ran at full tide. The liquor men continued to fight hard, but their ranks were seriously weakened, and on election day, the town voted no license by a sweeping majority. "Tombstone piety!" sneered a saloonkeeper, as he took his departure. "It won't last long!"

Young John Walton bade his mother and sister good-bye and returned to college. Two years went by, then John returned to his native town and opened business for himself.

King Alcohol had been dethroned—but dame fashion ruled, and she had decreed that public banquets and private dinner parties where wine was not served were in very bad form indeed. Besides mince pies and certain puddings and sauces were insipid things without the tang that so whetted the appetite. Alas! the whetting was accomplished. Many a young man arose from his mother's well-spread table to join an out-of-town stag dinner and was laid away in the "wee sma' hours" in an advanced state of intoxication.

By his financial ability, John Walton rose until he became a partner in one of the most flourishing mercantile houses in the city. His sister had married a young lawyer and was comfortably settled, while he, with his widowed mother, lived in a cozy cottage on a certain avenue. His business quite filled his time until the tide of popularity swept him into the council chamber as alderman. Public favor proved a sweet morsel and ere long John found himself afloat as a society man. To his mother's timid warnings he laughed joyously, secure in the strength he had inherited from a righteous father. Time wore on. John followed the ways of the world and took to himself a wife, and in due time, his first-born son lay cuddled in his arms.

Then the cry went up: "Prohibition does not prohibit!" and the pros and cons of the old question raged in open debate. Funds were needed to finish certain public buildings in process of construction, and to build new streets and gutters, and the city fathers turned with longing eyes toward the golden bait the saloon men dangled before them. In an incredibly short time the saloons were back in full force. Many of the boys, whom in their youth "Old John" had kept from their snares, had acquired the taste for alcohol in the tempting party wineglass and now fell rapidly into different stages of inebriety.

At last the drink evil invaded the home of John's sister, and as the lawyer sank in the mire, John's conscience, long lulled in slumber, awoke to violent protest. In vain he strove to quiet the little monitor. Once again he seemed to hear a faint voice say: "To you, my son, I bequeath my life work; fight the rum demon—fight it to the death."

Another election was approaching. Party feeling ran high. John was offered the nomination of mayor on the popular ticket. The battle with conscience raged fiercely. Duty urged him to cast in his lot with the struggling little band of temperance workers. "But they are hopelessly in the minority—won't stand a ghost of a show," his popular self challenged boldly. The hosts of Israel languished while their might-be leader dallied between duty and inclination. Inclination won and John Walton arrived in the mayor's chair, borne thither on a mighty wave of political fervor.

Saloons increased in number, vice ran rampant down the city's streets and skulked in every alley. John's conscience was flickering feebly—the time seemed near when its divine light would be fully extinguished. But a certain old man had not prayed in vain. One day John's fourteen-year-old son did not come home from school as usual; he was finally found in the rear of a livery barn very much intoxicated. Subsequent inquiries revealed numerous half-hours when the mayor's promising son had been inveigled into "palm gardens" and regaled with beer drawn through lemon candy, or an "ade with a touch of toddy in it." Then it was that John woke up and began his fight. He turned the public limelight full blast upon every den of vice and infamy, delving deep into their foul depths, until the air reeked.

John fights on. Other Johns are coming to the front, mighty hands are laying hold of the drink demon, his strength is beginning to fail, his throne already tottering to its fall. Arise, ye men of valor! Combine your strength, ye sons of right. Awake, ye churchmen, who dare not vote as ye attempt to pray! Our God is marching on!

## ADVISES BROTHER CARPENTER TO "THINK IT OVER SERIOUSLY"

Prohibition sentiment is spreading among all classes of men. One Wilson Bradrick, contractor and builder at Fredericktown, O., comes out for national prohibition in the following communication published in a local paper, the occasion for his utterance being a pending wet or dry election:

"Brother carpenters, I address you on a suhject of vital importance to yourselves, your families, your community, state and nation—the elimination of the saloon from your county. The saloon is the enemy of the laboring man. Its champions go about crying personal liberty. For what? That they may profit by the ruin of your sons and mine. The saloon is a liability to any community in which it may exist.

"The mechanic that spends his time in the saloon is at a discount. Now, brothers, in all candor, think it over, and think seriously. The liquor traffic is the hyena of our civilization. Tonight it enters a humble home and strikes the roses from a woman's cheek and tomorrow challenges the nation in the halls of Congress. There is no cottage humble enough to escape it and no palace strong enough to shut it out. It defies the law, when it cannot coerce suffrage. It is the enemy of peace and order, the despoiler of men and terror of women, the cloud that shadows the faces of little children. It comes to bring gray-haired mothers down in shame and sorrow to their graves."

### TAKE NOTICE, JOB HUNTERS!

You, young men, or middle-aged men, or old men, had best take note of the signs of the times, and make up your minds to the fact that in this day and generation it is your drink or your job. You may compromise with your conscience or laugh at the oracular temperance orator, but you cannot fool the man with your job in his hand. Nor can you sign a truce with the growing ostracism that separates success from the man who habitually crooks his elbow.—*Atlanta Constitution*

Massachusetts is rich in water—announced the special state commission on water conservation, January 28. And impoverished by alcohol—said the commission on drunkenness *the same day*. So does an Unseen Mind bring men to their reason.—*The Temperance Cause*.

# VOTING FOR BETTINA

E. M. S.

Temperance Demonstration in Blanchester, Ohio

A hush fell over the men in the barroom as the stirring strains of "Dixie" were heard in the distance. "A great tune, that," remarked one as he softly whistled the melody so dear to the citizens of Kentucky, and the Southland. The music eame nearer. "That must be the kid orchestra," the customer continued. "Say, tomorrow's election. Guess the women and the kids are celebrating. Well, these music and parade affairs where they ring in the children and play the tunes a feller's heard since he was a little shaver, they always get me. The W. C. T. U. women know how to work us all right. Why, after I hear the children sing awhile, I'd vote every drop of liquor clean out of the United States if it was left to me. Let's go out and see what's doing. What do you say, fellers. Oh, come on, they can't hurt you," he urged as some of the men slunk farther back in the saloon. At this moment Bettina Logan, the saloonkeeper's little daughter, came running in. "O papa, come see the parade," she called. "It's coming down the street. Cousin Joe's beating the drum and Mat Simpson's playing the fife. Come on, daddy, hurry," she admonished as she tugged expectantly at her father's hand. Eagerly she ran from her father to the door and back again. "Daddy, dear, please hurry. Ask the men to come too," she added, lowering her voice, frightened for the moment as she remembered the drinkers whom she usually avoided so carefully. Her father lifted her to his shoulder and strode toward the door. "Come on, fellers," he called. "This establishment discontinues business while Babe sees the parade or whatever the children are up to." The men crowded to the door, the more curious taking their places along the front of the building. Mr. Logan carried Bettina to an old wagon where several people had already secured a seat, and put her gently down while he stood on the ground by her side. The parade in all its glory was very near. Six or eight of the high school boys marched proudly at the front with drum and fife and cornet. Others followed and right lustily they sang to the strains of "Dixie," "We're out, we're out, we're out for prohibition." "Oh, daddy, see what's coming," and the child pointed down the street past the men and women marchers to an apparition in white which was slowly approaching. Six horses draped in white came first. They were drawing a large hayrack so transformed with white cheese cloth that it looked like a conveyance from fairyland. Children in white swarmed over the white mound. Their long curls were tied with white bows. Streamers of white were everywhere. Above a large gilt globe was the inscription in gold and black letters, "Make the World Safe for the Children." "Oh, daddy, isn't it lovely," sighed Bettina. "I wish I could ride, too. What does it say?" demanded the eager child. "Look, dear, see what's coming next," replied the father. The sight of the children had affected him strangely and he could not talk about it just then. "And his little Bettina wanted to ride with the other children in a temperance parade! Well, it wouldn't be long until she would understand all about the saloon, and then what would she think of her father." He shuddered as the child interrupted his musings. "I don't like it, daddy," and Bettina hid her face on his shoulder. Passing just at that moment was an old cart. In one corner a woman was washing, and a man in rags and tatters in trying to throw a chair at a child sitting on the floor collapsed in a heap, the baby unhurt. On the wagon it said, "The drunkard's family—the saloon makes the drunkard." Mr. Logan calmed the child and bade her look at the wagon and carriages approaching in which rode smiling temperance folks. Children were conspicuous everywhere and such banners and mottoes as "Protect the Children," "Vote Leonard Dry for the Children," and many more. Bettina forgot her fright and was once more all attention exclaiming at the bright floats and banners. As the last one passed down the street and the commotion died away the dark lashes closed over the soft dreamy eyes and the child cuddled down on her father's shoulder as he tenderly lifted her from the wagon and gave her to her old colored mammy who from a little distance had viewed the parade.

When Mr. Logan entered the saloon the men were all inside. The one who had hummed "Dixie" was saying softly to the assembly, "It's no use. I knew they'd get me." He turned as the saloonkeeper came in, "Well, Sam," he drawled, "I'm afraid, much as I like you, that I'll have to vote for the children tomorrow. Probably I'll regret it if they carry the election, but pardner," and he wrung the saloonkeeper's hand, "I just have to do it, if I never get another drop." The other man replied with a laugh, "Good for you, Dick, I'll go with you and we'll both vote for the children. All I've got in the world, is Bettina, and even now she wants to ride in the temperance parade. The little rascal, to go back on her daddy that way." His voice faltered.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

The Men Took Their Places A long the Front of the Building

# The Union Signal

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*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Evanston, Illinois, March 12, 1914

The most important article in this week's paper is on page 3, and should be read carefully and prayerfully by every white ribboner. In every section of the country petitions against National Constitutional Prohibition are being circulated by the agents of the liquor interests, and unless the friends of the measure are equally diligent in season and out of season, our representatives at Washington will have little conception of the public sentiment that is back of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition.

## OPPOSITION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS, SAYS LIQUOR MAN

Nowadays liquor men are less frequently ascribing the "prohibition wave" to the work of fanatics;" they are coming to recognize that back of it are the people in the business world and the social world as well as in the home and the church. "Liquor men who say that all this agitation is being created by temperance cranks are not awake," said a Pennsylvania hotel-keeper, who for years was secretary of the Philadelphia Liquor Dealers Association. "The opposition comes from many men who have liquors in their cellars; it comes from the big corporations who are making this fight on economic grounds; it comes from big merchants—they themselves may drink and many of them do, but they don't want their employes to drink."

# NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN FUND

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Article 5 of the plans for the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment campaign adopted by the National Convention at Asbury Park reads:

"Each local union shall be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March, at which an offering shall be taken for the campaign fund of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

After careful consideration, March 20 has been decided upon as the day on which these public meetings shall be held. No more appropriate day could be chosen than the birthday of Neal Dow, "the father of prohibition." If for any reason a local union shall choose to hold the meeting on an earlier or later date in March it can be done, but I trust all local unions as a rule will heed the call to hold a public meeting on March 20, or on Sunday, March 22, the topic of the meeting being the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment. We wish to emphasize the request that at each meeting an offering shall be taken for the National W. C. T. U. Campaign Fund.

## ADVERTISING MUST BE SO MARKED

Every method of publicity known is being used by the liquor men to convince the public of the undesirability of prohibiting the liquor traffic. One method mentioned heretofore in THE SIGNAL in connection with Boston newspapers is the publication of articles in the form of interviews, when really they are paid advertising matter. On an attempt being made to answer an article in a Boston paper, which appeared to be an interview, the reply was given that as it was an advertisement an answer would not be permitted. As a matter of fact the publication of such an article without plainly marking it as advertising matter is contrary to the postal laws. The law governing the matter went into effect August 24, 1912, and reads as follows:

"All editorial or other reading matter published in any such newspaper, magazine, or periodical for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted, or promised, shall be plainly marked 'advertisement.' Any editor or publisher printing editorial or other reading matter for which compensation is paid, accepted, or promised without so marking the same, shall upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction, be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500)."

## WHY GOVERNOR RALSTON'S SECRETARY WILL VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

Hon. B. B. Johnson, private secretary to Governor Ralston of Indiana, and heretofore a saloon advocate, has declared that at the coming local option election in Richmond he will vote with the temperance forces. "Every day of the year," Mr. Johnson has written in giving his reasons for his change of heart, "there have come to the executive office from one to a dozen letters from women and girls pleading for the parole or pardon of husbands, fathers or brothers; and it is no exaggeration to say that a vast majority of them, probably four-fifths, refer to the fact that the liquor saloon was directly or indirectly connected with the crime for which they were convicted, if it was not largely responsible for it. For the first time I had a realization of the direct relation of saloons and crime."

## INDIANS OF MORE VALUE THAN WHITE MEN?

Does the United States government deem the red man of more value to the nation than the white man? If not, how can one explain the apparent inconsistency of the government in appropriating $100,000 to keep liquor away from the Indian and at the same time permitting the licensed sale of drink in a large part of the country? By a treaty made with the Indian nations our government bound itself to prohibit the introduction, sale or giving away of liquor in Indian country. A speaker recently pertinently asked, "As we have Indian-wide prohibition laws now on our books and our government appropriates much money every year to enforce these laws—*why not extend them to all negroes and to all whites as well as to the Indian?*"

Why not, indeed? This question is being asked with such insistence by the people of their representatives in the United States Congress, that the liquor papers are admitting (see *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* for February 25) that "a very large proportion of 'the trade' has come to the conclusion that this (National Prohibition) is not only a *possibility* but a *probability*."

## WASHINGTON HOSTESS SERVES NO WINE

"If accustomed to wines with your dinner, please take your usual allowance before coming to dine with me, for I never serve wines," is the way in which Mrs. Delos Blodgett of Washington issued invitations to a recent dinner party, according to the *North American* of Philadelphia. Mrs. Blodgett is not a faddist nor an extremist, but she never uses wines or liquors, and without hesitation she has very quietly placed herself in the class of Washington hostesses who entertain their guests without serving intoxicating drinks in any form.

## NOTICE!

Because of illness of employes in the shipping room, the National W. C. T. U. has not been able to fill orders as promptly as usual. It bespeaks the kind patience of its friends.

# RESOLUTION

**SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION:**

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution Introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,

.....191 .....

(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

## THE NEXT STEP

Let us continue to secure the adoption of resolutions in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and in addition begin immediately to circulate in every community petitions to be sent to Congressmen and Senators. For detailed instructions, read page 3.

As you present the petition for signatures in your city or town, carry with you a copy of this week's SIGNAL, and call attention to the quotation from the last issue of the liquor journal, given on page 3.

## AMONG THE STATES

On February 28, Crooksville and Roseville, Ohio, voted to outlaw the saloon in their respective communities.

Judge Deemer of the Iowa supreme court recently decided in favor of the validity of the Webb-Kenyon law as applied to shipments of liquor into dry territory in the state.

The supreme court has decided that the Federal government has the right to make dry territory of 400,000 acres of the old Yankton Indian reservation in South Dakota which was recently opened for settlement, by upholding the conviction of Sam B. Perrin for sales of liquor in drug stores at Dante, S. D.

James White, mayor of Barnesville, Ohio, in an address in Youngstown in the interests of no-license, made the statement that Barnesville had lowered its tax rate from 10 mills to 7¼ mills since the town voted out its saloons.

"The food bill at the workhouse amounted to $156 a month while the town was wet," he said, "but after the election it took thirty-four cents for the same period of time."

Dry victories have been recorded in Bloomington and Greensburg, Indiana. Bloomington is a college town which three years ago voted for license by a small majority. That decision has now been reversed by a majority of 183. Greensburg which has been wet for some years by a vote of 766 to 705 at the February election banished its saloons. Washington township in Greene county has also outlawed the saloon.

Remember—if you vote for the saloon in your town, you increase the cost of the support of state wards. Your pay envelope is divided with the keeper and owner, if you are a patron. Better spend it on your home folk.—Exchange

## FUTURE DINNERS TO BE WINELESS

Typographical Union No. 14 of Harrisonburg, Pa., is reported to have decided that all dinners or entertainments given by the union in the future shall be free from intoxicating liquors. At the annual dinner in February in celebration of Benjamin Franklin's birthday liquor was barred, and the success of this occasion was at least partly responsible for the action taken.

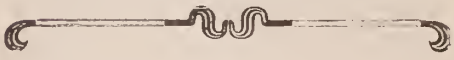
## THE LESSON OF THE EAST

"The lesson of the East is that the alcoholism of the white race must be overcome or that vice will overcome the race," writes President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard in a published document of the Unitarian Temperance Society.

He states that he has personally investigated temperance conditions among the Japanese, Chinese, Indian and Malay peoples. "No observant person can travel through the East for a year without being shocked by the manifest tendency of the white race temporarily resident there to destroy itself through alcoholism," says Dr. Eliot.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."



We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

Temperance workers will hear with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Mary F. Williams who has been active for years in efforts for the advancement of women. For five years she has been editor of the *W. C. T. U. Champion*, the Iowa W. C. T. U. state organ, and previous to that time was the state recording secretary. She was a delegate to the last three National W. C. T. U. Conventions. Mrs. Williams was active also in social and civic affairs and after her marriage to Professor S. N. Williams of Cornell College in 1876 was an influential factor in the community. A son and two daughters remain to continue her work, the son being a faithful minister, and the oldest daughter the wife of Dr. Lounsbury, a prominent surgeon.

The Hollister (Cal.) W. C. T. U. mourns the "home going" of Mrs. Martineau Winters, wife of Rev. W. Winters, who preceded her by fifteen years. She was a life long temperance worker and for years Evangelistic superintendent of Hollister W. C. T. U. "Bless our white ribbon army all over the world" was never left out of her prayers.

"The trouble is, most of us are moral cowards," said a speaker at a Keokuk (Iowa) meeting, "when it comes to taking an open stand against sin. What we need is a deeper sense of individual responsibility."

# PRAYER OF BISHOP CRANSTON

## AT TIME OF PRESENTATION TO CONGRESS OF RESOLUTION FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

O thou Lawgiver of the Universe, thou Divine Ruler of Nations, thou Supreme Judge over all tribunals on earth and in heaven, we beseech thee to forward our holy cause! Incline the hearts of our representatives in the government, both executive and legislative, to heed the rising cry of the people! This prayer is not ours only. It is the tearful, despairing plea of thousands of women who are overwhelmed with shame and dying under their burdens; it is the wail of millions of children whose sensitive hearts bear endless taunts of poverty and disgrace as drunkards' children. It is the heart-breathing of fathers and mothers who have seen the wreck of fondest hopes that says "Amen" to this our united petition. Strengthen our hearts, guide our counsels, revive our courage to meet the shock of the battle. Millions of prayers, millions of voices, millions of money we pledge for the defense of our inalienable rights against every destroyer of pure loves, of happy homes, of manly virtues and loyal citizenship, but not one vote, nor one voice, nor one dollar, as tribute to any party or power that would allow all these to be ruthlessly bartered to any interest under any guise of temporizing expediency. Let this our mutual pledge be written under our united appeal!

O God of our fathers, God of our homes and our loved ones, God of our liberties and our beloved country, that we may honorably claim thy help in this our holy enterprise, we bring to thee this our petition in the name of Him who bade us to love thee with all our hearts and minds, and to love our neighbors as ourselves. Amen.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
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VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow).*
APRIL 14—*Young People's Branch Day (birthday of Frances J. Barnes)*

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since the books closed October 15, 1913; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

*Rhode Island:* Manton, Carolina, Woonsocket, Warren $4, Phenix, Jamestown, Mt. Pleasant $3, Westerly, Ocean View, Washington, Block Island, Avondale, Pawtucket Valley Y. P. B., Cumberland, Total $31.

*Pennsylvania:* Fleetville, Terre Hill, Total $4.

*New Jersey:* Clinton, Lambertville, Bloomsburg, Lamberton, Mt. Holly No. 1, S. Bend Brook, Bedminster and Far Hills $5, Ocean City $3, Bergen Point, Bayonne, Total $24.

*Michigan:* Benton Harbor, Weston $1, St. Louis (Sarah Drury W.) $2.58, Owosso, Lansing (Central), Erie, S. E. Coldwater $1.17, St. Joseph $1.25, Ferry, Lowell, Caro, Dansville, Total $22.

*Southern California:* Gardina.

*California:* Oleta $1, Terra Della, Total $3.

*Ohio:* Newark, Chauncey, Barnesville, Maplewood, Chester Hill, Springfield, Cadiz, Cedarville, Total $16.

*Tennessee:* Chattanooga (Park Place), Jackson, Erin, Memphis (F. Willard), Fayetteville, Total $10.

*Massachusetts:* Dorchester $8.21.

*South Dakota:* $12.

*Kentucky:* Con.

*West Virginia:* $13.20.

*West Washington:* Camas, Stilwell $1.45, Ladu, Total $5.45.

*New York:* Riverhead (Sound Ave.), Carmel, Falconer Y. P. B., Berlin, Delhi, Asheville, Total $12.

*Kansas:* Lyons, Webber $1, Augusta, Lost Springs, Leroy, Halstead, Rose Hill, Lyndon, Manhattan, Total $17.

*Indiana:* Lyons Sta. $1.65.

*New Mexico:* Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Total $4

*Georgia:* Demorest, Gainesville, Washington, Savannah (Armor), Total $8.

*Nebraska:* Shelby, Pierce, Fremont $4.10, Total $8.10.

*Oklahoma.* Miami.

*Illinois:* Anna Gordon, Mason City, Total $4.

*Oregon:* Creswell $4, Union, Total $6.

*Iowa:* Cincinnati, Perry, Total $4.

*Wisconsin:* Harmony, Stoughton, Total $4

*Maine:* Gorham, Howland, Total $4.

*Missouri:* Hamilton, Fayette $1.55, Total $3.55.

*Colorado:* Seibert.

*Alaska:* Gift returned, $17.

### FUND FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT CAMPAIGN

Since the close of the National W. C. T. U. Convention the following sums have been received for the Campaign Fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | $613.23 |
| A Friend | 500.00 |
| Georgia | 218.00 |
| Missouri | 221.63 |
| Maine | 203.00 |
| Vermont | 100.00 |
| World's W. C. T. U. | 100.00 |
| Indiana | 100.00 |
| Iowa | 100.00 |
| Miss Clara Shrigley, Pa. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. John Shrigley, Pa. | 10.00 |
| G. A. Dewey, Revelstoke, B. C. | 20.00 |
| Mrs. Mary Jewett, Oregon | 10.00 |
| Mrs. John Rowen, N. J. | 8.00 |
| Ohio | 18.67 |
| Illinois | 15.02 |
| New Jersey | 11.95 |
| Maryland | 50.00 |
| Colorado | 7.10 |
| Wisconsin | 5.26 |
| Massachusetts | 5.10 |
| Kansas | 4.60 |
| Florida | 5.00 |
| Minnesota | 3.00 |
| Oklahoma | 2.03 |
| New York | 1.70 |
| New Hampshire | 1.30 |
| Michigan | 1.17 |
| Portland, Me. | 10.00 |
| | $2,395.76 |

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

### MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

April 14, the birthday of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, was made a Y. P. B. Red Letter Day at the National Convention held in Asbury Park, October 31-November 5, 1913. Mrs. Barnes was the first general secretary of Young Woman's work in the National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A short sketch of her life and work has been compiled by Mrs. Frances S. Evans, who for many years served as Mrs. Barnes' secretary. It is an interesting story and should inspire the young people in our organization to greater enthusiasm and service; as well as enlist the interest of others in total abstinence principles.

By the time you read this article, the booklet and a new leaflet, named, "Temperance Served in Social Shapes," will be ready to mail. While this leaflet has been especially prepared for the Young People's Branch, it may be utilized with profit by the members of the W. C. T. U. and by the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Do not omit at your meeting of this department to read the proclamation of our National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, which you will find in every number of THE UNION SIGNAL. Sing "We're out for Prohibition," to the tune of "Dixie." "The Temperance Songster," copies of which may be purchased from the Nat'l W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., price 15 cents, should be owned by every local union. Our aim is National Constitutional Prohibition; so talk it, sing it, preach it, pray it, live it, until we have it by, if not before, 1920.

Price of booklet 15 cents.

Price of leaflet 2 cents each; 30 for 50 cents; 100 for 60 cents. Copies may be purchased of the National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, 212 East Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J., or of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

### REVIVAL OPENS WAY FOR TEMPERANCE TEACHING

The National W. C. T. U. organizers, in common with other temperance workers, are doing all in their power to forward the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition. From Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, who has been working in Oklahoma, comes this news: "In Welch, located in Ottawa county, in which I spent five days, there had been a great revival resulting in the conversion of some 100 people, 70 of them men. Several were noted bootleggers. These men have organized a citizen's league to clean up the town. Among the things they propose is to stop the sale of cigarets to minors. Twenty-five attended my meeting in a body. There was an audience of 250. In response to the question, Are you in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition? men and women sprang to their feet. That's what happens when Christ rules the heart."

The W. C. T. U. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has recently had Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer and lecturer, in their city for a few days. She gave a stirring gospel temperance address to a large and appreciative audience at the prayer meeting of the First M. E. church and a talk to members and friends at an afternoon meeting of the local union. Her work in the schools has been especially successful, her talk to the high school pupils on "What a Boy is Worth," and those in the grade schools, "Building a House" and "Baseball" being enthusiastically received. All of the schools cordially requested Mrs. Dietrick to come again.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $ $

## WHAT THAT FOUR MILLION DOLLAR LIQUOR BILL WOULD DO

*The Telegram* of Youngstown, Ohio, a daily paper which until a few months ago has advocated license, in the recent campaign to outlaw the liquor traffic from Youngstown and Mahoning county has rendered valuable assistance. It said recently:

**"The drink bill of Mahoning county is admitted by our wet friends in their posters to be not less than four millions of dollars a year.**

"The sum is so vast that it is hard to comprehend it. Let us see some of the things that could be done with it if these $4,000,000 were diverted from saloon tills to the channels of legitimate trade in the city of Youngstown.

"It would buy and pay for every year 2,000 little homes costing $2,000 each.

"It would buy 1,333,000 pairs of $3.00 shoes, or over 13 pairs every year for every man, woman and child.

"It would buy 200,000 suits costing $20 each, or **10 suits per year for every registered voter.**

"It would buy two $20 suits per year for every man, two $20 dresses per year for every woman and four $10 suits or dresses for every boy and girl.

"It would buy 4,000 automobiles costing $1,000 each. Counting five passengers to each machine these 4,000 autos would carry every registered voter.

"It would give every registered voter in this city over $200 to deposit in the savings bank against the rainy day every year.

"It would buy and pay for over 200 bushels of potatoes per year for every family.

"It would provide every family in Youngstown with 30 barrels of fine flour every year.

"It would buy over two pounds of creamery butter every week in the year for every man, woman and child.

"It would buy every family three pounds of sirloin steak every day in the year.

"It would provide every family with two eight to ten pound turkeys every week in the year.

"It would furnish a barrel of granulated sugar every week in the year to every family.

"It would buy a $200 piano for every family in Youngstown every year.

"It would buy and pay for over $200 worth of furniture every year for every family every year.

"These figures might be extended indefinitely but those given tell a story of wet waste and dry prosperity that can not be answered. Every merchant in Youngstown will sell more goods and be paid more promptly for them when Mahoning county votes dry.

**"What do we get now for that four millions of dollars?** We have 400 men poisoned to death every year by alcohol. We have 6,000 drunken men arrested every year by the police. We have a murder every month on an average and too many shootings, stabbings and assaults to mention. We have poverty and disease, hungry children and heart-broken wives.

**"Why not try the dry side and use the four millions of dollars a year that is now wasted on liquor to make comfortable and happy the homes that are now destitute? Is it not worth the trial? Vote dry!"**

## ROCKFORD MERCHANT A CONVERT TO PROHIBITION

The city of Rockford, Ill., has been so prosperous since the saloons were outlawed that many of the business men who formerly advocated license say they will now vote for a continuance of the dry regime. One of this class, in discussing his change of heart regarding the saloon question is reported by the *Rockford Star* to have said:

"I have been in business in this city under both the 'wet' and 'dry' plans and while I always have been 'wet' I am free to say that under the present plan business is better, collections are better and there is more money in the savings banks than there was under the 'wets.' My collections are better. People who have charge accounts at my store have the money to meet their bills on the first of the month, and under the 'wet' system of government I did not know when I would get my money. I also know there is more money in the savings banks on this street than ever there was under the 'wets.' I certainly shall vote 'dry' this year and I expect a majority of the business men to do likewise."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# HOW LOS ANGELES COUNTY IS AIDING IN CALIFORNIA'S STATEWIDE FIGHT

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS

"California Dry" is the slogan of Los Angeles county, and all W. C. T. U. activities are directed to that desired end. A series of campaign institutes is being held, groups of unions in different parts of the county coming together for a day's meeting. The program is composed of talks on "How to Prepare a Speech;" "How to Appear Before an Audience;" "House to House Visiting;" "Precinct Teas;" "Registration, When and How;" "Young Campaigners;" each topic being presented by an expert. Campaign songs prepared especially for California are enthusiastically practiced. The aim of these institutes is to prepare many people for an active, intelligent share in this tremendous effort to enlighten and educate individual voters. Speakers are needed who can present arguments clearly and briefly before missionary societies, Sunday schools, parent-teacher associations and woman's clubs.

Precinct teas bring together in some home the women voters of the precinct and an informal discussion is started, some person capable of answering objections to the dry amendment always being present.

Preparations for systematic enlistment of Young Campaigners are being made and rally cries, songs and pennants are being selected. THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* are recommended as invaluable campaign helps and subscriptions are secured.

As the Red Light Injunction and Abatement law passed by the last legislature has been referred to the voters for support or rejection, each institute program includes a spirited talk on that most important topic.

Many schools are preparing essays upon the topic, "Why should California Vote Against the Liquor Traffic." High schools are asking for material for debates on that subject. Christian Endeavor societies call for speakers, and already many of our women are engaged to help.

Los Angeles county will be at the very center of the hot fight, for the powers of good are vigorous there, and the powers of evil are intrenched strongly, and neither will yield to defeat without a tremendous struggle.

Our hearts rest upon our state motto, "The battle is not yours but God's." We remember too, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."

## MINNESOTA WORKING FOR PROHIBITION LEGISLATION

Special Correspondence.

Temperance activities are so numerous and of such magnitude in Minnesota there is hardly breathing space between. Constitutional Amendment Day was hardly over before active preparations were being made for the "Get-together" meeting held in Minneapolis, February 25 and 26. This was a call to all the churches and temperance societies in the state to meet for the purpose of uniting on some common ground for work. Nearly 300 delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted favoring a governmental policy that will totally eliminate the manufacture, sale, transportation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages throughout the United States and dependencies, and urging that the legislature of the state of Minnesota be asked to enact a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation of all alcoholic beverages within the state at the earliest practical date; also for the initiative and referendum and recall; for a permanent committee consisting of seven members to confer and coöperate in the largest possible degree in regard to nominces and policies in all legislative districts throughout the state. The membership of this committee is to consist of two each from the Prohibition Party, the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League, and one from the various young people's societies throughout the state. An educational and agitational committee was also provided for, the membership to consist of one member each from the W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition Party. The very ablest speakers on the temperance question in the state were present and addressed the assembly. The predominant thought of nearly all seemed to be to aim and work for state-wide prohibition and if the coming legislature refused to grant that, to try for county option, or all that can be secured. All the temperance societies in the state of any size, except the Anti-Saloon League, are for state-wide prohibition. It favors county option. It is hoped great good will result from this meeting.

## PROMOTING W. C. T. U. WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA

Very satisfactory results to the temperance cause marked the journey of Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary, to her new field of work in South America. After a pleasant voyage she landed safely at Buenos Aires, Argentina, "The Vandyke," the steamer on which she sailed, anchoring in Montevideo Harbor. Here she was met in a private tug by Mrs. van Domselaar, accompanied by her husband and Miss Lizzie Hewett of the Crandon Institute. The day was spent in Mrs. van Domselaar's beautiful home in conference with white ribbon leaders of Uruguay.

At two Brazilian ports where "The Vandyke" spent some hours, Miss Norville made splendid use of the time in the interests of the cause. At Bahia the American consul was out of the city, but members of the British embassy were very kind and expressed the belief that educators would be helpful in introducing temperance teaching in the public schools. There is a fine field for greatly needed temperance work among the large negro population.

At Rio Janeiro Miss Norville lunched with the teachers of the college supported by the Methodist churches south. She also interviewed the American consul who offered to give her introductions to leading officials and educators on her return to Rio for work. The Y. M. C. A. secretary, Mr. Clark, was also exceedingly helpful. The Methodist schools will welcome an organization for temperance work when Miss Norville is able to visit Brazil. Already there are many calls for her help in various South American states which it is hoped will before long be united in a national W. C. T. U. organization.

## TEMPERANCE TALKS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Plymouth (N. H.) W. C. T. U. receptly adopted a novel way of promoting temperance sentiment among children. It purchased several copies of Miss Christine I. Tinling's book, "Temperance Tales" at ten cents each and distributed them among the teachers of the schools, each of whom was asked to select one story which she would like to have as the subject for compositions by the pupils in the form of reviews or abstracts, to be read at a reception. The teacher read the selected story aloud to her school several times, then the pupils wrote it up in their own language. To the program thus prepared, were added good music by pupils and others, recitations, and the exercise, "Columbia's Court." The meeting was held in one of the chapels, Mrs. Stanley, president, in charge.

## LONG LIFE ATTRIBUTED TO TOTAL ABSTINENCE

George Benson, well known in St. Louis, Mo., as "Kerry Patch Saint" died recently at the age of 101. He had long proclaimed that his longevity was due to his abstinence from intoxicating liquor and tobacco. For several months before his death physicians urged him to drink wine as a stimulant, but he firmly refused.

## CREPE MARKS CLOSED DOORS

According to the press the 800 saloons of Memphis, Tenn., which on February 28 closed their doors in conformity with the new state prohibition law making owners of buildings rented for sale of liquors, as well as owners of saloons and bartenders, subject to arrest, hung out crepe in token of their state of mind. Many of the saloons had been in business for fifty years.


## LIFE'S ROAD

### Smoother by Change of Food

Worry is a big load to carry and an unnecessary one. When accompanied by indigestion it certainly is cause for the blues.

But the whole trouble may be easily thrown off and life's road be made easy and comfortable by proper eating and the cultivation of good cheer. Read what a Troy woman says:

"Two years ago I made the acquaintance of Grape-Nuts and have used the food once a ay and sometimes twice, ever since.

"At the time I began to use it life was a burden. I was for years afflicted with bilious sick headache, caused by indigestion, and nothing seemed to relieve me.

"The trouble became so severe I had to leave my work for days at a time.

"My nerves were in such a state I could not sleep and the doctor said I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I saw an adv. concerning Grape-Nuts and bought a package for trial.

"What Grape-Nuts has done for me is certainly marvelous. I can now sleep like a child, am entirely free from the old trouble and have not had a headache in over a year. I feel like a new person. I have recommended it to others. One man I knew ate principally Grape-Nuts, while working on the ice all winter, and said he never felt better in his life."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## MANY TONICS HARMFUL

*The New York Tribune*, reporting an address delivered recently by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Medical Temperance before the convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, makes the headline announcement: "Tonic Route New Way to Drunkenness Says Woman Speaker." The report follows:

"There is a new way of becoming a drunkard. It is along the tonic route. According to Mrs. Martha M. Allen, who heads the department in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that wages war on alcoholic medicines, many women are adopting this route. A girl, she says, doesn't have to brand herself by ordering a cocktail when she wants to send the blood coursing along her veins. She can mention some stimulating mixture of beef, iron and wine, and she will be just as far along the path leading to inebriety.

"Wily and insidious demonstrators in department stores, Mrs. Allen asserts, are furnishing many an innocent, unsuspecting woman with the materials for an unintentional spree. For those who take the tonic route to a drunkard's grave don't do it with their eyes open. No, indeed. Good Mrs. Smith, who has never served wine on her table, starts home after a long day of shopping. As she leaves the last counter the insinuating voice of a demonstrator arrests her. 'Have a glass of 'Strengthina,' madam? A harmless and muscle making mixture. No matter what ails you, it will cure you.' Mrs. Smith hesitates, but she takes the glass and quaffs the mixture.

"Mrs. Allen, who is starting a campaign against medicated wines, says they are entirely discredited in England, and that is why their makers are seeking a market for them in this country. 'British doctors have declared against them,' she says. 'They have declared that beef extracts with alcohol are useless from the tonic standpoint; the alcohol precipitates the beef and makes it useless. The iron in these mixtures is a poor quality.

" 'But all that is nothing beside the fact that these tonics make drunkards of women. They are useless as food. The *British Medical Journal* states that it would require 1,923 wine glasses of one of these medicated wines, costing $150, to furnish the five ounces of tissue forming food a human being requires in a day. Think of the alcohol in those 1,923 glasses!

" 'No wonder Sir Thomas Barlow, who was president of the International Council of Physicians in London last August —no wonder he warns women against the baleful medicated wine. They must beware of it if they would not become drunkards, he says.

" 'The American Medical Association takes the same stand, and the Internal Revenue Department shows what it thinks of these 'tonics' by obliging those who sell them to have a liquor license.

" 'In spite of these safeguards, medicated wines are getting a strong foothold in America, and many a family will have occasion to rue the day they entered here.' "

AMONG THE

NEW LEAFLETS

ARE

Social and Economic Value of Prohibition

Prohibition, Progress, Prosperity

Partnership With Liquor Traffic Must Be Terminated

Price, per fifty, 12 cents; per hundred, 20 cents.

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Young Campaigners for Total Abstinence

Young Campaigners' Song Folder No. 1

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 35 cents.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Evanston, Illinois

## WORKING FOR PROHIBITION IN TEXAS

Special Correspondence.

At last the Texas W. C. T. U. knows where it is at. A resolution adopted by our convention at San Antonio stated that should the prohibitionists repeat the mistake of the last campaign and put more than one candidate in the field for governor the W. C. T. U. would be neutral. Hon. W. P. Lane, comptroller, Hon. W. H. Mayes, lieutenant governor, and Hon. Cullen Thomas came out as candidates against several antis. Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, our state president, declared that if the advocates of prohibition did not decide on one candidate she would run herself. So for fear of this dreadful calamity they began to eliminate. After much discussion and publicity a meeting was held in Fort Worth. The house was packed with men and women. Hon. Thomas Ball was, by unanimous vote, declared the choice for governor. The other candidates, with nobility worthy of Texans, laid their ambitions upon the altar of their state and voted and cheered Colonel Ball. When a little later a W. C. T. U. pin was given him he wore it the rest of the day. Near the close of the meeting there was a great cry for Mrs. Curtis. She was introduced, made a few remarks of appreciation of the occasion, and read the Hobson resolution which was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

The W. C. T. U. sold little pennants about three inches long on which were the words, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," "National Prohibition 1920."

Miss Christine Tinling, National lecturer, has been in Texas for several weeks, speaking in our schools and colleges and charming all with her beautiful personality and inspiring wisdom. One Sunday she spoke to an immense audience at a meeting where Mrs. Curtis was also a speaker. Preceding the meeting a long parade led by Dr. Norris and a band marched through the principal streets and back to the church. Miss Tinling was well announced in Fort Worth by large posters placed in the store windows. Thousands of invitations were given out and we literally walked on W. C. T. U. advertisements. Miss Tinling is being entertained in Fort Worth by a charming English white ribboner who was personally acquainted with Lady Henry Somerset. The Texas W. C. T. U. is pushing all lines of work, but prohibition state-wide, nation-wide and world-wide is our motto.

Mrs. Jennie Bland Beauchamp, the first president of the Texas W. C. T. U., recently passed to her heavenly home. She started the Texas official organ, then called the *Bulletin Board*, and laid well the foundations for the organization in Texas, traveling many miles, making many speeches and sacrificing much for the cause. Mrs. Beauchamp was the mother of five children all living, two Baptist preachers among them.

MAKE $20 weekly selling Egg Separators, 10c. Housekeepers buy on sight. LUZERNE SUPPLY CO., Dept. U., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

## VIRGINIA VITALITIES

The first mid-year meeting of the executive committee of the Virginia W. C. T. U. was held at Charlottesville, February 24, with a fairly good attendance. In the evening Mrs. Shepherd gave her illustrated lecture, "A Great Enterprise." On the following day a very instructive institute was held, bringing out the methods of work of the various departments and in the evening Mrs. Hoge made a fine address on "The Present Situation of the Temperance Question."

Plans for the campaign for statewide prohibition were mapped out. Speakers will be sent all over the state. Mrs. May Pauline Sparks will be in the state several weeks in the spring and again in the summer and Miss Christine I. Tinling will speak at the summer normals throughout the state. A strong article on prohibition by the state superintendent of Press work will be furnished once a month and sent for publication to every county paper in the state. The work of the Medal Contest and Literature departments will be pushed, campaign posters liberally used, and the children organized into Young Campaigner bands. The dates for the state convention were fixed for September 28 to October 1, inclusive, at Newport News.

Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, state recording secretary, will spend two weeks in and about Norfolk during the month of April in the interest of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hortense Ropp is in Henrico county for two weeks working among the unions. She has just come from a successful session in Washington county.

Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Helen H. Green, state Press superintendent, represented the state union at the county convention held on March 4 at Smithfield, Isle of Wight county. Berkeley union, Norfolk county, celebrated February 17 by a public meeting addressed by Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Green. Mrs. Shepherd gave her illustrated lecture, "A Great Enterprise," which is highly appropriate for a Willard Memorial program. Mrs. Green spoke on "What Next? A Wide-awake Campaign for Prohibition!" Music was furnished by the children.

The state president is enjoying a few days at her home in Lincoln after arduous labors at the state capital and in the field.

Miss Estelle Smithy of Farmville, one of the most popular teachers in the state normal school, has taken the presidency of the large union in that town, the office having been left vacant by the removal of the president to another part of the state.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Ketchikan (Alaska) W. C. T. U. observed Memorial Fund Day (Frances Willard's heavenly birthday) by a meeting at the Methodist church, at which an appropriate program was given and a banquet served to eighty people.

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of School Savings and Thrift Teaching, at the request of the United States commissioner of Education, is preparing a bulletin on school savings banks for the Department of the Interior of the government. It will cover the history of school savings banks in the United States and other countries, the present status of the movement, evidences of its usefulness, methods of instituting the work, and statistical tables of the school savings. The manuscript is to be finished by April 1.

The response to the addresses of welcome delivered at the recent quarterly convention of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. was in the form of a poem. It was written and read by Mrs. W. M. Mattingly, president of the Southwest union. A section of it follows:

"With pride and pleasure in this congregation
We review the work of our great organization.
Some lessons, of course, we've had to learn.
And some new leaves we've had to turn.
But like most others who organize
Each year we've become more courageous and wise,
'Till now we're ready to undertake
Our great Constitution to elongate.
We want an amendment numbered eighteen,
Sections both one and two, I ween,
One, to stop making and selling strong drink,
Two, from its enforcement never to shrink
In any county, hamlet or crag
Where floats our beautiful American flag.
To this great cause we pledge our endeavor,
And will never give up; never! no never!!
'Till our land is all white and our people free
From the curse of strong drink and impurity.
Nineteen twenty is the year that's set
To accomplish this thing, but we can't tell yet,
Just when our people will rise in their might,
To put down the wrong and stand for the right.
Be that as it may, whatever betide,
We're going to win, for God's on our side.
At the cry of his people, he'll stretch forth his hand,
And lift from her thralldom our own native land."


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The only up-to-date books on Sex-Purity which combine simplicity with scientific accuracy. Free from confusing medical and technical terms. Safe, Sane, Scientific Christian Help for every parent; a guide to proper instruction of children at ages of greatest danger; sympathetic, warm-hearted counsel for boys and girls, young men, young women, married or marriageable, and all matured people. A separate volume for each or combined to suit.

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"If I could retrace my steps to the marriage altar," writes a reader, "I would give $20,000 for the information contained in one of these volumes."

**Six for Less Than Price of Two.** **Order now and save $1.60.** To introduce Shannon books into a million new homes quick, we will send above five great books, bound in one, for **only $1.25.** Sell singly at $2.70. Mention this paper and receive **free** copy of "**Spooning,**" author's latest booklet, dealing with a social problem hitherto untouched. "Spooning" alone, 15 cents. Also send 75 cents for cloth copy of "Heredity Explained."

THE S. A. MULLIKIN CO., 732 UNION STREET MARIETTA, OHIO


Mrs. Etta Sadler Shaw of Grand Rapids, Mich., a National evangelist of the W. C. T. U., is in a special three months' campaign for the Kansas W. C. T. U. Good reports come from many places where she has lectured, and either organized new unions or revived and strengthened existing unions. Many new members have been added to the unions at different places where she has spoken. In the past few weeks she has visited Princeton, Powhattan, Whitney, Topeka, Ottawa, Iola, Waverly, Burlington, Leroy, Gridley, Chanute, Yates Center, Thayer, Colony, and other places. She will remain in Kansas until June.

Under the leadership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Portville, N. Y., Rev. A. Lee Aldrich and party were secured for a five weeks' evangelistic campaign. A tabernacle with a seating capacity of 800 was built for the meetings. During the campaign which lasted from January 4 to February 9, 390 persons accepted Christ and seventy reconsecrated their lives to him. About 300 men signed the pledge.

Neat packages of literature containing the annual leaflet, a wet and dry map of the United States, UNION SIGNAL and *Crusader* premium announcements and prospectus, etc., with a sample copy of THE UNION SIGNAL have been placed in every home in Gresham, Oregon. On the outside of the packages and on each leaflet was stamped "Compliments of the Gresham W. C. T. U."

A series of medal contests is to be held in the Brookland school of Washington, D. C. Six contests will be held for the eighth grade pupils and later others will be arranged for the lower grades. Seven contestants took part in the first contest, and twenty-one expressed a willingness to compete in the second. The contests are held in the school building Friday afternoons immediately after school.

## PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

Haddington union, aged thirty years, was honored by the presence of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston at its annual meeting Friday, February 13, 1914.

Speakers are greatly in demand in the Keystone state as shown by this statement from Mrs. Norrish, a state corresponding secretary, in answer to a call for Mrs. Armor during her stay in Pennsylvania. "I have more than fifty calls and only twenty-four dates."

Medal contests are booming in Philadelphia. The semi-annual conference saw a gold medal contest both vocal and oratorical. Miss Elizabeth Harp Cornog, the successful vocal contestant, had won a silver medal early in the same week.

"The Crusader Bonnet" was worn by eight little girls who, during the afternoon session, sang the song in a pleasing and enthusiastic manner.

According to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor appointed by the state of Massachusetts in 1895, 68 out of every 100 convictions included drunkenness either as the whole or contributing cause, and in 84 out of every 100 the intemperate habits of the prisoner made possible the commission of the crime. Court records in other localities show similar conditions, the exact per cent differing somewhat.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

churches of the world, probably the greatest; but the other churches, almost without exception—especially the Methodist Church, without a keynote of dissension—and then our good friends, the Baptists, with a unanimity which challenges the exertions of the Methodist Church, are unalterably opposed to you and what you represent.

"Let me prove to you some of these things. I will read to you from the *Christian Advocate*, published at New York, January 30, 1913. It is not a temperance paper, but one of the papers published by the churches of the country. The statistics under table No. 1 show that the Baptists have 41,419 ministers; that they have 5,804,380 communicants. The Methodists have 42,849 ministers. So the Methodist ministers and the Baptist ministers, added together, make 83,268. I have made a little calculation. If there are 83,268 ministers preaching one Sunday out of the fifty-two Sundays to one hundred people, they will have spoken to 8,326,800 people, and whatever may be our own opinion, in casual talk, I believe it to be a fact that a very large portion of the Methodist church people of this country are sincere advocates.

"What have we? How many sermons do the brewers preach? Have they 85,000 men who at least fifty-two days in the year talk to 8,326,800 people? I ask is it not a wise thing to do, gentlemen, to go out and get the voters of the country awakened to the fact and tell the people who want to go to the Senate, and those who desire to go to the House of Representatives that you have got a body of 10,000,000 men behind you who can put men in the Senate, or keep them out."

*Saturday, March 7, 1914*


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

# FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it falls to remove freckles.


## MOTHERHOOD AND POLITICS

EVA MORLEY MURPHY. Suffrage and W. C. T. U. leader from Goodland, Kansas, now determinedly campaigning for election to the United States Congress.

(Reprinted from *Chicago Examiner.*)

Unlike many of my youthful companions I never wished to be a boy. As a mature woman I have always been satisfied with my sex.

To be a woman with a woman's intuitions, sympathies, understanding of other women's problems and a heart big enough to desire to help all womankind has always seemed to me a most desirable lot in life. To add to this the experience of wifehood and motherhood ought to make any normal woman thankful to her Creator for the great responsibilities and blessings he has bestowed upon her.

Motherhood, especially, is a refining experience in even the most frivolous existence, and in a woman of earnestness of purpose who realizes that life is an opportunity for helpfulness to as large a circle as her influence can reach, motherhood may reach out to encircle the whole race in her protecting arms.

I am glad I am a woman, a wife, a mother and a grandmother.

I do not remember a time in my life, however, that I did not believe that women should have a voice in the government and regulation of the affairs of the nation. I have always been in favor of woman suffrage. I believe that the franchise is a broadening experience for women. My heart has often been stirred by the wrong and injustice inflicted on the weak and poor, whether man or woman, and again and again I have said, "If women were helping to make the laws for the family of this nation such injustices would not be."

In the campaign for equal suffrage, which resulted in giving the ballot to Kansas women in 1912, I spoke for it and organized the women in several counties. But I had no political bee in my bonnet while so doing, nor since. In my advocacy of woman suffrage I have simply been desirous that the woman's viewpoint of legislation should be adequately represented in our legislature and in the halls of Congress.

Strangely enough it was a man, and not a woman, who first made the suggestion to me that I should become a candidate.

We women, like Mary of old, have kept many things and pondered them in our hearts. Of late years we have talked them over in our clubs and other meetings. We have listened patiently to the political orator, have read widely and thoroughly and most of us have formed some conclusions. We have been preparing ourselves for the franchise which we knew was to be ours.

I believe we shall use this ballot as wisely as men do. I think we shall form a larger independent class of voters than the country has yet had.

**Large numbers are already trained, through the altruistic work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and our federated clubs, to accept defeat and not be discouraged. Hence it is reasonable to anticipate that women will vote and work for measures that may not have an immediate prospect of success rather than to bend their energies toward party victory.**

## A SUGGESTION

About six months ago Mrs. William Connor, a member of the W. C. T. U. of Geneva, Ohio, became very much impressed with the necessity of spreading temperance information among the people of the rural communities. She secured from the postmaster the names of the patrons on the rural routes and sent to each home a package of appropriate literature. Following this she called together the ladies of her neighborhood and the county president addressed them. A union with twenty members was organized. A superintendent of a country Sabbath school asked Mrs. Connor to speak and seed was sown from which grew another rural union. On some of the other rural routes the women are asking Mrs. Connor to come and organize. This work is needed and can be done in a great many places. Country women are ready to work. They can not always go to town to attend a meeting but would be glad to have a union near them.


## A SOUR STOMACH

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only.* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J Oltman, 51 Astor House, N Y


"If the women voters have failed in any wise it is but proof of the fact that we are daughters of our daddies, and we have made some of the mistakes that they have made and helped us to make. We did not expect a revolution, but we did expect evolution, and we ourselves with all our optimism are astonished by the marvelous results!"—*Citizen of Oregon*


# THIS WASHER MUST PAY for ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

## H. L. BARKER

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| 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada. | 1171 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. |


## TOBACCO TRADE GROWING FAST

"The tobacco trade grows faster than the population," says Frank Fayant in *Munsey's Magazine* recently. It has, besides, the great advantage over most other manufacturing businesses that the profits mount up season after season, in good times and bad. When times are bad the people buy fewer clothes and cheaper food; they suspend building operations; they lay aside plans for the opening of new factories. The wheels of industry run slowly and manufacturing profits dwindle; but men still use tobacco. Idleness among workingmen, in fact, increases the consumption of tobacco. When the wage-earner is working full time in factory or shop he has little time for smoking; when he is out of a job he has the whole day for his pipe, and he will scrape up enough pennies, even in the hardest times, to keep his tobacco pouch full. Of one brand of five-cents-a-bag tobacco, largely used by working men, the sales last year amounted to $18,000,000."


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By JOHN ELLIS, M. D.

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In this work is to be found the ablest treatment of the Wine Question in a compact form ever published.

THE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF UNFERMENTED WINE

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### 1914 WIN ONE CIRCLE

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Request for membership must accompany the order.

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98. Mrs. Lucretia Hanson, Washington, D. C.
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102. Louise H. Summers, Mankato, Minn.
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104. Mrs. M. E. Abbott, Salinas, Calif.
105. Mrs. Wm. J. Thomas, Hubbard, O.
106. Mrs. F. S. Hutchinson, Northumberland, N. H.
107. Lydia A. Armstrong, Apponaug, R. I.
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111. Miss Mary M. Blake, Walden, N. Y.
112. Mrs. Geo. W. Pearson, Toledo, O.
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114. Zelia K. Green, Bradford, Penn.
115. Sarah Worl, Peru, Ind.
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118. Eva H. Wright, Phoenix, Ariz.
119. Mrs. O. H. Reeve, Binghamton, N. Y.
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The St. Paul local union of Baltimore, Md., with a membership of seventy-two, subscribes for thirty-six copies of THE UNION SIGNAL.

### TRY A CRUSADER CONTEST

The Graham Terrace L. T. L. has just closed a *Crusader* Contest. Enclosed please find money-order for sixty-five paid subscriptions.

*Butler, Penn.*

### FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

The SIGNAL grows better each week. We are doing all we can to get new subscriptions.

THE UNION SIGNAL grows better as the months go by and I only wish it were possible to get it into the hands of many outsiders and all of our women.

### THE POWER OF AN IDEAL

(Continued from Page Four)

amples and standards of noble men and women who, by obeying Nature's and God's higher laws, have lived happy, useful and helpful lives. In this way our teaching will be constructive rather than destructive.

We must encourage youth to build for the future and the surest way to make that possible is to fill the present with ideal thoughts and actions. The past may have been great; the future, for all we know, may be greater; but the *now* is when we live—the present is our only sure possession.

Jean Paul gives us this litany, surely a fine one for every parent to pass on to every youth: "Be every minute, man, a full life to thee. To find the *ideal* in the actual; a hidden best in what seems the worst; to search for the good in every brother as for a hid treasure; to value every new moment of time as an unspeakable gift; 'to find' as Luther says, 'God in every blade of grass, in every creature;' to discern in every material a hidden spiritual; in every temporal an aspect of the Eternal. This is the soul's wisdom, its philosopher's stone that turns all it touches into gold."

### VOTING FOR BETTINA

(Continued from Page Seven)

"Well, boys," he continued, "women and children don't like saloons, and I guess we wouldn't either if we stopped to look at them right hard, and I'm going to get out before Bettina has to be ashamed of her father. Her mother always objected, and while she lived I didn't run a saloon. After she died and I was hurt there wasn't much I could do, and when I saw the chance to get this hotel and bar I took it to support Bettina, *to support Bettina*," he repeated softly. "Well, it won't go any longer, fellers, and tomorrow I'm going to vote no-license, and whichever way the election goes this saloon is going to be closed." "Say," drawled the lover of "Dixie" and the children, "I'll be over in the morning and we'll go to the polls together and give some of the good people the biggest surprise of their lives."

And a surprise it was when the next morning eight men from Logan's saloon came slowly toward the polling place. The hearts of the temperance workers failed them as the group approached. A dainty little lady timidly handed the foremost man a no-license ballot, fearing it might be rudely repulsed. On the contrary he took it, thanking her somewhat awkwardly. Then as a happy light came into her eyes he murmured, "We're all voting for the children, today."

### FORCING OUT THE DRINKERS

One reform brings another. For instance the workmen's compensation law, adopted now in many states in this country, is forcing employers to discriminate against drinking men. With every employe a risk, managers of industrial plants where carefulness is necessary if accidents are to be avoided, cannot see their way clear to keep men whose brains are befuddled with liquor. Incidentally, it is the workmen's compensation law which has aroused Germany, once considered the stronghold of beer drinking, to the physical deterioration and mental unreliability which overindulgence causes. The Kaiser has become alarmed over the showing made and is doing what he can to change conditions by setting a good example himself.—*Fremont (Neb.) Tribune*

# Pennants, Hats and Buttons

## for National Young Campaigners

The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The BUTTONS are red or blue felt, with letters.

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| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button | $ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons | 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 hats, | 100 buttons | 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons | 130.00 |

PENNANTS

10 cents apiece $7.00 per hundred
8 cents each if 25 are ordered

HATS

10 cents apiece $8.00 per hundred
9 cents each if 25 are ordered

BUTTONS

3 cents each 100 for $1.50
25 for 50 cents 500 for $5.00
1000 for $9.00

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Buildling, Evanston, Illinois

# German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary,
Hillsboro, Kansas.

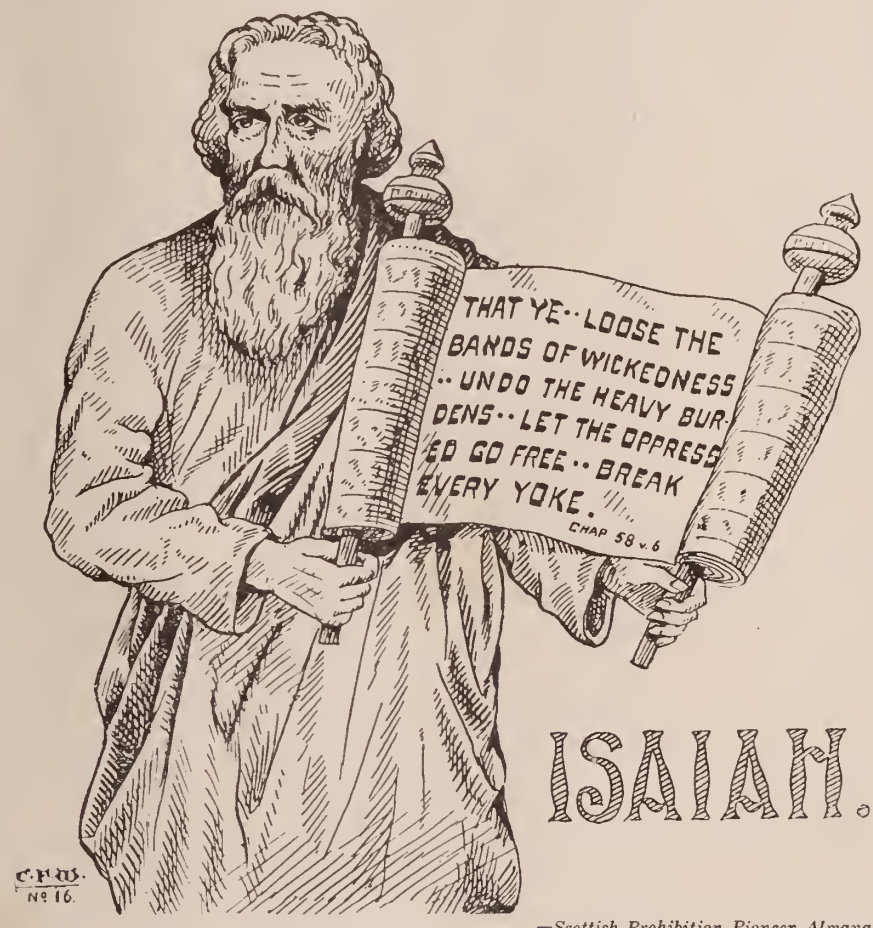
## *Mrs. Mary Harris Armor,*

Noted prohibition orator, is enthusiastic over "Songs and Sayings," our temperance campaign book. It should be used in every rally and in all campaigns for town, county, state and national prohibition. Notable among its songs are "Hooray for Prohibition," "Is it nothing to You," a solo that grips the heart, and that great musical sensation, "A Saloonless Nation 1920." Price 25c, 5 for 1; 12 for $2; 50 for $6. Special rates on 100 or 1000. Or a copy and Rev. J. B. Culpepper's thrilling book, "Some Women I Have Known" for $1. Order today of REV. L. L. PICKETT, - St. Augustine, Fla.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 19, 1914. | No. 12




*—Scottish Prohibition Pioneer Almanac*

A twentieth century interpretation of the words of the prophet Isaiah might well be, "Loose the bands of wickedness" forged by the liquor traffic, by voting it out of existence; undo the "heavy burdens" of its victims and relieve those whom it "oppresses" by forever outlawing it from the land.

## Work and Pray for National Constitutional Prohibition!

## CAMPAIGN EDITION

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Through the Eyes of the Liquor Press—Our Washington Letter—Letters Must Go to the Judiciary Committee!—Madame Nordica Extols Benefits of Prohibition—Hon. James R. Garfield Believes Liquor Problem a National Issue—April the Y. P. B. Campaign Month

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

LIQUOR INTERESTS ALARMED OVER NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION—TWO IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS—NEW GALLINGER HOSPITAL—SENATOR TILLMAN'S VIEWS ON LONGEVITY—PRESIDENT SIGNS ALASKA RAILWAY BILL—MOVEMENT TO SAFEGUARD BABIES BY CHILDREN'S BUREAU

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

That the wide interest taken in the Sheppard-Hobson resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition is alarming our friends on the other side, was forcibly demonstrated at a meeting called by the United German Societies to protest against the above resolution. It was addressed by a member of Congress, Representative William N. Baltz, of the Twenty-second Illinois district, who said, "I shall vote against any measure in Congress having for its purpose prohibition. . . . I was born in a saloon, my father being a saloonkeeper. My people are mostly Germans, and such a thing as drunkenness is unknown to them. The brewery proprietors themselves are responsible for the prohibition agitation. They own most of the saloons and the people are opposed to that. I will oppose prohibition in Congress when the question comes up for a vote." A resolution offered to appoint a committee of one hundred citizens to devise means to combat all national prohibition legislation was adopted.

Petitions opposing the Hobson resolution are coming to Congress in large numbers. Our temperance friends over the country should see to it that every city and town in the Union shall at once send petitions or resolutions urging the passage of this righteous measure.

### Two Important Supreme Court Decisions

The Supreme court has rendered two decisions this week of importance to women: the first is an attack on the ancient legal fiction that woman's identity is swallowed up in that of her husband. In England, for centuries, it was pointed out, woman was prevented from acquiring a domicile for any purpose in a jurisdiction other than that of her husband. Only in recent years the United States has allowed a wife to establish a domicile in a jurisdiction other than that of the husband for the purpose of suing for divorce. Now the court said the "fiction is vanishing," and decided that a wife may establish a new domicile to bring any kind of suit, in event her husband is disloyal to her.

The second decision was on the constitutionality of the Federal white slave law which was again upheld by the Supreme Court in the Wilson cases from Chicago. Zoe and Charles Wilson, alias Willard, were found guilty December 16, 1911, in the United States district court in Chicago of transporting Flossie Blon and Frances Vance from Milwaukee to Chicago for immoral purposes. The Wilsons were sentenced to three years' penal servitude each. The case was fought on appeal up to the United States Supreme Court.

### New Gallinger Hospital

Senator Gallinger, who is a physician, and one of the oldest senators, both by reason of years and long continued service in the Senate, was the recipient of a distinguished honor yesterday when the Senate, by an overwhelming vote, adopted the amendment to the District appropriation bill providing for the erection of a municipal hospital to be called the Gallinger Hospital, to cost $300,000. The amendment makes that amount immediately available.

Before proceeding to consideration of the bill, Senator John W. Smith of Maryland made a short statement to the Senate, strongly eulogistic of Senator Gallinger. He said, "To the members of the appropriations and the District committees it has seemed appropriate that this municipal hospital, because it promises so much improvement to Washington, and so much relief from sickness, care, and misery to the people, be named in honor of the distinguished senior senator from New Hampshire, Jacob H. Gallinger. I am convinced the Senate, regardless of faction, or aught else, will unanimously recognize the peculiar justness and fitness of this tribute to extraordinary worth.

"For more than twelve years the senior Senator from New Hampshire, in addition to other active and responsible duties, presided most ably as chairman of the District committee for more than twenty years.

"No man in the country, I am convinced, has fairer knowledge of the needs and possibilities of this capital than the Senator from New Hampshire, and no one is in deeper, quicker sympathy with any effort from any source to promote the moral and material welfare of this District."

Senator Gallinger is one of our best friends in the Senate, always using his wide experience in the interest of temperance measures. We are exceedingly gratified at this unusual honor accorded him.

Senators will smoke no more in the Senate chamber during executive sessions. For years it has been their custom to "light up" as soon as the doors have been closed and they settled down to handle nominations and treaties with foreign nations. Senator Ben Tillman's resolution, for which he has been contending for a long time, amending the rules of the Senate so that no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate was adopted unanimously.

### Senator Tillman's Views on Longevity

In addressing the Senate in support of his resolution, Senator Tillman declared that he could lengthen the life of each Senator in the chamber if he would only consent to follow his advice regarding eating and smoking. He explained that the condition of his health made it impossible for him to remain in the Senate chamber when others were smoking.

Senator Tillman continued: "Since my illness four years ago I have learned more about the human body than during the balance of my life put together, and I am sure I have discovered some of the secrets of nature and laws of health, of which most men know nothing whatever. The pity of it is that I had to ruin my health before I discovered these things and learned how to live rationally. I believe I would lengthen the life of every man in this chamber from six to fifteen years if I could only get him to believe what I tell him and follow my advice.

"Since I was paralyzed four years ago and read my own obituary, twenty-one Senators, including Vice-President Sherman, most of them younger men than I, have died. No wonder, as I look around the chamber and see the changes that have come, and miss the many old familiar faces, I feel as though I were serving with ghosts as well as living men."

### President Signs Alaska Railway Bill

President Wilson extended what he termed "the hand of real helpfulness and brotherhood to Alaska," Wednesday, when he signed the bill authorizing the expenditure of $35,000,000 for the first government-owned railway to be constructed by the United States. Secretary of the Interior Lane, a group of Senators and Representatives, and members of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce stood beside the President as he affixed his signature to the act, which passed both houses of Congress by substantial majorities. The President was in a happy mood, and in laying one souvenir pen aside, to use another, smilingly remarked, "I'll change engines."

Secretary Lane immediately afterwards had a long talk with the President about selection of engineers for the task. The Secretary said that enactment of the railroad bill will be followed by passage of the Alaska leasing bill, which will mean the carrying out of the administration program for development of Alaska in an incredibly short time. He added that an attempt will be made to gather the working force this year. "Our aim," said Mr. Lane, "will be not merely to construct a railroad from the sea to the interior, but along a route that will develop the agricultural and mineral resources."

### Movement to Safeguard Babies

An appeal to American mothers, to women's clubs, and to all who may be interested in the nation's social welfare for aid in the movement to safeguard the lives of babies, has been made by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Federal children's bureau, in her first annual report to Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department.

"Infant mortality is a subject now challenging the attention of the whole civilized world," says the report. "It is impossible to state with accuracy the infant death rate, because the United States differs from other civilized countries in that it provides no general system of birth registration. Estimates obtained by the government statisticians, based upon census reports, however, show that last year the actual loss was about 300,000 babies under one year of age. Of these, at least one-half would now be living had we, as individuals and communities, applied those measures of hygiene and sanitation which are known and available. This vast and unmeasured loss of infant life is due solely to individual and civic neglect."

A series of pamphlets dealing with the home-care of young children, beginning with one on prenatal care, are being distributed by the bureau. In these it is shown that "slightly more than forty-two per cent of the infants dying under one year of age in the registration area in 1911 did not live to complete the first month of life and about seven-tenths of these deaths were the result of prenatal conditions."

*Saturday, March 14, 1914*

# LETTERS MUST GO TO JUDICIARY COMMITTEE!

The quotations from liquor periodicals given on this page show the profound concern of the men engaged in the drink business over the present situation. This concern is finding expression in great activity in writing to Congressmen protesting against a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

If we are as eager to save the boys and girls of the nation from the legalized liquor traffic as the trade is to save its business, we will leave nothing undone at this time to reach the Judiciary committee of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. While not relaxing our efforts in securing signatures to the petitions, as suggested in last week's paper, or in getting a resolution in favor of the amendment endorsed by influential bodies, we should send to the chairmen and members of the Judiciary Committee of both the Senate and the House, telegrams and letters urging action in favor of the amendment. The important thing just now is to convince the members of these committees that the people of the United States desire an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic. While all members should receive communications, especial attention should be given to the chairmen. The names of the members of these committees are as follows:

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Hon. Charles A. Culberson, Chairman

Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina.
William E. Chilton, of West Virginia.
James A. O'Gorman, of New York.
Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida.
James A. Reed, of Missouri.
Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona.
John K. Shields, of Tennessee.
Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana.
Hoke Smith, of Georgia.
Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming.
Knute Nelson, of Minnesota.
William P. Dillingham, of Vermont.
George Sutherland, of Utah.
Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut.
William Borah, of Idaho.
Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa.
Elihu Root, of New York.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Hon. Henry D. Clayton, Chairman

Edwin Y. Webb, of North Carolina.
Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia.
John C. Floyd, of Arkansas.
Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky.
H. Garland Dupre, of Louisiana.
Walter I. McCoy, of New Jersey.
Daniel C. McGillicuddy, of Maine.
Jack Beall, of Texas.
Joseph Taggart, of Kansas.
Louis FitzHenry, of Illinois.
John F. Carew, of New York.
John B. Peterson, of Indiana.
John J. Mitchell, of Massachusetts.
Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota.
John M. Nelson, of Wisconsin.
Dick T. Morgan, of Oklahoma.
Henry C. Danforth, of New York.
L. C. Dyer, of Missouri.
George S. Graham, of Pennsylvania.
Walter M. Chandler, of New York.

# THROUGH THE EYES OF THE LIQUOR PRESS

**From Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, February 25**

The Kentucky whisky market seems to be almost entirely at a standstill. Some of the largest distributers tell us that there is scarcely any demand at all.

Dealers, with hardly any exceptions, are well stocked up with all ages down to '14s, and even if this were not the case, there would be very little buying because of trade conditions in general.

No dealer seems to feel secure in regard to his future, and this apprehension is as general among wholesalers now as among retailers.

Wholesalers in such cities as Louisville, or Chicago, or San Francisco, or Portland, or Seattle, and in the big cities in Texas and in cities like Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, are wondering whether or no during the next few years they will be driven out of business by a vote of the people or by an act of the legislature.

We are to have state-wide elections in Texas, Virginia and California, and the indications are that prohibition will carry in the two first named states, while California, with its tremendous wine interests, *is not looked upon as being by any means safe.*

It is also expected that we will have state-wide fights in Oregon and in Washington, and women have the ballot in both of these states, even as they have in California. The outlook, therefore, for the entire Pacific Coast is exceedingly problematical.

The April elections in Illinois, in which elections the women will have a vote, are giving very great concern to the trade in that state, and we have heard dealers say that they honestly believed that Illinois, including Chicago, will have prohibition during the next few years.

Then there is the Hobson Resolution which is before both Houses of Congress, and which is liable to come out of the committee, in which event it is thought that both Houses will adopt it.

This resolution would provide for national prohibition when two-thirds of the States have approved of it, which might be done within a comparatively short time, although it is generally supposed that a good many years would elapse before two-thirds of the states could be persuaded to approve such drastic legislation, if, indeed, the amendment could ever be carried through.

It is hard to believe that the liquor trade is in such bad repute that a two-thirds majority in both Houses of two-thirds of the states of the Union could be secured in favor of its destruction, but a very large proportion of the trade has come to the conclusion that this is not only a *possibility* but a *probability.*

Very naturally, with such an outlook before it, the trade is in a pessimistic mood, and we do not expect to see much activity, in so far as round lots are concerned, for a good many months to come.

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**From Mida's Criterion, March 1**

While business is still quiet, and the policy of buying only as needed is continued except in rare cases, there is still a better tone to the market than since the holidays. But even with this improvement the market is far from what it might be and the general feeling of apprehension regarding the future has not materially lessened. The action of the Virginia legislature and governor in providing for a prohibition election next fall was not a surprise to the trade here—in fact it would be hard for any legislature to surprise it along that line—but still it was in the nature of a wet blanket. What is causing still more anxiety, however, is the activity in Ohio and some other states in the matter of securing national prohibition and the possibility, if not probability, that one of the resolutions now before Congress to submit a prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution to the states will be passed at the next session.

*—Cincinnati Correspondent.*

The present inactivity in the liquor industry is not due entirely to the prevailing depression in other commercial lines. Adverse legislation is giving us more trouble than anything else at present. A wave of hysteria against the liquor industry seems to be prevailing throughout the whole country, and members of the trade are being kept in a constant state of nervous apprehension for fear their business may be outlawed and their investments ruined. National prohibition has suddenly loomed up as a real menace, and while there are few who believe that such a movement will meet with success at the present time or even in the near future, yet the fact that they feel the necessity of fighting it now is indicative of the importance they attribute to it.

* * *

Pennsylvania is today in the midst of a no-license campaign, the like of which it has never experienced before.

The great energy displayed by the various county no-license leagues throughout the state is having its effect and it is rarely now that one can pick up his daily paper without reading some astounding misstatement made by the enemies of the trade. Some of our leading and supposedly reliable newspapers are printing and even reprinting this stuff as news, with the result that our politicians are as much afraid of the liquor question as the devil is of holy water.

We now have on our hands the fight of our lives and it behooves every member of the trade to keep in close touch with the trade organization and be ready to lend every assistance in his power to protect his business interests.

*—Philadelphia Correspondent.*

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Bergholz, O., by a vote of 197 to 123 voted no-license.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

## APRIL THE Y. P. B. CAMPAIGN MONTH

Let April be the Y. P. B. Campaign Month—fill it full of endeavor for National Constitutional Prohibition. As near as possible to April 14 (Y. P. B. Day) have an evening or afternoon mass meeting conducted wholly by young people with a program consisting of a live debate on the prohibition question or a number of addresses on live topics, interspersed with songs from Young People's Temperance Chorus Book. Take a collection at this time, which might well be contributed to the Campaign Fund. Work to make this the big month of the year, and call into co-operation Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. leaders and all other young people's societies.

Helps and topics for this meeting may be secured from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., and this edition of THE UNION SIGNAL is our campaign number.

### Y. P. B. DEMONSTRATION APRIL 14

MARCH with song accompaniment, No. 48, using banners, flags, pennants, etc. Follow with National, state and local rally cries, etc.

CHORUS No. 23

READINGS: "BRIEF HISTORY OF THE W. C. T. U.," showing outgrowth of young people's work and the Y. P. B. Brief life sketches of Miss Willard and Mrs. Frances J. Barnes.

PLAYLET: "Visitors at the Y. P. B. School." (Or other short temperance play, which may be interspersed with any local items or references that will add to the interest.)

CHORUS OR MALE QUARTETTE, No. 42

READING OF MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS' PROCLAMATION for National Constitutional Prohibition and Adoption of Resolution favoring a prohibition amendment.

(Be sure to circulate pledge, secure signers and members, subscriptions to the Y. P. B. edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and take a collection for the Y. P. B. and Campaign Funds.)

### PROHIBITION RALLY

Organize, if possible, a Temperance Glee Club, or at least a large chorus of young people, a part of whom should take places at the front of the hall or church. Open the program by singing "The Temperance Rally Song" No. 17, "Y. P. B. Chorus Book," or No. 47 in "The Temperance Songster," with the remainder of the chorus, in an adjoining room or hall, acting as an echo on the first line of the chorus. At the close of the song, they should march in singing the chorus (the more the merrier). If No. 17 of the "Y. P. B. Chorus Book" is used, these words may be substituted:

"We're coming, we're coming—
Oh, don't you hear our cry,
Our glorious land, our well-loved country,
All gone dry."

CHORUS No. 19

PROHIBITION SYMPOSIUM

THE PROHIBITION STATES: (Young people, preferably young men, take their stand on the stage or platform, one at a time, as representatives of the prohibition states, and give a testimonial from the respective governors. West Virginia is the last addition to the list and might be represented by a very small boy.)

READING (Any suitable selection)

SONG by Chorus, Quartette or Soloist. (If a solo, "Victory" might be used effectively).

READINGS: "What Shall we Do if This Town Goes Dry?" (Have one person give the question as the first reading and another give the reply.)

CHORUS, "From Mountains to Sea," No. 61.

"Seven Reasons Why Our Town Stayed Dry." (Cut this leaflet into seven parts and let a fitting character, if possible, represent each one.)

"What Some People Have to Say about National Constitutional Prohibition: The farmer; the judge; the laboring man; the railroad man; the novelist; a woman (have Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens' proclamation read); a legislator (read Hobson amendment and have resolution adopted)." These opinions may be given by one person or by various ones.

March by the children, any of the songs for Young Campaigners being used. It would be well, if possible, to have them wear the Young Campaigners' regalia.

CHORUS, "We're Out for Prohibition," (Song leaflet).

For a part of this program an address on "The Outlook," or a debate, can be substituted.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING

CHORUS, Nos. 18 and 57

DEVOTIONALS

SCRIPTURE

PRAYER—To close with singing by young people of No. 10.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE GEMS

PROHIBITION GUIDEPOSTS

(Have the young people prepared to respond readily with these. No. 3 and 7 of "Temperance Talks" will furnish ample material and very suitable Scripture texts may be used.)

CHORUS No. 25

"The World's Progress as Regards Total Abstinence and Prohibition."

"Youth—The World's Most Valuable Asset."

SUGGESTIVE TOPICS FOR SHORT ADDRESSES:

"Relation of Young People to the Campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition."

"The Twentieth Century Call to Service."

"Why I Belong to the Y. P. B," or "Why a Young People's Branch?"

Responded to by members of the local Branch or other interested young people.

READING "Temperance Talks," No. 5, followed by a contrasting invitation to join the Y. P. B. or form one.

ADOPTION RESOLUTION

CHORUS No. 24

COLLECTION for Campaign Fund, circulation of pledge and request for new members.

## Greetings from National W. C. T. U. President to the Young People

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Loving greeting to you dear younger brothers and sisters of the Young Peoples' Branch of the National W. C. T. U.

We know you are strong, courageous and obedient to the responsibilities crowding today upon you and upon all humanity-loving people. We look to you to aid in the development of our many departments of work. We confidently count on your help in furthering our great principles of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation. We believe you will faithfully endeavor to add to our membership and to strengthen and extend our organization.

We hail you as valiant fighters in the glorious struggle to secure National Constitutional Prohibition, and I am confident you will act well your important part in this wonderful campaign which is to end in victory.

It is a most blessed union we represent, a union of hearts whose desire is to overthrow the liquor traffic, a union of heads to devise the best and speediest way to do it, and a union of hopes that by 1920 this country will rejoice in nation-wide prohibition of the sale, the manufacture for sale, the importation, exportation and transportation for sale of all alcoholic liquors.

# Hon. James R. Garfield, Former Secretary of the Interior, Believes Liquor Problem Should be Treated as a National Issue

(Excerpts from address delivered at Lima, Ohio, February 12)

Just now the liquor problem is receiving earnest consideration, and it is a problem upon which the Progressive party takes a positive stand.

This question is most closely connected with all social and industrial problems, a question that is no longer the single issue of a special party, a question that is receiving the most earnest thought of all right-minded men and women because it directly and profoundly affects our living, social and industrial conditions. Year after year the facts, the stubborn facts, have made men realize that the enormous increase in the use of liquor is one of the most dangerous, most insidious evils besetting humanity, sapping and destroying man's capacity and vitality, weakening and perverting his moral fibre and resistance, and finally bringing ruin to himself and family. Its influence does not stay with the individual and his family, but society and the public finally suffer the burden and loss through poverty and crime.

I ask you to consider this grave question in no spirit of fanaticism, but from the belief that the cool, intelligent judgment of men engaged in everyday work and in the biggest business enterprises, of women who have the responsibility of child life and the making of homes, demands that we now take counsel and determine that both state and nation shall deal more effectively with this problem, to the end that our country may ultimately rid itself of this evil.

The problem is a national one, exactly as is child labor and other questions affecting the vital conditions of our people; hence it must finally be dealt with by the nation. If the nation has not sufficient power under the Federal Constitution, then we should amend the Constitution. Now do not misunderstand me. I do not urge an unattainable idea; this problem will not be solved easily. It is as old as mankind; so was slavery in 1860; we do not know how soon public opinion will crystallize into action. The nation should have power to act when the time does come and should act with justice.

# Madame Nordica Extols Benefits of Prohibition

Madame Nordica, the distinguished vocalist, is one of the latest to give her views on the question of prohibition and woman suffrage. In an interview published in the New Zealand *Lyttelton Times*, in speaking of woman suffrage, of which she is an ardent advocate, Madame Nordica said, "Why, after all, it is the woman's voice that is going to bring peace to the world. The navy will go when we get woman suffrage throughout the world. The liquor interests oppose us. Mind you, I think it is a pity that man should so misuse anything as to make it necessary for women to step in and say, 'You must not have this.' With all the experience the race has had in past years, it should know the evils of intemperance. But one thing is certain—wherever prohibition has carried, the people are cleaner, better set up, happier, and more prosperous. The towns are ever so much better."

In sending the above to the official paper, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the editor-in-chief, writes:

"Madame Nordica was born in Farmington, Maine. No wonder she is a strong believer in prohibition, for she belongs to that kind of a family, and she has often been in Maine and can speak from personal observation. Her grandfather, well known as 'Camp Meeting John Allen' because it was said no other man in the country had attended so many camp meetings as he, was a close coadjutor of Neal Dow, and one of the strongest believers in prohibition whom we have ever had in the state of Maine, and that is saying a great deal."

## GOVERNOR WEST PRAISES WOMEN'S CIVIC HOUSE-CLEANING

The president of the Montana W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, recently received from Governor Oswald West, the chief executive of Oregon, the following significant letter relating to the beneficial effects of woman suffrage in his state. It reads as follows:

STATE OF OREGON

Executive Department—Salem.
February 20, 1914.

My Dear Mrs. Alderson: I have been requested to drop you a line and tell you something of woman suffrage in this state.

While Oregon has enjoyed equal suffrage but a little over a year and the women have had but a short time in which to exert their influence as to affairs of government, I want to say that they have been pretty busy during that short time and much good has come of it.

Organized greed and organized vice see the handwriting upon the wall wherever equal suffrage prevails, and soon take to the hills.

In the past the crooks and the dives have been given protection while homes have been destroyed and the wives and the babies have gone hungry, and I am ashamed to say the men have been responsible for this order of things, but thanks to the women, we are going to have a house-cleaning, not only in Oregon, but in every state in the Union.

Here is strength to her arm, and hoping she will never grow weary.

Yours sincerely,
OSWALD WEST.

"WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY TONIGHT"

—*Courtesy of Shaw Pub. Co.*

"We must have more boys," hear the villains cry,
As they clink their jingling glasses,
'Tis strange how fast the drunkards die!
A hundred thousand graves heaped high
Each year marks off as it passes.

"We must have more boys, for only with boys
Is the army of drunkards recruited.
Slay the father's hopes and the mother's joys,
Use the devil's most deceptive decoys,
And render the boys imbruted."

—*Ram's Horn*

# THE VOW

ROY KILMAN

For many years Hallings had borne the reputation in our community of being a stern teetotaler. It was therefore with some misgivings, when he called me to his bedside, that I suggested to him the use of a light wine as a tonic.

"Doctor," he began, almost eagerly it seemed to me, "let me tell you at this time why I cannot accept your advice.

"When I was a senior in college, a boy named Tommie Carter came on from an eastern university and entered our year, '91. He was what is known as a fraternity transfer. You are aware that the standards maintained by different chapters of the same secret societies are apt to vary. In one college you will find them running to the aesthetic type of youth; in another, the athletic, and so on.

"Now, Carter was a literary chap, full of aspirations along that line, refined, genteel, and no doubt easily enough made the fraternity in the institution he came from, but when he affiliated with our crowd—every man an athlete—why, he just naturally didn't fit in.

"We were a husky lot. There was Simpson in the shot-put; Baddon, captain of the football team; and Sanders who could box and play ball. And tackles and guards were as common around the house as Phi Beta Kappas were rare. I tell you this so that you may understand both sides and have some idea why Tommie found it difficult to mix in."

Hallings pointed to a photograph on his dresser.

"That's the boy," he explained.

I studied the face. It was finely intellectual.

"Though the boy formally affiliated with our chapter as soon as he came, he didn't say anything about living in the fraternity house. I think even then he realized his limitations—or ours. Anyway, that was probably the first thing that occurred to offend us. But the finances were such that year that we had to have him and so we made him give up his room and move into the house.

"At first we found him rather airy about his eastern college and the east generally, and joshed him a good deal in a spirit of fun, but he had a knack of making clever retorts, and as time went on the good-nature disappeared. Tommie was quick to see it and I began to notice that he did not attempt to defend himself so often.

"He was a great chap to sit around the house and read; used to get in front of the fire-place and stay there all day, while the rest of us would be off outdoors. And one night when I came in I heard someone call him the 'house cat.' He liked it. It was a nick-name, and I remember he looked over at me with a smile. I think probably I understood him about as well as any man in the house, and the little fellow tried to chum up to me once or twice, but I was young then, and—well, I'd do differently now.

"Then one Friday a box came to him from his mother. He opened it that night and the kid fairly radiated as he watched the boys pitch in and eat his stuff. And it was Tommie this, and the 'house cat' that, and I got to studying his face. It actually glowed with pleasure, but I couldn't understand why every once in a while he would slyly pass his handkerchief to his eyes." Hallings paused, and then added: "I think I know now."

"The very next morning someone caught him in his doubledecker bed reading poetry. That was enough. He was hauled out in his pajamas and compelled to read Tennyson until his throat hurt. The boy never forgave that. You see, he didn't understand, and we didn't understand.

"It happened that year that Sanders had the doubtful honor of being 'pope' of a drinking club, one of those characteristic conceits of college boys. They called it the 'Monks,' and one night in the club-rooms they wanted to get Tommie intoxicated, so Sanders presented to Tommie a large stein brimming over. You know the barbarous custom, doctor, It is called the 'penalty stein' and if your lips once touch the rim, the stein must be empty when you set it down. Well, Tommie refused flatly to drink from it—said it was swinish. It became Sanders' particular grievance.

"And Simpson had a habit of reciting various stanzas of the Rubaiyat. Certain pat verses were framed and hung about the rooms of the 'Monks,' and he had learned some of them in an indefinite way. I don't think he ever recited a verse that Tommie didn't correct him in either a word or line.

"Finally, big, good-natured Raddon came home one night in a rage. That year the seniors had a fad of carrying swagger sticks and it seems some sophomores taunted him with the fact that a town fellow had taken Tommie's stick away from him. The following night Raddon gathered half his football team and fought a crowd of the town fellows until the police interfered. But the reflection on the standing of the fraternity could not be avenged. It still rankled in the mind of the football captain.

"And all these petty matters accumulated and loomed large in our boyish minds. It was about this time that someone—I think it was Simpson—stacked Tommie's room one afternoon and Tommie came in just as Simpson disappeared down the hall. Tommie followed and demanded an explanation. Simpson refused to give any, and Tommie spent the rest of the afternoon and evening straightening up the wreck. The following day he moved from the house.

"Doctor," Hallings resumed after a thoughtful pause, "I have searched my mind countless times in an effort to recall who it was that first suggested we initiate that boy—he was an affiliate and undoubtedly hadn't been properly initiated into the fraternity by that mollycoddle eastern chapter anyway. Such was the talk! And it occurred in the club-rooms of the 'Monks' where we had been for the better part of an evening."

My patient glared at me. "Have I said enough?" he asked. I nodded.

"Well, the suggestion made an instant hit, and, God forgive us, the ten of us started out, with steps that were none too certain, to find our man.

"Now, in our days such a prank at that time of the year meant just one

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

## The Crime of Unconcern Has Defeated Many Good Measures!

*Copyright, by John T. McCutcheon* *Courtesy of Chicago Tribune*

"Papa, what does it mean when you say a man has no 'gumption'?"

"Why, sonny, it means—let's see, now—it means he's sort of no good—a weak, wishy-washy, milk and water sort of a man, who lacks spirit, and get-up and backbone. Why do you ask, son?"

"Why, I just heard mamma say she had her opinion of an able-bodied man who hadn't enough gumption to go out and vote on election day."

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—A. A. G.

# BOBBY'S CONQUEST

E. M. S.

With a rush and a tumble the boys swept down the long flight of steps into the open air, pulling on caps and mittens as they came, and pausing for an instant before attacking the slippery slide which, with infinite care, they had made earlier in the afternoon, and which was now covered with fresh white snow. With a shrill whistle Johnny West started on a run for the icy stretch of walk, and as he finished a particularly successful slide and stepped aside to make room for the next boy, he shouted at the top of his lungs,

"Rah, rah, rah,
Rah, rah, rah,
Rah, rah, rah,
Young Campaigners for Prohibition
Hurrah."

The cry was taken up and echoed and re-echoed by the company of boys as they turned to leave the building.

More slowly the girls were coming out, Nan Ramsey leading her borrowed baby brother Bobby, who tightly clutched in one hand his Young Campaigner hat of blue felt with its pretty white letters.

At the corner the girls overtook a group of Y. C. P. boys who had paused for a final word and a parting snowball before going their different ways.

"Oh, there's Mr. Lawrence," cried Nan, as a man came slowly down the walk. The newcomer paused and surveyed the children with interest. "How do you do, Miss Nan. And here's Jack and Alfred and Genevieve and Polly and all the rest of you and little Bob. What mischief are you planning now, I wonder," and he stooped to lift little Bob to his shoulder as he smiled a greeting to his little friends.

"O Mr. Lawrence," said Nan, and in her excitement her words fairly tumbled over one another, "we are Young Campaigners for Prohibition, and we are going to make Harris dry, and the state dry, and the whole country dry. We're going to be in a parade and sing songs and give our rally cries and ever so many things, and we have the cunningest little blue hats and pennants and buttons," she continued, as she unfastened her blue button and handed it to Mr. Lawrence.

"Making Harris and the state dry, to say nothing of the United States, is rather a large undertaking, isn't it? Why don't you start on a task better fitted to your size?" He settled Bob more comfortably and felt the little fellow's arm steal around his neck.

"It isn't just the children who are working to close the saloons," broke in Paul. "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been working for a long time, and the churches and lots of good people, but they are going to work harder than ever before, and the children have been asked to help, and we mean to try to do something worth while."

"But what's the trouble with the saloons?" demanded the man. "What have they done?"

"We must drive out the saloons for the sake of the children," said Nan earnestly. "Children and saloons can't both prosper in the same town."

"I finks," chimed in Bobby from his comfortable seat," I finks my fadder goes to the saloon sometimes and drinks the nasty stuff, and my mudder she cries, and nen my fadder cries too. Nen he hugs me tight and says he won't never again."

A YOUNG CAMPAIGNER

Mary I. Williamson, twelve-year-old niece of Mrs. George F. Rooke, President of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

"Poor baby," murmured the man. Years before he had lost his wife and a baby girl of four in an accident. Grief had hardened his heart until only one tender spot was left and that was for the children. When he was with them his eyes were tender and lighted by a merry twinkle, "and they smiled all around the corners," as a youthful admirer once declared.

As the children continued their eager chatter Mr. Lawrence was forced to play the part of listener as he cuddled the small boy on his shoulder.

"Just think," cried one of the group, "how many of the younger boys of Harris will have to begin to drink and probably end as drunkards if we keep the saloons open. Maybe it will be some of us, and it's sure to be some of the children we know. It might be little Bobby, and then some of the girls will marry the boys who drink. The only way to protect the children is to vote out the liquor."

"But how are you going to run the town without the money from the liquor licenses? That has paved some of our streets and makes possible our good schools. What would we do without that?" asked Mr. Lawrence.

"Oh, I know, sir," answered Robert, speaking for the first time. "All the men that are working in the factories and around the town would work just the same, and they would have just as much money to spend, but it would go for more and better food and warmer clothing instead of for beer. With the added business the merchants could afford to pay more taxes if necessary."

"Well, maybe you're right," the man answered thoughtfully. "Anyway it does seem that we ought to protect little Bobby and the rest of you rather than the saloonkeepers," and putting the little fellow gently down he walked to the automobile and rode off.

As the children hastened home and Nan restored little Bobby to his mother, Mr. Lawrence reached his office and letting himself in sat down to think. The words of the children rang in his ears. He could feel little Bobby on his shoulder and hear him say, "I don't fink my fadder wants to go to the saloon." Why, it was just the other day that Bobby's father had been a boy and such a bright manly little fellow. Dear little Danny! How good he had been to baby Helen, the wee girl who had been in Mr. Lawrence's home so short a time. He remembered the day a big dog had frightened her and she had run to the sturdy little fellow for protection, and he, scarcely larger than Helen, had comforted her so gently. "And maybe," he shuddered as the thought came to him, "maybe Danny had taken his first glass of liquor in his home." He had always had it for his guests, and he remembered several children who had gravely drank the wine he had poured out for them. A great many things he had not thought of for years crowded into his mind—his wife, and the little white ribbon bow she had worn on her dress before they were married, and how he had all his life believed in this thing that was ruining Danny. And now there was little Bobby. Why hadn't he looked after the young man in all these years? Was there yet time to save him and Bobby?" He shuddered. "The children are right, and from this time I'll cast my lot with them, and we'll make Harris dry, and the state, and the whole United States as well before we're through, bless their hearts," and he smiled as he turned to the telephone to notify his real estate agent that the men who wanted to rent his new building for a brewery must look elsewhere.

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"God gave me this good body
To grow both strong and tall;
Tobacco helps to spoil it,
And so does alcohol;
Into my mouth they'll never go,
When tempted I will answer 'No!'"

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, March 19, 1914

## SHALL THEY PROPHESY IN VAIN?

A careful reading of quotations from the liquor periodicals will satisfy you that whatever you or your neighbor may believe as to the probability of Congress passing favorably upon the question of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, the liquor trade is coming to believe that such an event is within the range not only of possibility but probability. The article on page 3, entitled, "Letters Must Go to the Judiciary Committees!" points out an admirable way to bring to pass the prophecies of the liquor interests. In urging the business men of your community to write telegrams and letters to the members of the Judiciary Committees, it might be well to carry with you a copy of this week's SIGNAL and show them exactly what "the trade" is saying on the subject.

## MISS ROSS HAYES' ILLNESS

The friends of Miss Ross M. Hayes, National secretary of the Young People's Branch, will learn with sorrow of her sudden and serious illness. At the present time she is being tenderly cared for by her mother and Minnesota white ribboners at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. As soon as her condition will permit she will be taken to her home in St. Louis. Miss Hayes has the love and sympathy of the great W. C. T. U. sisterhood in these trying days.

The plans given on pages four and twelve for the observance of April 14, Y. P. B. Day, were sent in by Miss Hayes before her illness, and nothing, we are sure, will give her greater joy than to know they are being enthusiastically carried out by the Branches all over the United States.

# INCREASE OUR WHITE RIBBON RANKS

## Let 1914 Be a Great Membership Harvest-Time

Dearly beloved comrades:

Nearly every day letters from strangers come to my desk expressive of interest in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Recently among these have been a large number from women who write they would like to belong to the W. C. T. U. and asking the method of joining. Never before has the work of our organization received such wide and favorable recognition and I verily believe we can make this year a great membership harvest-time.

Earnestly and affectionately do I appeal to each state W. C. T. U. to adopt some method for special effort in the line of membership gains. Some may try the "Each one, win one" plan so well known in many of the states. Others may introduce a newer and more unique method. If each individual white ribboner would feel in "duty bound" to secure a new member and proceed to do it, a tremendous impetus would be given our cause, and our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition would certainly receive most potent help.

With everything else we are doing, let us not neglect to secure new members. Let us sacredly strive to make this year of our Lord a great membership-harvest time for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

## A CAMPAIGN YEAR

There is little prospect that the temperances forces or the liquor traffic will spend much time this year in rest and vacation. "The fight is on" in dead earnest in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado and Virginia. Arizona and Idaho are also preparing for the submission of the question next fall. North and South Dakota, Montana and Nevada are in the midst of a vigorous campaign for equal suffrage, and a number of other states are already making preparations for state-wide campaigns next year. Meanwhile favorable action by Congress on the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution is being urged vigorously.

## APRIL 14 Y. P. B. DAY

As indicated on page four and in the letter from our National President, Y. P. B. Day will offer unprecedented opportunities to enlist the young people in our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. The plans suggested by our National Y. P. B. secretary, given on page four, should receive careful consideration not only by members of the Branch but by the W. C. T. U. The members of the last named organization will, of course, heartily co-operate with the young people in carrying out these plans.

## TRUE PROGRESSIVENESS

Leading members of the Progressive party are giving evidence of their true progressiveness by their change of attitude on the question of National Prohibition. Excerpts from recent addresses by Hon. James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Arthur Garford, prominent in the Progressive party in Ohio, sent to THE UNION SIGNAL by Mr. Garfield, will be read with interest by our readers.

## AMONG THE STATES

The friends of Congressman Hobson are anticipating a victory for him in the U. S. Senatorial contest in Alabama. The question will be settled at the primaries to be held April 6.

The senate of the Mississippi legislature has passed a law raising the age of consent from twelve to eighteen years. The passage of this bill is due to the exertions of the women of the state.

A measure providing for a submission of the woman suffrage question to a vote of the people has passed one house of the Massachusetts legislature. It must pass two legislatures before it goes to the people.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and friends of temperance in Oklahoma have used every effort possible to prevail upon the builders of the United States steamship, "Oklahoma," to use water instead of champagne at the launching, which is to occur some time this month.

The Presbyterian church, through its National organization, has contributed $50,000 to the prohibition campaigns in California, Oregon, Washington and Colorado, and is sending 250 speakers into these states to help in the fight against the liquor traffic.

The substitute for the May-Mott Lewis anti-liquor bill, which was passed recently by the Mississippi legislature, has been signed by Governor Brewer and goes into effect April 7. The law provides that not more than one gallon of liquor at a time shall be shipped to any one person. This law has been declared to be the most drastic anti-liquor legislation ever passed by the Mississippi legislature and if enforced will put blind tigers and locker clubs out of business.

## KENTUCKY'S VICTORIES

The Kentucky house of representatives, by a vote of 60 to 32, on March 12, passed a bill providing for the submission to the voters at an election in 1915 of a constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition. The bill now will go to the senate, where it is expected its opponents will fight it. All but twenty-one counties in the state are "dry." The "wet" counties contain the larger cities and the big distilleries.

Both houses of the legislature have also passed a bill providing that twenty-five per cent of the population of a dry county may call a local option election. It is said that this will cause elections in every county in the next few months. It is expected that Governor McCreary will sign the bill.

# PROMINENT SOCIALIST DECLARES PROHIBITION A NATIONAL PROBLEM

J. Stitt Wilson, the noted Socialist and former mayor of Berkeley, Calif., in a speech delivered on February 8, in San Francisco, declared his belief that the liquor question is now not only a state but a national issue. We quote at length from his speech, as reported in the *Oakland Tribune:*

"Of all the social institutions of modern society which are now under the scrutiny of thought and conscience, none is so absolutely without moral defense as the American saloon and the consequent liquor traffic The saloon is an unmitigated curse. It is a great and terrible evil whose ravages are unspeakable. It is a menace to the life and character and well being of our brother men, who become its victims. It attacks the home and the fireside, robbing wife and children, of necessities and comforts of life, and giving to the father and breadwinner for his money that which is worse than nothing.

"The saloon corrupts the lives of young men, and helps to ensnare young women and lead them astray. The liquor traffic breaks down physical health, impairs and disintegrates mental energy, and pollutes and debases the soul.

"It breaks human hearts by thousands, develops insanity, aggravates crime, increases the liability to disease and blasts the unborn. If ever we are to wipe away the tears from human eyes, the saloon must go.

"With the awakening of the social conscience of the last decade, and the study of various industrial problems and social evils it is being brought home to us as never before that the liquor traffic is a menace to every advance step of our common lot. We find the trail of this serpent at every move. Every man who is fighting for any great and good cause for humanity finds himself hindered at every turn by the traffic.

"The issue is now universal. It is high time for the moral and intellectual forces of every city and state, and of the nation itself, to make war on the saloon, and to present a constructive social program concerning the whole liquor traffic. The time is at hand when this must be not a STATE but a NATIONAL ISSUE.

# UNCONSCIOUS ADMISSIONS

## BY OUR ENEMIES AND HALF-HEARTED FRIENDS

The unconscious admissions of our half friends, or whole foes, are often of great value in proving our points. Massachusetts has recently furnished two cases of this character. A bill has been introduced into the legislature by the Allied Temperance Organizations asking that the license fee for a first-class liquor license be reduced from its present minimum of $1,000 to the minimum of $50. It is needless to say that the sole purpose sought by the introduction of the bill was educational. It afforded an opportunity to puncture anew the high license fallacy and to show how the very amount of the fee served as a bribe to the several towns for the licensing of the traffic.

Viewed on its merits, and considering the liquor traffic from the standpoint of any other legitimate business, it would seem self-evident that the men who pay the license would approve of so wholesale a reduction in the expenses of their calling. To cut down their fee from twenty to fifty per cent would certainly seem desirable and we might have been excused for expecting the wholesalers, retailers, brewers and distillers to be present in large numbers to endorse the measure. They were present, through their paid representative, but not to endorse. On the contrary Mr. Weld spoke with his accustomed ability against the suggested change and put the allied forces of the liquor interests against the allied forces of temperance in this, as in every other measure.

Surely the situation merits our thoughtful consideration. If the license fee is not a form of protection, if it does not guarantee certain rights and privileges, which are supposed to be more safely secured when the sum paid is large than when it is small, why should the liquor traffic oppose a measure so clearly in the interests of economy? The answer lies in the question itself. It is because the large fee acts as a bribe, a soporific to the municipal conscience, a narcotic to the body politic, that "the trade" is wise enough to stand for large sums paid into the public treasuries, that therefore their deadly work may be protected. When will the people see facts as they are?

The second happening has been the report of the committee appointed four years ago to investigate drunkenness in Massachusetts. This report has not yet been given wholly to the public but a synopsis has appeared. When it is given in full we shall hope to consider it at greater length. Some of the statements in this synopsis are so startling that they may well make the entire commonwealth pause, as, for example: "Arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts during year ending September 30, 1913, were 104,936." "Average annual increase of drunkenness arrests since 1901, 4,106." "Problem of drunkenness much larger than court record shows." "Imprisonment alone responsible for loss of 300,000 working days last year; probable loss of an equal number of days seeking new employment after release." "Impossible to measure cost of drunkenness in broken homes, divorce, desertion, neglected childhood, degraded manhood and womanhood."

Surely this sounds like a temperance address and yet it is the report of a body of supposedly clear-headed, fair-minded members of the Massachusetts house of representatives. Their suggestions for the prevention of drunkenness are chiefly interesting from our standpoint, because they summarize exactly what the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been doing throughout the years of its organized life. And yet it is a new thing under the sun to hear a grave and learned commission recommending, "Careful and systematic instruction of school teachers in outlining the alcohol problem to school children," and also, "publicity by municipalities of scientific information concerning effects of alcoholism upon body and mind, and statistics showing cost of alcoholism in poverty, crime and insanity."

### The Logical Conclusion

The logical conclusion would seem obvious, and yet with all these and many other admissions which we cannot take time to go into now the commission gives as its final conclusion the statement that, although it would undoubtedly be an ideal method of dealing with the problem, if possible of enforcement, "statewide prohibition is regarded as inexpedient." The meat of this statement lies in the first sentence. If "ideal," then we who believe that all life finds its chief meaning in the effort to actualize the ideal may take courage to go forward. That which is ideal shall yet be made real in law, in custom, and in the lives of a redeemed people. Our enemies and our half-hearted friends themselves being judges, prohibition is bound to win.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

### THE BATTLE'S ON

*Tune, "Some Glad Day"*

Mrs. L. E. Clayton, Syracuse, N. Y.

*The battle's on! The clarion call we hear,*
*The foe is strong, but we will never fear,*
*For in God's name our banner we unfurl,*
*And shout for victory, as the drink curse down we hurl.*

CHORUS

*Then forward! All forward!*
*Our leader calls today,*
*And in the name of Christ, our Master,*
*We'll obey.*

*The battle's on! O church of God arouse,*
*This temp'rance war is His own holy cause.*
*On to the fray, yet trusting in the Lord.*
*And resting on the precious promise of His word.*

*The battle's on! Fear not to face the foe!*
*Cowards and traitors all will backward go.*
*Courage and strength our Leader will supply,*
*Then forward all and do not falter, though you die.*

*The battle's on! We yet shall win the day!*
*The Master calls, enlist without delay!*
*Fight for the right, and struggle 'gainst the wrong,*
*And by the help of God the battle won't be long.*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birth day of General Neal Dow).*
APRIL 14—*Young People's Branch Day (birthday of Frances J. Barnes)*

# The Gigantic Problem of Child Labor

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti Child Labor.

The Tenth National Conference on Child Labor met in New Orleans, March 15-18, its general topic, "Child Labor and Law Enforcement." Some of the special topics were: "An Eight Hour Day for Children in Massachusetts Factories," (that state has an eight hour day for men in the employment of the government); "Neglected Childhood and Mental Defectives," (a title which contains a whole sermon in itself,); and "Co-operation Between Juvenile Courts and Labor Inspectors." There will be, also, a stereopticon lecture showing the high cost of child labor. "Agricultural Labor and School Attendance," is a topic particularly applicable to all cotton growing states where the school term is adapted to the needs of cotton growing only.

Senator Owen discussed "The Relation of the Federal Government to the States in the Regulation of Child Labor." Under this topic H. R. 12,292, to prohibit interstate trade in child labor, and introduced by Mr. Palmer, January 26, of this year, was discussed. The text of the bill, in part, reads: "No person, partnership, association, or corporation, or any agent or employe thereof, manufacturing, producing or dealing in the products of any mine or quarry in which children under sixteen years of age are employed, or are permitted to work at any time; or of any mill, cannery or workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment, in which children under fourteen years of age are employed, or are permitted to work at any time; or in which children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen are employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven p. m. or before the hour of seven a. m. of any day, shall ship, or offer, or deliver for shipment such products in interstate commerce." The provisions for enforcement seem adequate. This is the last of a series of child labor bills which have been introduced in Congress and failed to pass.

Child labor under fifteen is already forbidden in all but nine states (not including agriculture, and street trades) but of the Palmer bill Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor committee, says: "Any one familiar with the way in which these child labor laws are ignored or nullified by hostile courts in some of the other forty states will recognize the need of a vigorous Federal standard to give the children protection. Fifteen states already forbid children under sixteen from working in mines and quarries and six other states have no important mining interests."

At a glance we see that the Palmer bill does not affect the child of the cotton field or of the street, the most neglected forms of child labor. To include the former, in view of the extent and importance of the raw cotton industry, would, I suppose, inevitably defeat the bill and the street trades could not, in the very nature of the interstate commerce case, be included.

Looking about me, as I write, in a cotton growing state, I realize that the cotton field is lowering year by year the grade of our citizenship, sapping the intelligence and the enterprise of the people, making them both ignorant and inefficient. The man who, growing cotton, has no children of his own, hires the children of others to "hoe" and "pick" and under existing conditions there is nothing else to do. Women, as well as children, are employed by the cotton grower. One might say that the most important product of this country, for purposes of exportation, is the work of women and children. It is the rule, not the exception, that a cotton farmer estimates his resources in children—girls and boys alike—from four or five years of age till they are twenty-one. I have sometimes said to these men, who themselves hoed and picked in their childhood, "Did it ever occur to you that it is your business to support your children, not theirs to support you?"

That children are a financial liability, not an asset, the small cotton grower has never learned. If a little "schoolin' " can be squeezed in between hoeing and picking time, that is to say in "dog days" when it is too hot for anyone to study, much less the child of "unstudious" habits, accustomed to being out-of-doors, or between picking and hoeing, in the dead of winter for a few weeks, it is "all right" provided they do the "chores" morning and evening.

There is one bright side to the picture: These children working in the open air and usually with their own families, shirk enough to rest their weary backs, but in "picking," the long sack tied around the neck so pulls down the head and trips the feet as seriously to impede physical development.

So far, we find in the juvenile courts, more children of the street trades than of the cotton fields for in the street trades, while bodies are not so dwarfed as in the cotton mills, there is added to the illiteracy of both mill and field, acquaintance with crime which seems to warp the soul of a child. The bad habits thus formed are often increased by the injudicious use of the money the children earn. Economic independence is, perhaps, always a menace to uncontrolled childhood.

While we work in the interest of the Palmer bill, and work seriously, let us not forget to educate along the lines of these two neglected forms of child labor.

## WEST WASHINGTON'S METHODS IN STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

In addition to circulating petitions for signatures to secure the submission of state-wide prohibition to the voters, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of West Washington is urging its members to use the following methods to create sentiment and win votes to outlaw the liquor traffic from the state next November.

Register at once and get everyone else to register in incorporated towns where registration is necessary.

Secure from local paper space in which to print prohibition matter, with an editorial endorsement, if possible. Make use of the plate matter endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity.

Begin at once to distribute literature, reaching non-church-goers and indifferent men and women. Make a specialty of leaflets against the use of beer and those showing the value of prohibition.

Put aside a definite sum each month to assist in carrying on the campaign, and secure personal subscriptions from others.

Secure the co-operation of the young people by organizing a Young People's Branch, where none exists, and inviting the young people to assist in parades, street meetings, medal contests, rallies and other public demonstrations.

Organize the children into Young Campaigners for state prohibition.

Make medal contests a feature of the campaign, using the selections that emphasize prohibition.

Make a house-to-house canvass of every section of the state, ascertaining the sentiment on the question of state-wide prohibition and leaving appropriate literature.

Hold public meetings and street meetings. Enlist the missionary societies, the club women, the lodges, and every organization with which you have any affiliation.

Enlist members for the W. C. T. U. Organization is necessary to carry out effective plans.

Pray without ceasing.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $ $

### MALL POLICE FORCE SUFFICIENT IN PROHIBITION TOWNS

"There is too much economic waste in he present system of policing," said Rev. 'harles M. Sheldon recently in an address. "The moment we cut out the saoons in Kansas City, Kas., a city of 120,-)00, we needed only half as many policenen, and saved the city $25,000 a month. n Newton, Kas., where not a drop of iquor is sold, one policeman is enough 'or the ten thousand inhabitants.

"The policeman should be a big brother ind the police woman should be a big sister to everybody. I am urging college men and college women to fit themselves for this kind of work, to be ready when the call comes. Educated men and wom-n are none too good for the work."

### LANDLORD WILLING TO PAY HIGHER TAXES, IF NECESSARY

"In the last six years I had to put five families out because they did not pay their rent," writes a Chicago landlord in the *Chicago Tribune*. "The husband in each family was a man in his prime, well educated, but a hopeless drunkard. I am a very kind landlord and, of course, I lost a good deal of money on them. Now if there were no liquor to be had we would all be happy and healthy. I know it by experience. Even if the taxes were high, a property owner would not object to paying them because he would not lose so much rent."

### SIXTEEN TO ONE

"An expert statistician has figured out that for every dollar paid by saloons and breweries for license, the working men, business men and property owners must pay $16.00 in taxes to support the jails, workhouses, penitentiaries, reform schools, poor-houses, insane asylums, etc., made necessary by the saloon," J. Denny O'Neil, commissioner of Allegheny county (Pa.) is quoted as saying.

### IS PROHIBITION RESPONSIBLE?

"We would like to ask the boys who expect to be tax-payers some day, if there is any connection between these two items of news found in last week's papers. One is that Kansas people saved more than twenty-nine million dollars last year through prohibition, according to figures just made public. The other item is that fifty-five building and loan associations of Kansas showed a great increase in their assets. Is it possible that the citizens of prohibition states have a better chance to save money than where the open saloon coaxes the man to spend it on whisky?" These queries are propounded in a recent issue of the *Herald and Presbyter*.

### NEW JERSEY COMMISSION CONDEMNS DRINKING

Alcoholism is the greatest single cause of crime and insanity is the verdict of a commission appointed last year by the Governor of New Jersey to investigate the cause of dependence and the care of dependents in a report recently submitted to Governor Fielder. The report, according to the *North American* of Philadelphia, condemns social drinking, and moderate drinking, so-called, is blamed for a great majority of the epileptic, feeble-minded and subnormal children in the state. The habit of moderate drinking is in a great degree responsible for inebriety and insanity. These conclusions are reached by the investigating commission after careful research in the state and county institutions for the insane, epileptic and feeble-minded.

### BARRING RUM LESSENS CAR ACCIDENTS

"Workmen frequenting drinking places coming to or going from their work will be replaced by non-drinking men as rapidly as possible."

"That notice, posted in the American Car and Foundry Company's plant at Berwick, Pa., has resulted in a marked decrease in accidents among the 5000 men employed there," reports the *North American* of Philadelphia.

"We did not until the last three months recognize that the drinking habit was responsible for a lot of our accidents," said W. S. Johnson, general superintendent. "We had a general awakening in this town through the efforts of the evangelist, Doctor Stough. Since the beginning of his campaign against 'booze' the accidents in our plant have been reduced over thirty per cent."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

## SUGGESTIONS FOR APRIL 14—Y. P. B. DAY

### SUGGESTIVE TOPICS FOR DEBATES

Resolved: That America's responsibility for the Liquor Traffic is Greater Than That of All Other Countries Combined.

That the Granting of Suffrage to Women Will Hasten the Day of National Constitutional Prohibition.

That Pledge Signing Is An Important Factor in the Making of Christian Citizens.

That the Hobson Amendment to the Constitution Should be Adopted.

That Prohibition Does Prohibit.

That National Constitutional Prohibition is the Only Logical Solution of the Drink Problem.

That Tobacco is an Enemy to Efficiency.

That Cider Should Have a Place in Our Pledge.

That Social Drinking is a Greater Menace to the Welfare of Young People Than Drunkenness.

That College Students to Attain the Highest Success Must be Total Abstainers.

### A PROHIBITION TEA OR SOCIAL

Invitations or announcements may be prepared in any unique or attractive manner agreed upon and a means of entertainment, as well as of instruction, may be chosen from any of the following:

1. Secure a number of wet and dry maps. Cut them up carefully so that they can be accurately matched, then ask the guests to put them together.

2. Cut up smalls slips of paper giving facts regarding abstinence and prohibition and have the guests match them. A large number might be pinned about the room, or rooms, and a contest take place to see who can match the largest number in a given time. To avoid monotony enlivening jokes may be interspersed.

3. Secure pictures of great temperance and prohibiton leaders and reformers (or men who advocate total abstinence), place them in conspicuous places and have the guests name them, also give a sentence telling how each is identified with the cause (or the one in charge of the entertainment may do this).

4. Allow half an hour for the writing of a two-verse jingle on prohibition or the Y. P. B. set to some familiar tune. (We should like to have the best of these sent in for publication.)

If deemed advisable, simple prizes, or mementocs, might be awarded in each of these entertainments—a book, perhaps, depicting some great temperance character or of decided temperance "tone." If the entertainment is a tea, and the organization wishes to swell its treasury, small packages of tea in which are concealed interesting or important facts, or a piece of prohibition literature, might be sold.

At all such functions make it the aim to enlist young people in our cause.

The little play entitled, "Parliamentary Voices," would furnish an admirable entertainment either for a social or public meeting.

### HOW TO HELP THE Y P. B. FUND

**Around the World With the Young People**

This might be a public program, some young person to speak of the young people's work in each of the countries where the W. C. T. U. is organized. There should be good music, with "All Round the World" as the closing song. A collection for the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund should be taken by all means. A "World's Fair" might prove attractive, as well as helpful to the World's W. C. T. U. work. It should be conducted very much as is a county fair with booths to represent as many countries as possible, particularly those in which our work is organized, especial attention being paid to Burma, the only other country which has the young people's work organized as a Branch. Let the young people presiding at each booth be dressed preferably in costumes suggestive of the various countries and have on display (or perhaps for sale) if possible, articles found in the country.

For instance tea and wafers might be served at the Japanese booth and grape juice and wafers at the United States booth. At each booth have some of the World's W. C. T. U. literature (obtainable at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters) for distribution.

Have those in charge, at a given time, step in front of their respective booths and tell something of the lives of the young people of each country and of the progress and need of temperance work there. All proceeds should go to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. Any other details, or any desired changes, may be worked out locally.

For further hints or helps, write to Miss Mary F. Anderson, 541 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, promoter of the Y. P. B. Fund and assistant World's secretary of the Y work.

An anti-cigaret social when a prize may be offered for the best original article on the injuriousness of smoking cigarets might be very effective, especially if the winning article is printed in the local newspapers.

### CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM

(Such a program could be well rendered in conjunction with all the young people's societies of the community.)

*Song No. 3*

*Reading—Ecclesiastes—twelfth chapter.*

*Song No. 13*

*Suggestive Topics for Either Addresses or Discussion:*

"THE SALOON VS. CITIZENSHIP"

"RELATION OF PLEDGE SIGNING TO CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP"

"SOME CHRISTIAN CITIZENS PAST AND PRESENT AND THEIR INFLUENCE"

"WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE TOWARD THE MAKING OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENS"

"SOME ESSENTIALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENS"

"WOMAN THE CITIZEN"

(If an informal or week day meeting, some of these subjects may be handled as debates. The literature of the department of Christian Citizenship may be ordered as helps for the programs. "TEMPERANCE TALKS" Nos. 26 and 17 might be good for distribution as well as "THE VOTER'S CREED," "PERSONAL LIBERTY." "THE SPIRIT OF ANARCHY" and "WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE NATION?"

*Adoption of Joint Resolution*

"For God and Home and Native Land," as arranged, No. 47.

Be sure to have a plea for pledge signers and new members, and if possible, take a collection for the Campaign Fund or the Y. P. B. Fund.

NOTE. Unless otherwise specified the songs suggested are selected from the "Y. P. B. Chorus Book."

### Y. P. B. NOTES

The Y. P. B. of Grange township, Ohio, has thirty-three wide-awake members. It recently held a fine silver medal contest. To Miss June Scanlon was awarded the medal.

A Y. P. B. has been organized at Ogden, Utah, with twenty-five members, Mr. Edgar D. Johnson, president. At Benton, Mont., there is now a Branch of seventeen members, Miss Irene Jacoby, president.

Ohio rejoices over the eight new Branches organized in January and February and its nearly 2,000 members are working hard for woman's ballot in 1914, state prohibition in 1915, and a "saloonless nation in 1920." How? Its state secretary, Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, began the campaigner's work by sending 150 copies of the December UNION SIGNAL with other helps to the 106 Branches and the state officers and superintendents. The March copy, with its fine plans of work prepared by our new secretary, Miss Ross Hayes, will also be sent to them, and local and county institutes will be urged.

In July a three-day training school for county secretaries and branches will be held at Lakeside, conducted by a National worker.

Both the state secretary's and sainted Mother Stewart's birthday, April 27 and 28, will be observed, and April will be made a special new Branch and new membership month, post cards having been prepared for this purpose.


### NOT A MIRACLE

**Just Plain Cause and Effect**

There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous.

Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording.

"I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time.

"My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still drank coffee until I could not leave my room.

"Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After much hesitation I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months.

"I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and as I am seventy years of age all my friends think the improvement quite remarkable."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—Must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# NATIONAL EVIL SHOULD BE DEALT WITH BY NATIONAL CONGRESS

HON. A. L. GARFORD, Progressive Candidate for United States Senator

[Excerpts from address at Lima, Ohio, February 12]

For the first time in the history of the ountry one of the great national olitical parties has put itself flatly and rmly on record as favoring national ction on the temperance question. The vil of intemperance is one of the great vils with which the people have to deal. is a national evil and should be dealt ith as such and by our National Congress.

The Progressive party stands for national regulation of business and consistent with the proposed policy believes hat the business which, above all others, ffers serious and insistent problems, hould be no exception to that rule. In he state of Ohio the party has put itself n record upon the question of prohibion of the liquor traffic. It has declared or the submission by Congress of an mendment to our National Constitution o each state upon this question.

Any business which is so clearly a ational one in its nature and extent, ational also in the scope of its consequences, should be controlled by national statute. The problems that attach to the sale and consumption of liquor are in themselves of ample significance to warrant the concerted action of the nation as a whole. The dominant political parties have heretofore carefully pursued a policy of evasion toward this subject.

Organized and unorganized opposition to the traffic in each of the counties and states of the Union has been trying to settle the question along purely local lines. The experience of states where prohibition has been adopted has not been such as to warrant the belief that the liquor traffic can best be dealt with as a local or state matter. The question is neither too sacred to be touched nor yet too troublesome to be courageously met and conquered. The Progressive party, believing in the principles of the referendum and the rule of the people in all matters of public welfare, holds that the voters of the country should be given an opportunity to register their sentiment as to a nation-wide policy upon this subject.

## AT THE RAILWAY STATION

LUCY RIDER MEYER

"Yes," said the Traveler's Aid deaconess, "a good deal of my work is with girls —such numbers of them come into this tation. How do I know the ones in eed? Sometimes I find one quietly cryng in a seat in the waiting room, and hen, of course, I know something is the matter. Then very often a girl leaves er train expecting someone to meet her, nd when no one comes the perplexity nd distress on her face tell me very lainly she is in need of my assistance. ut sometimes—and these are the most ifficult cases to recognize—a young oman will step happily down from the ar, a gentleman very politely carrying er satchel, and start away with him. f I suspect things are not right I step ght up to them—to the young lady I mean—and ask her frankly if the gentleman she is with is a relative of hers."

"Oh, but it must be very awkward," said Mrs. Norton, deprecatingly.

"Yes, I find it so sometimes. I've learned the signs now—little things that no one else would think of—by which I can tell pretty well if the gentleman is a true friend. But I make mistakes still, many of them, and sometimes get well laughed at. But it's better to make a good many mistakes than to let one girl pass to a fate worse than death, when one word from a friend would save her."

"Do you really have such cases?" asked Mrs. Norton, curiously. "I've read about those things in the papers, but I just can't believe them."

The deaconess smiled. "Let me tell you of one," she said. "One of the train men helped me with her. Oh, they are all in sympathy with me—all the men about the station. They're all men with hearts. They won't let things go wrong if they can help it. Well, the train from C—— was just in and a fine looking man helped a young girl off the car. He looked as if he might be her father. I was standing as usual on the watch and the brakeman of the train slipped up to me, touched me on the shoulder and nodded his head toward the couple. That was all, but it was enough. I hastened to them and tried to draw the girl to one side to speak to her. The man turned on me and I don't know what he might have said or done if he hadn't just then caught sight of my bonnet ties. It's not often that anyone is insulting to a woman who wears the ties.

"'I beg your pardon,' I said to the girl, 'but is this man a relative of yours?'

"'No,' she said, 'he's just a friend.'

"'How long have you known him?' I persisted.

"'Oh, I just met him on the train. But I have to stay over night here, and he told me he'd take me to the B. hotel. So I—'

"'The B. Hotel, girl!' I exclaimed. I had laid my hand on her arm and I think I shook her a little, for the B. hotel is notorious. I told her so. She listened in a stunned way, and turned around mechanically toward the man. But he had disappeared. Suddenly she seemed to understand. Every particle of color went out of her face and she threw her arms around my neck and began to cry violently. 'Oh, you don't know what you've saved me from!' she exclaimed over and over. She shook like a leaf. It was two hours before her train came—she didn't have to wait all night, that was just a trick of the man's—but when I put her on the right train and saw her safely off, she was shaking still. And I don't wonder. Think what that dear little girl's fate would have been if I hadn't been there! And she was only seventeen!"

Mrs. Norton's lips trembled, and her own face went white a little as a sudden thought struck her.

"Seventeen," she said, "why, that's just —my little Margie is just seventeen!"

—*The Deaconess Advocate.*

THE FAMILY

*Courtesy of Chicago Daily News*

## MINNESOTA'S HIGH AIM

EDNA LARSON, State Y. P. B. Secretary

The Minnesota Y. P. B's aim to make April the best month of the year. We are working in accordance with the National W. C. T. U. campaign plans, and especially for an increase in membership, for the Campaign Fund, and to acquaint ourselves and others with the truth concerning the temperance question. April 14 will be observed throughout the state by mass meetings, rallies, joint meetings, medal contests, and debates. We shall make good use of the splendid literature at our disposal. In order to strengthen our work we have worked out a "Standard of Excellence," which most of the Branches are trying to live up to. We are glad that we have the opportunity to do our little part in the fight for National Constitutional Prohibition.

## COLORED YOUNG PEOPLE RALLYING TO PROHIBITION STANDARD

After the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park, Mrs. Amanda Smith and Mrs. Ella Sheppard Moore of Nashville, Tenn., began praying for a successful year in the work among the colored women of the South. Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, speaking of these consecrated women, says, "I am feeling the touch of their power with God. I asked the Lord for 300 members from the schools. Behold, He gave far more. Five hundred seemed too many to expect but dues have been paid for 757 members to be placed to the credit of the Y. P. B. of Texas (Thurman) W. C. T. U. Texas will get her 1,000 members this year, the first time in the history of the colored work that any union has given so much. We are planning big things in Tennessee where I began work the middle of March."

As the result of a recent visit by Mrs. Peterson to twenty schools of Texas, there stand to her credit thirteen new Y. P. B.'s and 697 young women *paid* members, the largest number of young colored people ever enlisted. In two schools every young woman is a paid member. Over 1,240 pledge signers were secured. The largest colored Y. P. B. in the United States is organized in Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas. It has 150 members. The young men of the school, upon learning through THE UNION SIGNAL that Cornell, Columbia, and other colleges had organized prohibition clubs for the study of the liquor problem, at once formed one with 200 members.


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THE S. A. MULLIKIN CO., 732 UNION STREET MARIETTA, OHIO


# Leaves From Prohibition Georgia's Book of Prosperity

MRS. T. E. PATTERSON, President Georgia W. C. T. U.

The table given below of the rapid increase of taxable wealth since prohibition went into effect in 1908, compared with the comparative increase in the largest city in the state proves conclusively that the arrogant boast of the brewers and distillers that prohibition ruins a state or a city is false.

| Year | Gain in State | Fulton County | % Gain |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | $18,703,063 | $18,500,000 | 56 |
| 1912 | 29,019,904 | 13,630,825 | 47 |
| 1911 | 46,551,299 | 10,744,620 | 23 |
| 1910 | 41,768,942 | 5,092,645 | 12 |
| 1909 | 19,635,772 | 6,281,040 | 32 |
| 1908 | 5,845,546 | 2,152,040 | 37 |

### Increase in Bank Clearings

The following from the *Wall Street Journal* showing the decrease and increase in bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States is significant:

*New York*, 11.5 per cent decrease; *Chicago*, 0.4 per cent decrease; *Philadelphia*, 2.2 per cent decrease; *St. Louis*, 3.9 per cent decrease; *San Francisco*, 2.1 per cent decrease; *Baltimore*, 6.4 per cent decrease; *New Orleans*, 11.6 per cent decrease; *Boston*, 0.1 per cent increase; *Atlanta*, 16.6 per cent increase.

### Effect on Education and Religion

Shorter College, a Baptist institution, at Rome, is rapidly nearing its goal as the "Vassar of the South." The Baptists have also very recently raised money to build and equip a large hospital in the city of Atlanta. The Presbyterians have raised a million dollars to re-establish Oglethorpe University in Atlanta. The Methodists have begun a campaign to raise a large fund to enlarge the hospital in connection with the large institutional church they built a few years ago. The Y. M. C. A. building is to be the second finest building of its kind in the United States, and the erection of a new Y. W. C. A. home is being agitated. The university, colleges, secondary schools, high schools, and public schools of the state are largely attended and are in a very prosperous condition. Great interest and enthusiasm is manifested throughout the state in Sunday school and missionary work. In the city, church contests on Sunday school and church attendance are entered into with a zest that has brought the attendance up to the point of constant comment in the daily press. The rapid growth of the Baraca and Philathea classes in all denominations in point of number and attendance is almost phenomenal. The churches in every line of endeavor are prospering. It is said that Georgia "stands higher morally and religiously than any other state in the Union."

## Some Growing Children

*are under size—under weight.*

Some grow tall and thin, others are backward in studies—pale and frail—*improper assimilation is usually the cause.*

If your children are not rugged and ruddy and rosy—bubbling with energy and vim at all times,

*you owe them* SCOTT'S EMULSION—*nature's concentated nourishment to build body, bone, muscle and brain.*

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**Y. P. B. Chorus Book** (from which all selections are made), 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.

**Y. P. B. Pledge Cards**, 30 cents per 100.

**Pledge Books** (containing tobacco pledge), 10 cents each.

**Union Signal Subscription Blanks** (Y. P. B. Edition), sent on request.

**Assorted Package Campaign Leaflets**, 20 cents per 100.

**Young Campaigners' Outfit**, Pennants, Hats, Buttons:
1 of each, 20 cents.
25 of each, $4.
100 of each, $15.
1000 of each, $130.

**Poster**, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," 28x42, cloth, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents; paper, 5 cents each.

**Assortment of Y. P. B. literature** for distribution at meeting.

Selection may be made from the following leaflets which can be procured from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.:

1. **A Call to Young Women**, Woodallen Chapman.
2. **A Girl's Influence**, Anna M. Vail.
3. **Fair Play**, Mary E. McDowell.
4. **Our Unconscious Influence**, Clara Parrish Wright.
5. **Counting One**, Eva Kinney Griffith.
6. **The Community's Need of a Young People's Branch**, Cora D. Graham.
7. **Why Should Young People Sign the Total Abstinence Pledge?**
8. **There Go the Ships**, Maltbie D. Babcock.

Price, 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents

10. **Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age**, Cora Seberry.
11. **A Heavenly Vision**, Nelle Burger.
12. **What Can We Do?** Ada Melville Shaw.
13. **Why a College Y. P. B.?** Bessie Lathe Scovell.
14. **Hand Picking**, Christine I. Tinling.
15. **Don't, Girls**, Rev. G. B. Minard.
16. **A Mother's Prayer Answered**, "Jac" Lowell.
17. **Social Influence of Young Total Abstainers.**
18. **What is Your Value?** Mrs. O. H. Scott.
19. **Why Should a Young Man Belong to the Y. P. B.?** Frank Spencer.

Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents

**Resolutions endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition** to be presented for adoption at all meetings can be obtained free of charge from National Headquarters.

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

### ARIZONA GOING DRY

IMOGENE LaCHANCE, Acting President Arizona W. C. T. U.

Arizona is entering upon a campaign for statewide prohibition. Like California, it will submit to the voters next November a prohibition constitutional amendment.

At a meeting held February 23, in Phoenix, at which were present members of the Prohibition party, the Anti-Saloon League, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Young Woman's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, the Socialist party, and the labor organizations, not as delegates, but as individuals, it was decided to form an organization that would include all Arizona voters who are opposed to the saloon, and call a state convention at which plans could be made to free the whole state of Arizona from the liquor curse.

Letters have been and are being sent all over the state, urging attendance upon this convention which we predict will be the greatest event in the history of temperance work in our state.

This means work for white ribboners, but we have the ballot which gives us great courage, and we are glad to have this opportunity.

The W. C. T. U. has been a large factor in making prohibition sentiment in the state and we feel that God has been with us and led us up to this hour.

Our women, many of them, have been informing themselves on all civic questions, and we believe they will measure up. With our prayers, our work, our ballots, we ought to win, and God helping us we will win.

### AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Lexington (Ky.) W. C. T. U. recently held its annual banquet attended by one hundred guests. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., presided as toastmistress. State-wide prohibition was the subject of toasts by President R. H. Crossfield of Transylvania university, Prof. A. W. Fortune, Mrs. Mamie Thompson, Mrs. Frances Adair, Mrs. Pearl W. Morris, Mrs. Nellie M. Stucky, Mrs. Julia Gunn and Mrs. Norah B. Taylor. Mrs. Beauchamp told of the many encouraging features of the effort at this time to secure statewide prohibition, and President Crossfield predicted that the amendment would carry by a majority vote of not less than 80,000.

Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls, National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, and a leader in the successful effort to close the red-light district of St. Louis, while ill in her city home recently, received and entertained a delegation of the women from the red-light district who came demanding work. Except for a maid and a girl friend, Mrs. Ingalls was alone in the house when the group of angry women entered very unceremoniously. Two members of the Women's Protective League were quickly sent for, and the women fed and told of homes where they might find immediate shelter with a promise of work as soon as it could be secured. Mrs. Ingalls interviewed the girls, one at a time, in her room, and everything possible was done to make them feel that in this emergency the consideration and help of good women would not fail them.

At a bonfire to celebrate a recent dry victory at Red Bluff, Calif., the first bar used in any saloon in that town will be consumed. The bar was brought from San Francisco in 1857, and was considered a handsome piece of furniture at that time.

**You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should**

You can be Strong, Vigorous — full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from Chronic Ailments—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.
You can have a Clear Skin.
You can have a Good Figure—as good as any woman.
You can increase or reduce your weight.
I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 65,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of Ameriea to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

**No Drugs—No Medicines**

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

**What My Pupils Say:**

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 pounds. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good."

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

SUSANNA COCROFT
Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

*Miss Cocroft is a college-trained woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women, and is daily in personal charge of her work.*

### MAKING THE MAP WHITE

Election returns from Massachusetts show three victories for no-license: Upton, Leominster and Milford. The last named town voted no-license for the first time in twenty years.

At the Vermont town meetings on March 3, 228 of the 246 towns and cities voted no-license. Six of the fourteen counties of the state voted no-license, and one other is practically dry, having a "yes" vote in only one small town where it is expected that no licenses will be issued.

In the March election which, by a majority of 462 votes, added Muncie to the territory already dry in Indiana, the women served luncheon and hot coffee at the polls. After ninety days, Muncie will be the largest saloonless city in the state.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

### A POPULAR PREMIUM

Our special offer made this year for the Life of Frances E. Willard as a premium for six subscriptions to the weekly UNION SIGNAL has proved most satisfactory. Not only white ribboners are interested in this book but students and reform workers everywhere are eager to have it. It is always welcomed at the libraries and this offer has made it possible to place many copies in libraries for public reading as well as for reference.

Among those receiving this valued premium are the following:

Mrs. M. Coxhead, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. T. Herdman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. R. E. Brownell, Meadville, Pa.
Mrs. S. E. Johns, Norwich, N. Y.
Mrs. J. S. Davis, Polo, Ill.
Mrs. Martha R. Cheney, Owosso, Mich.
Mrs. Edith Hill Booker, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Fannie Van Gelder, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mrs. Prudence Doughty, Tonkawa, Okla.
Carrie L. Lambert, Norwalk, Va.
Mary J. Dewey, Hot Springs, S. D.
Mrs. J. R. Laing, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Savinia Ackerson, Newton, N. J.
Anna Keen, Blackbird, N. J.
Leora L. Brewer, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Miss E. M. Francis, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. C. R. Jenkins, Elmira, N. Y.
Mrs. Geneva Cottingham, Deshler, O.
Mrs. Lizzie J. Fesmire, Westfield, Ind.
Mrs. L. S. Sprague, Lynden, Wash.
Mrs. R. J. Broomell, Baltimore, Md.
Ida F. Hatch, Peterborough, N. H.
Dr. A. L. Waite, Bradford, R. I.
Mrs. Comfort Dare, Mason City, Ill.
Esther M. Fitts, Merchantville, N. J.
Miss C. B. Simmons, Oil City, Pa.
Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Sioux City, Ia.
Mrs. M. G. Augustine, Normal, Ill.
M. A. Hartwell, Markesan, Wis.

*Six yearly subscriptions to the weekly edition of* THE UNION SIGNAL, *sent at one time, will entitle the sender to one copy of The Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon. This premium must be asked for when the subscriptions are sent in.*

### THE VOW

(Continued from Page Six)

thing: to be thrown into the river. When we reached Tommie's room, Raddon knocked and to this day I can see Tommie's pale face and slim hands as he opened the door

"Simpson told him what we came for.

"'It's not regular, boys,' said Tommie, quietly.

"'All affiliates get it,' Raddon blurted.

"'Show me your authority in the constitution or by-laws of the fraternity,' Tommie retorted, and handed a pamphlet copy to Raddon.

"Tommie was a lawyer-like little chap and I can remember his smile as he watched Raddon awkwardly fumble the pages and pretend to search for a paragraph that wasn't there.

"Then Simpson piped in. 'It's not in there,' he said. 'It's a local chapter rule.'

"'For how long?' asked Tommie.

"'Why, Mr. Bright Boy,' said Simpson, 'we adopted it just one hour ago.'

"At that Tommie glanced up quickly. He seemed to understand. Then he asked to be excused a minute and during that time I know our mission began to pall on me for one. Somebody tried to start a song. It was a conscious effort and didn't go; so we waited, just waited feeling like—like—well, I won't finish that. Finally, the boy reappeared and said he was ready.

"As we neared the river I remember someone whispering to me that 'house cat' was game after all, and I could see and feel there was less and less of a disposition to continue. But no one voiced it and so the business went on. When we arrived at our destination we stood a moment each waiting for someone else to start things.

"'Well, come on,' Tommie bantered. 'Cats are said to dislike the water, but here is one that can take what is coming to him.'

"With that, Raddon and Simpson grasped him by the neck and feet and pitched him far out into the black water. Not a sound came from him as he splashed in. We knew there was no danger of drowning as the river is shallow at that point, but we all watched for him nevertheless. Possibly three or four seconds passed when Simpson gasped: 'He hasn't come up.'

"Quicker than I can tell you the ten of us were in the water—and it was cold—hunting wildly for the boy. Finally my foot struck something. It was Tommie and I pulled him to the surface. Panic-stricken we carried him to his rooms, undressed him and made desperate efforts to revive him. Someone had gone for a physician but by the time he arrived we knew there was nothing he could do. Though we couldn't understand it, we felt sure the boy hadn't drowned.

"'It's all over,' announced the physician.

"Then I asked him what was the cause of death.

"'That boy had valvular disease of the heart,' was his answer.

"Not a word was said after that, and the physician departed without knowing anything more than the fact that a student was dead of heart disease. I have often wondered since why we didn't tell him the exact circumstances, but no one did. We were dazed, stupefied.

"Then a note was discovered on Tommie's dresser. It had been written during the time we waited for him."

Hallings surprised me by leaving his bed. In a moment he handed me a faded sheet of paper. It read:

"Dear Fellows: This is to show you that the 'house cat' is game. As brothers in the same fraternity we do not seem to have understood each other and I want you to know that I feel I have been to blame. My condition of mind at this time does not permit me to say more as there can be but one result when you throw me into the river: I have a weak heart.

"Goodbye,
"'The House Cat'"

I returned the note to my patient. He was a sick man and as he read it through his hand trembled. Finally, with a haggard look he turned to me and said:

"Doesn't it seem to you, doctor, that in my day I have taken enough liquor into my system?"

## German Temperance Literature

**The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.**

1. **"The Bible and Total Abstinence."** 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. **"The Germans and the Drink Question."** 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. **"The Aims and Results of Prohibition."** 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. **"Christianity and Prohibition."** 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

**Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.**

**J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary,**
**Hillsboro, Kansas**


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**116 PARK PLACE, COVINGTON, KY.**


Sales clerks of the United Cigar Stores and of Rothenberg & Schloss, tobacco dealers of Kansas City, Mo., are not permitted to use tobacco while on duty, and the stores are kept free from tobacco smoke.

## USE THE POSTERS

Which Will You Protect?
Do You Know These Facts?
Alcohol.
Beer.
Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from the United States Mail.
Drink Robs the Working Man.
The License Voter Gets What?
Attention, Voters!
Figures Tell.
Saloons Increase Taxes.
The Trouble Manufacturing Company.
Successful Men.
In Prohibition Kansas.
Compare These Figures.
Boys and Girls.
Not By My Vote.
State Prohibition and Local Option.
Flag Poster (in colors).
Testimony from Governors of Prohibition States.
The Railroad and Alcoholic Liquors.
The Factory and Alcoholic Liquors.

Printed in red and black—18x24 inches.
Price, 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50

### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO

Printed in red and black—28x42 inches.
Paper, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50.
Cloth, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents; per 100, $10.50.
Cloth, 12x18 inches.
Price, 5 cents each; per 100, $3.50.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 26, 1914. | No. 13

## Most Formidable Foe of Liquor Traffic

*The surest sign of the impending overthrow of the liquor traffic on this continent is the aroused interest of the whole Church in the subject. Christ-animated men and women are daily finding new ways of warring against this enemy of society.*

*Filling and firing all means and methods is the Christ-passion. This intense spirit is the really formidable foe of intemperance. Methods may be matched by methods, schemes by schemes. The saloon has no adequate power with which to meet the deep, new purpose of the aroused Christians who consider themselves the vigilantes of Christ; whose motive is loyalty to him and to all the men and women for whom he died. They dare do for patriotism and religion all that the adherents of this business will do for gain.*

—*William T. Ellis in Philadelphia North American*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Send Telegrams and Letters to Judiciary Committee—Our Washington Letter—Tragedies of a Beer-Drinker's Life—Liquor Men Cannot Be Trusted to Reform—Citizens in the Making—What Have Women Done With the Vote?—Pennsylvania Railroad Proves Prohibition Prohibits—What One Mayor Thinks of Woman Suffrage.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

VOTE TAKEN ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT—FEDERAL MOTION PICTURE COMMISSION—CONGRESSMAN HOBSON HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS IN SENATORIAL CONTEST—HEARINGS ON SHEPPARD-HOBSON AMENDMENT TO COMMENCE MIDDLE OF APRIL.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The question of suffrage has had a serious set-back by the vote in the Senate, Thursday, March 19, on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women. The vote resulted in thirty-five yeas, and thirty-four nays, twenty-six not voting. The joint resolution, not having received the constitutional two-thirds, was rejected. The time of the Senate, after the morning routine business was disposed of, for the better part of a week has been devoted to a discussion of the subject of suffrage. Able speeches on both sides have been delivered, a majority of those on the negative side declaring they were opposed to constitutional enactment as they believed it to be a state question to be settled by the states.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado at once proposed a new resolution to take the place of that defeated. It would require the states to decide the suffrage question for themselves whenever five per cent of the voters petitioned for it. A poll of the Senate the next day showed the new bill five or six votes stronger than the defeated measure; and so the battle will continue.

### Vote to Be Taken on Canal Toll Question

The Senate and House are divided on the question of Panama Canal tolls. Awaiting the return of Senator Crawford from South Dakota, Senator O'Gorman, who is strongly opposed to the repeal, is holding the matter up in the Senate inter-oceanic committee, of which he is chairman. He promises, however, to call a meeting of the committee early next week. The vote in the House will probably be taken on Tuesday next. "The Progressives in Congress are substantially a unit against the proposition to repeal the toll exemption clause in the Panama Canal act." So declared Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, the leader of the Progressives in Congress.

It is said that word was sent from the White House to the leaders of the House, that the President believes fifteen hours of dehate on the Canal toll bill were sufficient, and that he is opposed to further discussion of it. The news was quickly spread about the chamher, and caused some ill-feeling. Friends of the President said they regretted he had gone so far as to limit dehate, as they feared that this policy would result in rather free criticism of the White House attitude.

### Federal Motion Picture Commission

At the request of the International Reform Bureau, Senator Hoke Smith, and Representative Dudley M. Hughes, both of Georgia, have this week introduced in Senate and House a hill to creato a new division of the Bureau of Education to be known as the "Federal Motion Picturo Commission." The necessity of Federal censorship of moving pictures at the nation's capital, where all films come for copyright, is very apparent. These films should not be copyrighted until censored by men qualified to judge, and, as is the case now in the District of Columbia, not left to the police, who are often men not capable of judging as to the fitness of pictures exhibited to children and youth.

An example of official testimony as to the harmfulness of uncensored, or inadequately censored films, which are seen by five millions of people daily, one-fourth of them children, is the following statement of Judge Swan in the *New York World* of March 15, 1914: "I have had a great many young people of both sexes tell me that they got their first suggestion to commit crime from scenes portrayed in motion pictures."

The Sixty-second Congress enacted a law forbidding interstate shipment of moving pictures of prizefights. A nation-wide demand for more censorship is evidenced by the fact that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas and California have official state censor boards, and San Francisco and some other cities have official local censors.

There is precedent for withholding copyright from films condemned by the national commission proposed, in that the law now provides for the refusal of copyright to productions previously condemned by the courts. **Send to your Congressman for copies of the Smith-Hughes bill, Senate 4931—House 14805.**

It will bring the matter to their attention, and brief letters, urging their approval of this measure, will b necessary to secure its passage.

Resolutions for National Constitutional Prohibition are being forwarded to both Houses of Congress every morning, but the numbers presented and reported fall far short of the numbers sent.

### Congressman Hobson Hopeful of Success

Word comes from Alabama that Representative Hobson is addressing immense crowds every day, his health is excellent, and he is more hopeful than ever that he will succeed. His opponent, Representative Underwood, has stated publicly that he will *not* vote for National Constitutional Prohibition if the measure is brought to a vote in the House of Representatives.

### Hearings on Sheppard-Hobson Amendment to Commence Middle of April

Hearings on the Sheppard-Hobson amendment will be commenced the middle of April. It has been the scheme of our opponents, in order to keep measures back, to urgently request delay, that persons living on the Pacific coast, or in the South, might havo time to make their arrangements, and travel to the Capital. By placing the time a month distant, wo hope to remove tho excuse for further delay.

William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, had a birthday this week, with fifty-four years to his credit. He was not able to celebrate the occasion, as he had hoped, by signing three pending arbitration treaties—with Brazil, Argentina and Chili—as they are not yet ready for signatures, although the negotiations are completed.

A letter of congratulation from President Wilson was perhaps the most significant incident of the day. The message was a profession of the President's pleasure in being associated with a man of the public spirit shown by Mr. Bryan throughout his career and an appreciation of the labors of Mr. Bryan for good government and right thinking.

The arbitration treaties with Brazil, Argentina and Chili, regarding which Secretary Bryan had expressed the hope that they would be signed today, have not been received from the foreign offices of these governments. The Chilian minister, anxious to comply with this desire of the Secretary of State, telegraphed to his home office, in order to hurry the return of the documents.

Secretary Bryan, in a letter to his old home on the occasion of his birthday, reviewed the achievements of the administration in the last year, and lauded President Wilson's record. He alluded to the adoption of the constitutional amendment for direct election of Senators and the signing of peace treaties, saying it seemed probable that within a year from the time the peace plan had been authorized by the President, one-half the people of the globe would be linked to us by treaties providing for a year's investigation before war could be declared. He said thirteen treaties had been signed, four others authorized, and that eight governments now were considering the details.

After nearly fifty years, the flag of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, captured by Union soldiers during the Civil War, is to be returned to the state of Texas. The flag, battle-scarred and blood-stained, is now in the possession of John T. Callaghan, former commander of Camp No. 171, United Confederate Veterans, and was given to him recently by Mrs. Laura Clark, widow of General William T. Clark, to turn over to Texas. The flag was captured by the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, July 22, 1864, before Atlanta, Georgia, after a desperate struggle in which the Texas troops were surrounded. With the flag, seventeen officers and 165 men were captured. Among the inscriptions on the flag are "Arkansas Post," "Chickamauga," "Tunnel Hill, Tenn." and "Ringold Gap," showing the engagements in which the regiments participated. Tho flag was presented later to General Clark, and kept by him until his death.

*Saturday, March 21, 1914*

# Send Telegrams and Letters to Judiciary Committee

Communications from the people interested in the liquor business are being sent in great number to Congressmen and Senators. Are the advocates of the Amendment showing equal diligence in telegraphing and writing to members of Congress? Every friend of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition should write to the chairmen and members of the Judiciary Committee of both the Senate and the House, urging prompt action in favor of the Amendment. The important thing at this time is to convince the members of these committees that the people of the United States desire an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic. While the members should receive communications, especial attention should be given to the chairmen. The names of the members of the Senate and the House Judiciary committees are:

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

(Address, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.)

Charles A. Culberson, Chairman
Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina.
Willlam E. Chilton, of West Virginia.
James A. O'Gorman, of New York.
Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida.
James A. Reed, of Missouri.
Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona.
John K. Shields, of Tennessee.
Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana.
Hoke Smith, of Georgia.
Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming.
Knute Nelson, of Minnesota.
William P. Dillingham, of Vermont.
George Sutherland, of Utah.
Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut.
William Borah, of Idaho.
Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa.
Elihu Root, of New York.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

(Address, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

Henry D. Clayton, Chairman
Edwin Y. Webb, of North Carolina.
Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia.
John C. Floyd, of Arkansas.
Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky.
H. Garland Dupre, of Louisiana.
Walter I. McCoy, of New Jersey.
Daniel C. McGillicuddy, of Maine.
Jack Beall, of Texas.
Joseph Taggart, of Kansas.
Louis FitzHenry, of Illinois.
John F. Carew, of New York.
John B. Peterson, of Indiana.
John J. Mitchell, of Massachusetts.
Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota.
John M. Nelson, of Wisconsin.
Dick T. Morgan, of Oklahoma.
Henry C. Danforth, of New York.
L. C. Dyer, of Missouri.
George S. Graham, of Pennsylvania.
Walter M. Chandler, of New York.

# Tragedies of a Beer Drinker's Life

In his book, "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," Ernest Gordon gives a collection of life histories from one class of fifty-seven students, made by Mr. Haehnel, a former teacher in a Bremen *Realschule* and offered to the Buda Pest Congress fifteen years after their graduation. One group included those of whom it could be said that beer-drinking customs were the cause of their suffering, and was as follows:

"Student R., who had put on flesh notably because of his beer drinking, alleged first that his life was very happy, but added, 'And yet I, too, have my cross.' His little boy was undeveloped, without teeth, unable to walk, in short an imbecile. When this student was in school Mr. Haehnel had tried to interest him in temperance, at which folly the mother was angry, telling him to invite his teacher to the *Ratskeller*.

"Student C was the son of an eloquent pastor who was also a moderate drinker. He had become idiotic and now works as a gardener's boy, being incapable of other labor. The grandmother on the mother's side is a drunkard; there is much tuberculosis in the family.

"Student L, the son of a master brewer in a big brewery. In school, a weakling and mentally heavy. Went later to a brewer's school but could not learn much of anything. Is now sub-clerk in a brewery, and, according to his physician, a 'candidate for death.'

"Student D is a technician in a good position; is syphilitic, a regular drinker at a *Stammtisch*, weakwilled, and a frightful illustration of the double moral theory. His wife, an admirable woman, suffers greatly.

"Student O, son of a saloon-keeper. As a boy was given to alcoholic excess and immorality; went to America but returned in extreme poverty. Works in a subordinate position in a hardware store.

"Student S, a rich man's son. The father, a constant drinker at the *Ratskeller*, died of a stroke. The son is a *blase* loafer.

Student F, a taster in a tobacco firm. Given to red wine on the theory that against poison the best antidote is poison. His shaking handwriting already indicates premature age.

"Student O joined as a boy a prohibited school drinking club and soon attained hanging cheeks and a beer stomach. He is today a broken man, incapable of any work, and a burden to his family.

"Student S is a drummer. He would gladly get into another line of work, as he cannot stand up under the continual drinking which his trade forces upon him. Merchants in the country will not deal with him unless he drinks. He carries a little rubber ball with a suction apparatus to draw whisky out of a glass while the saloonkeeper's back is turned. 'Without this help I would be, as the doctor tells me, soon destroyed.'

"Student A is nervous and broken-down by drink, in spite of an healthful occupation,—a confirmed drinker as his grandfather was before him. Has been three times in a sanatorium for drinkers. His good business is steadily declining.

"When student I was married, wine flowed in rivers, the step-father being a wine merchant. The first child is now two years old. Hardly a day passes in which it does not have epileptic seizures. They talk freely in the family today of 'that jolly wedding.'

"Student U is burdened with an illegitimate child for whom he must pay upkeep although his own income is very straitened. The child was born of a loose woman whom he met in a beer-drinking dance hall.

"Student K was a boy of great promise. Now given to drink, a common beer Philistine; works in an export house in China.

"Student F is a marine engineer; a gifted man, but as a victim of drink and vice unable to pass his higher mechanical examinations. He affirms that we must always have our fixed quantum of drink in the tropics.

"Student N has been twice in prison because of crimes committed when intoxicated. Suffers from heart trouble as his father before him, yet drinks beer constantly in spite of the fact that he is poor as well as sick. Acknowledges that drink injures him physically but has not character enough to break away from his beer friends. 'They will all laugh at me!' "

## LIQUOR MEN CANNOT BE TRUSTED TO REFORM

**Former Educational Manager of Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association Criticizes the Trade.**

"While I am an anti-prohibitionist, I am more strongly an anti-corruptionist, and I repeat that the liquor traffic deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers and backs with all its resources the most unworthy men, the most corrupt and recreant officials. Why? Because it has to ask immunity for its own lawlessness." Thus spoke George Mueller, for several years educational manager of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association and later editorial writer for the *Liquor Dealers' Journal*.

He hesitates not to tell through the columns of the *Philadelphia Ledger* what he thinks of "the trade" and the hopelessness of its ever reforming.

"In the license court today, listening to evidence against a prominent saloonkeeper, I heard this significant phrase used by a witness:

"'Every street walker has a saloon headquarters.' Who does not know that? And every man who furnishes harboring for women and their patrons knows the facts.

"The thirteen remonstrances presented to the license court yesterday could be multiplied twenty times and yet only touch the cancerous growth that has, for commercial reasons, been promoted by wealthy brewers and wholesalers.

"I am not in favor of local option or prohibition, for neither has ever contributed to the purification of our political conditions or to their moral uplift. But if it is necessary to make further trial, I am disposed to advocate the nation-wide scheme.

"Whatever is undertaken, however, I would put brewery boodle and boodlers out of commission, and in criminal prosecution send the men who corrupt the body politic to prison.

"For seven years I have tried to secure reform among the liquor dealers, but it has never been granted until they felt the lash of the law or the threatening pressure of public sentiment.

"While many of the men in the trade deplore its bad features, they lack either the conscience or the courage to correct them. Men who are whipped into the line of reputable action cannot be trusted to stay there. Intelligence and conscience form the only sure basis of reform."

# CITIZENS IN THE MAKING—SCENES OF TODAY

MRS. MARY B. WILSON, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Work Among Foreign Speaking People

The first scene is laid in an old New England city. In the assembly room of a long-established school, now bearing a new name, is gathered a most unusual group of people. They are not Yankees, nor even Americans, but Poles, Greeks, Italians and Syrians. They are young people with bright, earnest faces, with

Ida Oranovitch Winner of First Local, First County, and Second State Prizes

a swing to their bodies which tells of health and strength, with dignity, and a freedom of carriage which betoken purpose and determination. The occasion, as well as the gathering, is unusual. These young people have come together for the evening, that they may listen to splendid essays written by two of their number on topics seldom used in colleges, and that they may witness these two receive the honors and prizes so justly their due. These essays, together with a number of others, were written in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Scientific Temperance Instruction department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and having been subjected to careful examination, have been awarded the prizes of ten dollars and five dollars in gold. The first prize was won by Casimir Sienkiewicz from Poland, the second by John Demetracopoulos, from Greece.

The program for the evening includes most wonderful singing by this body of students from far-away lands, whose nations were old and cultured before the American nation was even dreamed of; a charming vocal solo by Nicolina Cagionella, a gifted Italian girl, who is being assisted in her preparation for her chosen life work, social service, by the W. C. T. U. of Connecticut; the two essays, read by the young men who wrote them; an address by one of the workers; and the presentation of the prizes. As the strains of "America" floated away into the night, and the students and members of the W. C. T. U. clasped hands under the flags of many nations, all felt the stirrings of interest and sympathy, and realized that another loop had been made in our bow of white ribbon.

Mr. Sienkiewicz said that the conditions prevailing among his countrymen had brought the subject of temperance vividly to his attention, and he had resolved to learn all he could about the question, and to tell all that he learned to his people, so that they might be saved from the consequences of their ignorance and their appetites. He is doing most excellent work among the people who have learned to respect and trust him as their leader. Mr. Demetracopoulos said his attention was first drawn to the subject when he was learning to write English script. One of the sentences he was required to copy was "Intemperance has destroyed more men than war, pestilence and famine." He resolved to find out if this were true, and if it were, he determined to be an apostle of truth to his countrymen, thus making his own life of use to his people and to his adopted country.

There is no way to estimate the good influences which go out from the American International College, at Springfield, Mass., where faculty and students are in sympathy with the temperance movement as a part of the education and development of the splendid young people of many nations, preparing for American citizenship.

A group of Italians working on street or railroad improvements, is an everyday scene in all eastern states, though it is one which seldom attracts attention. In South Jersey, a woman going her daily rounds as physician, saw and heard such a group, and she had an instant vision of their perplexities as "strangers in a strange land." With quickened interest and brain, she began the study of Italian, that she might speak a word of cheer to any man or woman needing it, even going to Italy to perfect her pronunciation. Upon her return, she was called to the vicinity of New York City, where her interest and knowledge showed themselves in a series of Sunday afternoon classes and teas for young Italian men, in an old church on Charlton street. The culmination of these delightful occasions was a splendid medal contest in Italian, by Italians, for Italians. As the strong truths of temperance presented by these young men, fell upon the ears of men and women of varying ages, who can tell what thoughts and purposes were raised in their minds and hearts, and who will dare to estimate the good results, not only to these people, but to the city, to this country, to Italy itself?

In the assembly room of the James Wilson school in old Philadelphia, were gathered the graduating class, the teachers, the parents and friends of the graduates, the members of the board of education, and members of the W. C. T. U. The figure in which we are particularly interested is that of a lovely Jewish maiden, Ida Oranovitch, who is to receive for her strong, well-written essay on "Common Sense Against Our Common Enemy," the first local, first county, and second state prizes, awarded by the W. C. T. U. After the presentation, Miss Daltry, the principal, asked Ida to say something to the audience, and without warning or preparation, she gave, in a clear, well-modulated voice, a delightful little talk, from which I quote:

"Walking along the street one day I was attracted by a display in a liquor window—the figure of a drunkard, one hand holding a wine glass, the other pointing to bottles of alcohol around it. But not the bottle, nor the model, attracted my attention, but a plain, common fly-paper. Dead and dying flies dotted the glue, and yet one more fly was buzzing near its doom; slowly but surely drawing to its untimely end. I watched it with bated breath. Would it? Yes! No! Yes! And there was another dot on

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Casimir Sienkiewicz (left), John L. Demetracopoulos (right), Nicolina Cagionella (center)

Dr. Eva W. Lake and Her Italian Sunday School Class at Charlton Street Church, New York

# WHAT HAVE WOMEN DONE WITH THE VOTE?

This question is being asked with eagerness, if not anxiety, by citizens of every state of the Union engaged in an equal suffrage campaign. In the *Century* for March, George Creel attempts to answer it in a somewhat exhaustive fashion. His article is worth a careful reading. Especially interesting is the section dealing with the social aspect of the situation:

"What of the social evil, the liquor traffic, working day, poverty problems, child labor laws, penal reform, minimum-wage laws," he asks. "How has the woman voter approached these things? How will suffrage affect these questions?"

We quote a few paragraphs from his attempt to reply to his own query:

"Taking these demands in order, the injunction and abatement law is admittedly the most effective weapon yet devised against commercialized vice, because it is directed against the owner of the property, and puts the power of action in the hands of every citizen. In addition to California, also Utah, Washington, Kansas and Oregon possess the law. Only five non-suffrage states have it.

"Of the other equal-suffrage states, Colorado's attempt to secure the measure at the last session failed, and the women will initiate the bill in 1914. Illinois, armed with the Chicago vice-commissioner's report, is 'cleaning-up' and in Arizona, Wyoming and Idaho, where the evil is sporadic, a fight is being made with very good general laws. The two Carolinas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, New Jersey and the District of Columbia have no state law against prostitution at all.

(This article was evidently written before the passage of the Kenyon Red Light Injunction law.—EDITOR)

"A referendum has prevented the operation of the California law, but even without it, Los Angeles remains a 'red-lightless' city, while in San Francisco the vice district has been abolished in large measure. Seattle, Denver, Sacramento, Boise and Salt Lake City, other equal-suffrage metropolises, have also stamped out their 'bad lands,' and put an end to municipal sanction of commercialized vice.

"The equal-suffrage states are also far in advance of the rest of the country in the matter of the age of consent. California is the only commonwealth with twenty-one years, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming have eighteen; Arizona has seventeen and Oregon and Illinois have sixteen.

"In Georgia and North Carolina it is ten; in seven other non-suffrage states, fourteen; in fifteen others, sixteen; and only three go as high as eighteen.

"According to the National Vigilance Association, every single equal-suffrage state has a 'good' statute against white slaving or pandering. Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina have no such law, and those on the statute-books of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee are grossly inadequate.

### The Liquor Traffic

"With regard to the liquor traffic, there can be no question that the voting woman is as bitterly opposed to the saloon as she is to the brothel. Kansas, of course, has had statewide prohibition for years; and Illinois, Oregon and Arizona, where the woman vote is scarcely a year old, cannot be fairly counted either one way or the other. All the other seven, however, have local-option laws that are drying up the liquor like some huge blotter. Wyoming is ninety percent dry. Colorado has fifty dry counties out of sixty-two. Only eighteen of Utah's twenty-eight counties are 'wet' and sixteen of these are mining-camps. Idaho, ninety percent dry, passed a search and seizure bill at the last session, also a law compelling an oath from patrons of drug stores, and California's list of 'dry' towns has grown from 200 odd to over 600 since suffrage."

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PROVES PROHIBITION PROHIBITS

The successful enforcement of the anti-drink rule among employes of the Pennsylvania railroad is proof that prohibition can be made to prohibit wherever there is a whole-hearted desire to do so. "Among about 125,000 employes in the operating department of the Pennsylvania railroad system east it takes a close hunt to find a man who indulges in intoxicating drinks," comments a writer in the *North American* of Philadelphia. According to a report just made, during the whole of last year only 158 men were found to have broken the rule: "The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

### Only One Man in 800 Guilty

The substance of a statement just issued, reports the *North American*, is that only one man in every eight hundred employed by the system was guilty of a lapse under the no-drink rule.

"The section track gang laborer is held to a strict accountability to the no-drink rule, even as the locomotive engineer, fireman, conductor and trainman," says the paper above quoted. "Also the prohibition applies to the division superintendent himself, and should he be caught violating the rule a summons before his superior officers would quickly flash over the wires.

"In every way the Pennsylvania railroad management is seeking not only to enforce the rule, but to free the employes from temptations to break it. Thus the company, a few years ago, abolished the system of paying by check, as it was found that to get checks cashed men sometimes went to saloons. All wages are now paid in cash from pay cars.

# WHAT ONE MAYOR THINKS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

D. W. GILL, Ex-Mayor of Cheyenne, Wyoming

Before leaving Massachusetts, where I was born and brought up, I was opposed to women voting. I was prejudiced against equal suffrage as I had not seen its workings. For over thirty years in Wyoming, the first state where the women were enfranchised, I have seen them voting and taking an interest in public affairs. I found the best of order at the polling places at the first election after I arrived in Wyoming, and it was not long before I was in favor of the ballot for women and I am still of that opinion. I believe it is for the interest of the entire country that they should be granted the ballot in every state of the Union.

I cite the following, not to show my connection with the matter, but as a citation of facts, to prove that the women voters, when they have a chance, and are not fooled by political intrigue, are more apt to ignore politics and vote to help the moral uplift of their community, than men are.

### Striking Instance of Good Effect of Women's Vote

The women voters of Cheyenne did something that the men didn't have the nerve to do: They stopped open gambling in Cheyenne; I will tell you how they did it. Open gambling had been carried on ever since the city started. In 1901 the Wyoming legislature passed a law prohibiting gambling, which took effect in February, 1902. This law was enacted more through the interest the women voters took in the matter than from any other reason, and still the law was not enforced. In the fall election of 1904, I ran for mayor on the Democratic ticket, and W. B. Ross ran for county and prosecuting attorney. As about one-third of the Cheyenne voters were Democratic and about two-thirds Republicans, I had no idea of being elected. My opponent on the Republican ticket was a member of the 1901 legislature and voted against the bill prohibiting gambling. I made no promises, although it was known that personally I did not favor gambling. On the other hand, Mr. Ross made his campaign against gambling. Mr. Ross and I were elected. The women did it. I received probably three-fourths of the women vote. In the fall of 1905 we closed up the gambling houses.

Previous to that time, the gamblers had boasted that they exercised great influence on elections. They talked so much about it that it was supposed they controlled 600 to 700 votes, or sufficient to elect their men to office, whereas, I doubt if they controlled fifty votes on the gambling issue alone. The male voters supposed that the majority of the men were in favor of gambling, whereas the majority were against it, but they did not know it. I discovered that fact myself after we started to close up the gambling houses. Men whom I had supposed were in favor of gambling, came to me and said it was the right thing to close up the houses. If the men had communed together the way the women did, they would have discovered that the majority of the men were against allowing gambling to be carried on.

In 1912 I again ran for mayor on the Democratic ticket. In this campaign we had a four corner fight among a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent and a Socialist. About ten days before election my friends came to me, claiming that there were a lot of new voters in the city who should be informed of my record while I was mayor in 1905-1906. Consequently I issued the following card in the newspapers: "To the voters of Cheyenne: If elected mayor I am going to enforce the laws on gambling, wine rooms and the closing hours of saloons. If you do not want these things done, I advise you not to vote for me." Once again the women voters threw politics aside and elected me mayor. During the years 1905, 1906 and 1913 in which I served as mayor of Cheyenne, I found the women voters always ready to assist me by moral support in enforcing the laws for the benefit of the people.

# IN THE NICK OF TIME

EFFIE LAMBERT LAWRENCE

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"Mother, I got 'A' in my arithmetic this month, and 'B' in language, geography and physiology."

"Well, run along now, son." The mother's tone was a bit impatient but the lad continued, "Just think, mother dear, it is the first 'A' I ever had in arithmetic, and the first time I ever stood above 'C' in language."

The mother waved her hand in dismissal, and took up her pen as the sign that the conference was ended, but the rosy cheeked lad persisted. "It was the very best average that any one made in the grade and Miss Austin said you would be the happiest woman in town tonight when you saw this card."

"Well, so I am," she said, pushing the bit of pasteboard off the closely written sheet lying before her. "Now run on and play."

Twelve-year-old Sammy Brown shuffled away with a scowl on his face. "I don't think she really knew what I said," he muttered, "and if it weren't for Miss Austin I wouldn't study a bit next month." He slouched out upon the veranda, slamming the door so hard that the woman at the desk started, saying, "It is no use. I cannot do anything when I have to be interrupted all the time."

Sammy heard a long drawn whistle, followed by two short, sharp ones. He answered the call. It was a message from his chum, George Downs, and it meant, "Come over and play with me." Sammy had responded, "I cannot," but after George, with some persistence, had repeated his invitation, Sammy by adding a third whistle to his reply, signaled "I will."

"Let's play circus," suggested George, meeting his chum half way. "No," said Sammy, "let's play we had run away."

"Why, how will we do that?" asked George.

"Come, and I'll show you," said Sammy, suddenly picking himself up, and breaking into a run. He was followed by the unsuspecting George.

The woman at the desk breathed a sigh of relief as she became dimly conscious that the boy was no longer around to bother her, but she had no sooner taken up her pen again than the door flew open and a girl of fifteen rushed in, saying, "Mother, do you care if I go walking with the girls?"

"No, I don't care where you go, if you will just stop making so much noise—you will wake the baby and this is Sarah's afternoon out."

"Couldn't I help you get the supper?" asked the girl. "We learned to make a new dish in the domestic science class today and I would much rather help you than to go out with the girls."

"No, child, I can't be bothered with you. Please go now, I want to finish this article before the baby wakes up." And so, for the first time, pretty, fifteen-year-old Fanny Brown went with a group of girls to watch the four o'clock train come in. They were not the girls with whom she had been accustomed to associate, but they wanted her, and her mother did not, so she went with them.

Mrs. Brown's pen was rushing toward the final paragraph of her article just as rapidly as her tense fingers could carry it down the page. "In twenty minutes more I can finish it," she was thinking as she hurried on, not even taking time to dot her I's or cross her t's. A sharp cry came from the adjoining room. She dropped her pen, saying, "It is no use. I never can do anything worth while. No matter how hard I try to plan ahead I cannot get any time for myself."

The baby, who was really calling for his mother, checked his cry and held up both chubby hands. There was a musical gurgle in his throat which said very plainly, "Now I am the happiest baby in the world." His blandishments were entirely lost on the mother, however, for she gave him an impatient little shake as she lifted him up and the rosebud lips puckered threateningly.

"Now, don't cry," she scolded, picking up a rattle and poking it at him, but the sensitive baby was too conscious of the mother atmosphere to be soothed by a rattle, and he indulged in a genuine cry. The mother was in no mood for coaxing, and gave him another little shake which caused babykins to grow so very indignant that he drew his chubby little limbs up very tense, caught his breath and held it until the mother forgot her impatience in real alarm. She was not long in soothing him. By taking him to the window and showing him the "doggie" that was trotting about the yard, she succeeded in getting his mind off his recent injuries, although a convulsive little shiver that now and again racked the little frame, showed how deeply the baby had been wounded. She had just succeeded in propping him in the high-chair beside her desk and had taken up her pen again when the big clock in the hall struck a warning five, and she knew she must prepare the evening meal.

As she hurried about her task, betraying marvelous skill and dexterity, she fretted over her enforced absence from the desk. Fanny came in as she was arranging the table. The mother did not observe the young girl's heightened color, or the expression of cupidity that was new to the usually frank, open countenance and so preoccupied was she that she did not notice that Fanny seemed about to speak. The girl said nothing, however, but turned and went upstairs. She did not skip along, singing, as had been her usual wont, and when she reached her room she buried her burning cheeks in her hands and sat on the side of her bed and thought a long, long, time.

She had little appetite for supper. Her father noticed it, and asked if she were studying too hard. "No, father," she replied, "I don't think I am, but I would like to go out this evening if you don't mind."

"Where do you want to go?" he asked a little crossly for he liked to have the children at home in the evening. "To-er-see one of the girls," she answered. The father observed the hesitation and was about to refuse sharply, when the mother interfered. "Yes, let her go," she half implored. "I have a very busy evening and for once in my life I do want to be free from interruptions."

"Well, then, this fellow goes to the office with me," he said turning toward Sammy who was eating ravenously, as usual. "I think we shall have to keep an eye on him after this. I happened to be out in the country today, three miles from home, with a man who wants to buy a farm, and as I came in I met him and George Downs running still farther. A good run is all right to keep the muscles strong, but a boy mustn't overdo it." Sammy said nothing as he passed his plate for a third helping of fried potatoes. Indeed he could not have explained his motive for running away, and the supper tasted so good he was glad to be back.

"Bring your books and come along with me," said his father as he arose from the table. "I don't think you are studying hard enough to hurt you."

Sammy glanced quickly at his mother, hoping she would tell his father about his high marks in arithmetic and language, but she had a far-away look on her face which told him very plainly that she was not even listening, so he waited to impart the information until he and his father should be out in the street together. The father manifested such pleased interest that Sammy fibbed a little and said, "Miss Austin said you would be the happiest father in town tonight."

"That's just what I am," was his hearty reply. "I have some letters to write and when we get to the office you buckle down hard and get your lessons, and I will get my work done, and at eight o'clock, old boy, we will lock up our desks and go to the movies, just to celebrate."

Sammy was about to suggest that mother be included, but some way he didn't just feel that she could enter into the jubilee, so he said nothing.

Fanny realized that her father had neither given nor withheld his consent to her evening out, but she waited until her mother was again seated at the desk and slipped out unobserved.

When the baby was asleep and the house had lapsed into the silence for which she longed, Mrs. Brown took up the manuscript that was now almost finished and glanced over it. She felt singularly disturbed and uneasy, and it was a long time before she could get the several connecting links quite clear in her mind. She managed to concentrate her mind on her subject after a while, however, and soon lost consciousness of the only sound in the room—the breathing of her sleeping babe.

As she was adding the concluding words, the front door opened softly, and some one stole in. "Who is it?" she asked. After a little hesitation Fannie's voice answered, "It is I, mother. I am tired, so I am going right to bed."

"Good night," her mother called after her as she heard the girl's step on the stairs.

Coming back to a full sense of things about her, she wondered where Fannie had been, and was about to go to her room to inquire, when she heard Sammy and his father coming. They were chattering like a couple of boys and the mother, for a moment, had a lonely sense of being left out of it all.

The next morning she could scarcely wait until the children had gotten off to school, so eager was she to go carefully over the finished manuscript. She picked it up eagerly with the feeling that it represented her best effort, but as she read it a growing consciousness of disappointment crept over her. It was too stiff and unnatural, and she was sure that no publication maintaining a high literary standard would accept it. In vain did she try to ascertain just what was wrong with the article.

After a while she threw it aside and picked up the morning paper. She glanced over the society columns which, as usual, were replete with the names of women who were leaders in the social and literary world. This only intensified her wild desire to achieve "something worth while."

She read and re-read one brief paragraph: "Mrs. Worthington's lecture on eugenics was received with very great interest last evening. Well may the city be proud of this gifted writer and speaker."

Why had the city never been proud of her? When she was graduated from high school, she had been called one of the

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# STRANGLED BY A VINE

Deep in the heart of the forest stood a beautiful little tree. Birds sang among its branches. The creatures of the wood clambered up and down its trunk. When the sun was hot they crept up under its shadow and found relief. The wind played sweet songs up in its top and all the world was a little brighter and happier because it lived.

Then one day a vine began to climb up its side. You can fancy that the tree laughed at this stranger. "What are you doing here! I like you! You are pretty! Cling as closely to me as you will! I will help you up!"

Should some voice say to the tree just then, "You had better be careful how you give that intruder a place in your life. It will sink its fingers deep into your being and before you know it, it will kill you!" the tree might laugh and respond, "I'm not afraid of it! I am stronger than you think! One little vine cannot kill me. You are foolish to think so!"

But if you go that way in the days to come, you will find a dead tree, strangled by a vine! The tiny rootlets of the climbing thing sank deeper and deeper into the body of the tree, sucking its very life blood, until at last it lay stretched out on the ground, a dead tree.

It does not seem as if one wrong habit would do you or me any harm. At first we would laugh at the one who suggested such a thing. We are strong enough to fight one habit. Need not worry about us.

But the days to come—ah! Now we see what a mistake we made! How sin climbs on the back of sin! Tell a lie and you must tell another to back it up. Steal a penny and some greater crime will surely follow soon. Speak one wicked word and a thousand spring unchecked to the lips.

Keep down the first sign of a vine which may strangle you. Fight the first advance of evil. Bear up against the habit which seems so little but which is as great as death itself.

Do not be strangled by a vine!

—*E. L. Vincent in Epworth Herald*

# UP-TO-DATE MOTHER GOOSE JINGLES

RUBY WHITE BRIDGES, Lakeland, Fla.

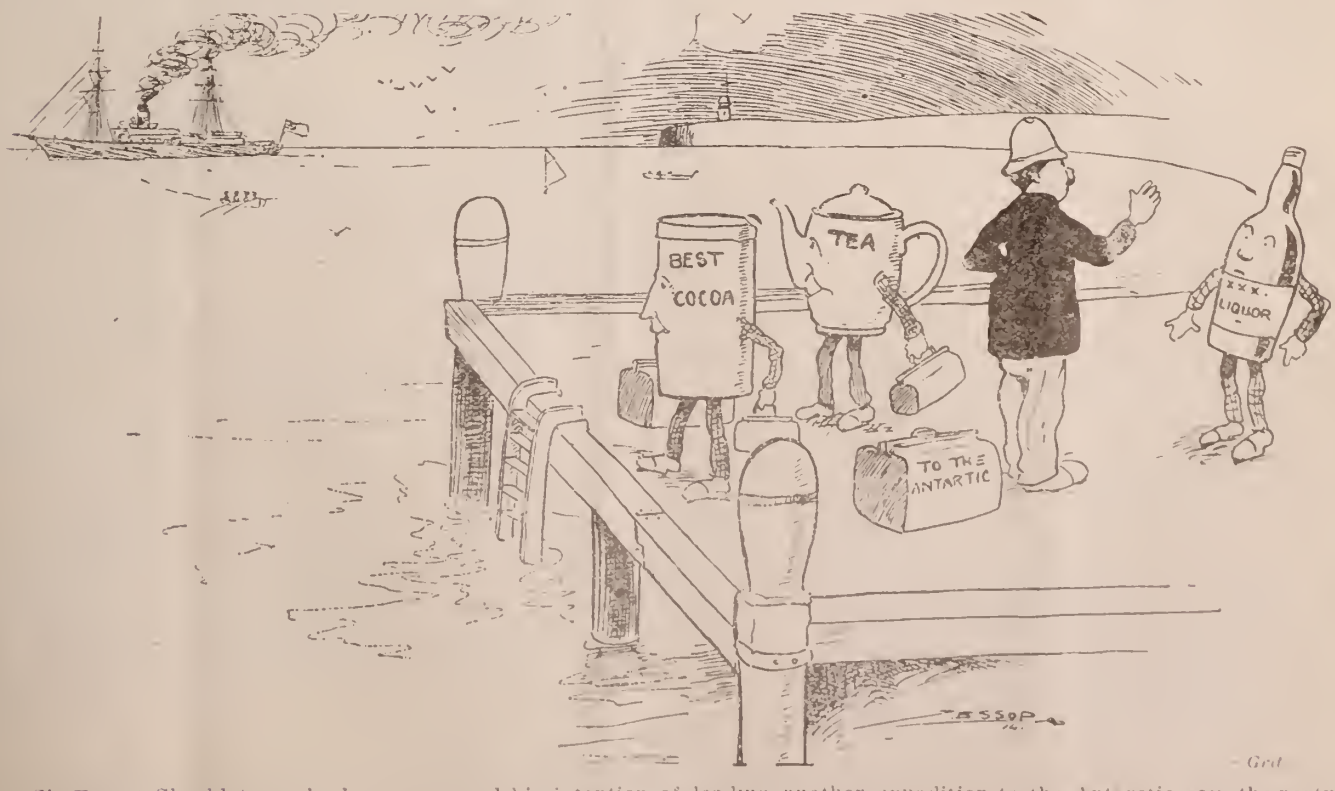
*Old King Cole was a merry old soul,*
*But he was a foolish one, too,*
*For he called for his pipe and he called for his glass.*
*I think that was wrong, don't you?*
*If the jolly old monarch had lived in our time;*
*And had known what we know about drink,*
*He might have been quite a decent old man*
*With a far better record, I think.*

*There was a man in our town*
*And he was wondrous wise,*
*He set a little "tiger" up*
*To blind the people's eyes.*
*And when the people found it out*
*They rose up in their might*
*And put that wicked "tiger" man*
*And all his drinks to flight.*

*Little Bo-Peep, she lost her sheep.*
*And so killed all her joys.*
*But that can't compare with a home over there*
*Where a mother has lost her boys.*

*They were fair as the sun, and good, every one,*
*Till the liquor curse came their way*
*Then they fell 'neath its sting and did agony bring*
*To that mother just over the way.*

*Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard,*
*No wonder the cupboard was bare;*
*For the money that oughter*
*Good rations have bought her*
*Just went for old whisky—so there!*




Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has announced his intention of leading another expedition to the Antarctic, says the party will take no stimulants except tea and cocoa. Tea will be served at midday as a refreshment, and cocoa will be taken at night to preserve the body heat during sleep.

# The Union Signal

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Evanston, Illinois, March 26, 1914

## THREE THINGS TO BE DONE

The multiplicity of instructions in regard to letters and telegrams to be sent to members of Congress may be confusing to some of our workers.

First. Of primary importance at this time is the sending of brief, clearly worded communications to the members of the Judiciary committee of both the Senate and the House of Representatives urging them to take prompt and favorable action on the Amendment. The liquor interests will make every possible effort to prevent action, hoping to "smother" the resolution for the Amendment in Committee. The friends of the Amendment by a deluge of letters and telegrams should convince the members of the committee that the people of the United States are anxious that attention be given the measure.

Second. Next in importance is the adoption of the resolution (See page 9) by influential bodies. Have you brought to the attention of every prominent organization in your city this resolution? Has it been acted upon by the labor unions, the grange, the business men's association, the chamber of commerce, the women's club, and all the churches and missionary societies of your community?

Third. Of almost equal importance at this time is the circulation of petitions to be sent to members of Congress, as indicated in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 12. These forms can be obtained free of charge by sending to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. It is necessary that these signed petitions, demanding action by the members of both houses of Congress be in the hands of these gentlemen before the question comes up for a vote in Congress, which we hope may be at this session.

# INCREASE OUR WHITE RIBBON RANKS

## Let 1914 Be a Great Membership Harvest-Time

Dearly beloved comrades:

Nearly every day letters from strangers come to my desk expressive of interest in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Recently among these have been a large number from women who write they would like to belong to the W. C. T. U. and asking the method of joining. Never before has the work of our organization received such wide and favorable recognition and I verily believe we can make this year a great membership harvest-time.

Earnestly and affectionately do I appeal to each state W. C. T. U. to adopt some method for special effort in the line of membership gains. Some may try the "Each one, win one" plan so well known in many of the states. Others may introduce a newer and more unique method. If each individual white ribboner would feel in "duty bound" to secure a new member and proceed to do it, a tremendous impetus would be given our cause, and our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition would certainly receive most potent help.

With everything else we are doing, let us not neglect to secure new members. Let us sacredly strive to make this year of our Lord a great membership-harvest time for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

## WHERE TO SECURE RESOLUTIONS AND PETITION BLANKS

Blank forms for resolutions and petitions can be obtained free of charge by writing to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill. Send off your order today, and enlist all the friends of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition to help you in securing the adoption of the resolution by influential bodies and the circulating of the petitions among the voters of your city. The need is urgent, and this work must be done and done without delay!

## "THINK IT OVER" CAMPAIGN

"Think-It-Over!" campaigns are attacking the liquor evil through posters. There is no better method to make people think. A well worded poster speaks to thousands of people every day. Michael Callahan writing on "The Poster Campaign Against Alcohol" in the February *Munsey* well says, "It is a singular fact that a constant repetition of a statement or a question, confronting one everywhere, on every corner, at every turn, on every billboard, so forces itself into the mind that it compels discussion both with oneself and with others." Read the poster advertisement on page 16.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RALLY AT KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 29

The meeting to be held at Kansas City, Mo., on March 29, promises to be most successful. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, National W. C. T. U. organizer, will be in attendance and speak. It is also expected that Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman and Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, president and corresponding secretary of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford and Mrs. F. I. Smith, president and vice-president-at-large of the Colorado W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mamie Claflin, president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., and Mrs. S. E. Stanley, president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., will attend and speak. Other state presidents have signified their desire to participate in the meeting if possible to arrange to do so. Many of the white ribbon leaders above named will bring with them delegations from their respective states.

The afternoon meeting will be held at the Independence Boulevard Christian Church; the evening meeting at the Central M. E. Church. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will be the chief speaker. Demonstrations by Young Campaigners for Prohibition will be an interesting feature of both meetings.

Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president of the Kansas City District, who are in charge of the arrangements, report that all the churches of the city are cordially and enthusiastically co-operating, and the interest in the coming event is most pronounced.

Foes of prohibition legislation are working actively against the adoption by the United States Congress of the prohibition amendment to the constitution. Members of the senate and house are being flooded with printed petitions protesting against the passage of this amendment. Let its friends take notice!

Although some of the friends of woman suffrage admit disappointment that the United States Senate did not see fit to live up to its high privileges and vote for the Amendment, in the words of a leading metropolitan journal, "It was nevertheless a victory of significant importance."

In order that her friends at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters might properly celebrate March 21 as Orange Day, Mrs. Mary M. Coman, editor of the Southern California White Ribbon, sent to them a box of very choice and lusclous oranges, which were greatly enjoyed.

Miss Lizzie Hewett, principal of the Crandon Institute in Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, and a devoted white ribbon worker, has just reached the United States on furlough as a missionary of the Methodist Church. Miss Hewett was appointed a delegate from Uruguay to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, but as her furlough was deferred until the present time, we missed her presence with us as a representative of our work in South America.

## HEIRS OF MILLIONAIRE LIQUOR DEALER PREVENTED FROM ENGAGING IN DRINK BUSINESS

"Any beneficiary who directly or indirectly engages in the liquor business shall forfeit all rights and claim in the estate."

The foregoing is a provision of the last will and testament of Jacob Friday, a millionaire of Pennsylvania, who made his fortune in the wholesale liquor business.

Although he devoted his efforts for a lifetime to encouraging intemperance and drunkenness, he especially stipulates in another clause of his will that "no intemperate child shall become a beneficiary" of the fortune he left.

## FORTY PER CENT DECREASE IN MILL ACCIDENTS IN PROHIBITION TOWN

"The law makes the employer liable for accidents to employes, and as a matter of self-protection we are therefore opposed to the sale of liquor in Coatesville," testified Charles L. Huston, vice-president of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, which operates the largest industrial plant of Coatesville, Pa. The occasion for making the statement was a protest on March 17, in the license court by prominent citizens against a return of saloons. Mr. Huston while on the witness stand said that since Coatesville had been without saloons the accidents in the mills of the town had decreased from forty to forty-two per cent.

### Improved Morals Under No-License

William J. Ridgway, president of the state Y. M. C. A., whose home is in Coatesville, stated that during license times any number of drunks were to be seen on the streets, and today the drunken man in Coatesville is a rarity.

Albert S. Jackson, chief of police in the Lukens Iron and Steel works, testified he had made only 188 arrests for drunkenness in eleven months of no license, compared with 500 arrests in 1912. Former Burgess Shallcross declared the number of drunks brought before him for hearings had been decreased by one-half.

Charles P. Greenwood, Republican candidate for the legislature, declared on the witness stand, that the tax-payers of Coatesville and Chester county have been relieved of heavy costs for murder trials during the dry regime.

## NEBRASKA FILES SUFFRAGE PETITION

On Saturday morning, March 14, the petition for the submission of the suffrage amendment to the voters was filed with the secretary of state. In celebration of the event, a luncheon was held at one o'clock, at which many friends of the cause were present.

## LIQUOR INTERESTS FEAR "JOHN BARLEYCORN" IN MOVIES

It is reported by the general press that the liquor interests of the Middle West have offered $25,000 to the company which is making the moving pictures for the presentation of Jack London's "John Barleycorn," if they will agree not to exhibit them in certain specified states engaged in local campaigns.

Frank Garbutt, vice-president of the company, is said to have admitted that the offer had been made, and quoted from a letter in which R. J. Kilhoser, corresponding secretary of the league, wrote:

"We don't want the pictures for exhibition purposes. There are a number of narrow-minded and unthinking people who are menacing our interests, and we do not want anything shown that would add fuel to the flames prior to the summer and fall elections.

"If you will hold off the presentation of these pictures until December 1 in the states of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Missouri, we will pay you $25,000."

The slogan of the Personal Liberty League as it appears on the letter head is: "Let each decide for himself what meat and drink is good."

"Shortly after we began work on the 'John Barleycorn' pictures," said Mr. Garbutt. "I received a letter from Kilhoser in which he said his organization had heard of the pictures and wanted to send a representative to see them. On receiving the representative's report, he said the League might make me an interesting proposition.

"The representative saw the pictures, and then came the letter stating that the board of directors of the Personal Liberty League did not wish them shown, and making the offer of $25,000.

"We turned the offer down without hesitation. The pictures point a great moral lesson and while I am not a teetotaler, we are in the business of manufacturing films and selling them and the offer will not be considered.

"We don't wish to take any sides in the matter at all."

## BOARD OF TRADE TAKES ACTION

The Crafton (Pa.) board of trade at its regular monthly meeting passed a resolution in favor of National Prohibition, requesting that Pennsylvania congressmen and senators support in every way the proposed Hobson amendment to the constitution of the United States. The resolution also urged that members of the next legislature use their influence for the passage of a state-wide prohibition bill, and that licenses in Allegheny county, if not discontinued entirely, be reduced to the least possible number.

## RESOLUTION

**Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:**

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.**

**Adopted by** ..... **representing** .....**people,**

.....**191** .....

**(Signature of president or chairman)**

**City**..... **State**.....

**(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)**

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## RULES OF A STATESMAN

Excerpts from Speech of Congressman Richmond P Hobson

After the vote in the House of Representatives upon a certain measure unpopular with the Southerners, said Congressman Hobson in a speech not long ago, member after member came to him asking, "Why did you do it? Of course it is right, but you ought to know a thing or two. You have killed yourself now. Any Southern Democrat who votes for that measure will be misrepresented in his district. It is suicide, Hobson, why did you do it?" "When you say it was right you answer your own question," replied Mr. Hobson. Then taking his audience into his confidence he explained, "I have some very simple rules by which I try to live. One is to find out what the facts are and keep an open mind, always receptive. Another is, when I locate the truth to be loyal to it and not be afraid to stand on it because God in his power stands on it. When one stands on the truth he will recognize what his duty in the premises is. The fact that one knows the truth is what duty springs from. My other little rule is, when you see the path of duty leading out from that rock of truth follow it. We may not know what the consequences are going to be, but we do not know much in this world anyhow, none of us can see very far ahead; we are in the midst of infinity; we are finite beings here, and I tell you it is the divine spark in a man that points out the path of duty and tells him to follow it irrespective of the consequences. Just as sure as God lives in the universe there is no wiser path than that path of duty; indeed, there isn't really any other path to follow."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

AMANDA WAY, Whittier, Cal., a pioneer in the temperance and W. C. T. U. work. Miss Way was prominent in the campaign to make Kansas a prohibition state and was the leader in the organization of the Kansas W. C. T. U., at a camp meeting at Lawrence. She was also a factor of importance in the early temperance and suffrage work in Indiana, her native state.

MRS. LYDIA M. COREY, president of the Kent county (Md.) W. C. T. U., and one of the oldest and most devoted workers of Maryland.

MRS. ELIZABETH J. DIXON, London, Ohio, a Crusader and member of the W. C. T. U. from its beginning; first president of Madison county and for many years president of the London W. C. T. U.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. KAUFFMAN, a charter member and active worker of Monkton W. C. T. U., Baltimore county, Md. She was the superintendent of several departments, among them Circulation of National and State papers.

MRS. CAROLINE R. HULL, president of Relay union, Baltimore county, Md.; and Mrs. Clara D. Abrahams of Rising Sun, for many years state superintendent of Work among Railroad Men.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON ILL

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

APRIL 14—*Young People's Branch Day (birthday of Frances J. Barnes)*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

*Dear Sunday School Workers:*

Four lines of work demand our immediate attention. Please note carefully and act upon the suggestions without delay.

**First:** ANTI-CIGARET SUNDAY. Coming earlier this year than usual we will need to enter at once upon plans for the observance of the day. The date is May 3. The quarterly lesson on "The Prodigal Son" furnishes an excellent opportunity to note evil habits of the modern "prodigal," not least among which is the tobacco habit.

The lesson text is found in Luke 15:11-32. The material prepared by your National superintendent for use in the Sunday schools includes a children's exercise for beginners and primary pupils, an exercise for boys of the Junior department and a dialogue for girls of the Intermediate department. These, with several new envelope and gem leaflets, will be found in the quarterly *Budget*, which also contains the usual helps for superintendents and teachers and samples of all anti-narcotic leaflets, etc., published by your National superintendent. Price of *Budget*, 15 cents or 50 cents per year in advance.

The twenty-five cent Anti-Cigaret package contains samples of all of my anti-cigaret programs and exercises, posters, pledge cards and leaflets. For special plans and suggestions for the observance of Anti-Cigaret Day see our department circular entitled "Anti-Cigaret Day," sent free upon request.

**Second:** THE REPORT OF THE PLEDGE-SIGNING CAMPAIGN. Our special pledge-signing campaign, entered upon in response to a call issued by Marion Lawrence, international general secretary, closes in April in order that reports may reach me not later than May 1. Will not every department superintendent redouble her efforts to secure complete reports from every Sunday school? We should be able to reach the one million mark if every superintendent does her work thoroughly. Copies of a special report blank will be sent to all who request them.

**Third:** SPECIAL PETITION WORK IN THE INTEREST OF MORE TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL GRADED LESSONS. Our workers have been doing petition work as individuals, corresponding with the publishers of Sunday school helps. We plan now to have the Sunday school teachers and officers petition the publishers and Sunday school leaders. A systematic effort to secure signatures to such petition will be made by our workers and suitable petition blanks will be furnished by your National superintendent. This work should be done in May so that petitions shall reach the various publishers and Sunday school leaders previous to the International Sunday School convention which occurs in June. Send to me for blank petitions. Sample copies free; in quantities, 15 cents per one hundred. (To cover cost of postage and handling.)

**Fourth:** ENLIST THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE STATE AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS. The Sunday schools may and should become vital factors in the prohibition campaigns, both state and national. As an initiative in the national campaign we urge our workers to present for adoption the resolution favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Printed copies of this resolution may be secured of the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Secure copies and seek to have the resolution endorsed by every Sunday school and, when duly signed, return the same to the National W. C. T. U., being very careful to report the same to your county superintendent of this department, she in turn, to report to the state superintendent. Where there is a state prohibition campaign a resolution endorsing the movement could also be adopted and reported.

We again urge the plan of the Young Campaigners for the Sunday schools. For all materials pertaining to that work, send to the National W. C. T. U. In some states the entire plan cannot well be used because of local conditions as in the California dry campaign. As the state superintendent of the Temperance department of the Southern California Sunday School Association, I have prepared a similar plan, though simpler, and any who would like to have copies of my printed matter will receive the same upon request.

### A Word to State and County Presidents

The Sunday School department asks for a little larger recognition in state and county conventions. An hour with Sunday school teachers could be advertised and given with excellent results. A Bible temperance lesson taught by an expert, a round table on methods of temperance work in the Sunday school, a well prepared temperance exercise given by the Sunday school children, or by a single class of a Sunday school would add public interest to the convention program. Some of our rally programs have been an attractive feature of several state conventions when given by the members of the Sunday school.

### A Word to New Superintendents

The department manual, "Hints and Helps for Sunday School Workers," should be in the hands of every superintendent of this department. It gives complete answers to the "what, how, and when" of our department work. Price, 10 cents. The Worker's Outfit includes this manual, samples of all method leaflets and other material necessary to the work. Price, 35 cents.

Again we urge a universal observance of Anti-Cigaret Day, May 3. Send for the revised catalogue of helps for Sunday school temperance work and order supplies early.

Yours in service,

(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE

*115 Walnut St., Riverside, Cal.*

## CALL FOR HAGUE DAY OBSERVANCE

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Peace Department

Monday, May 18, will be the fourteenth anniversary of the opening of the first Hague conference. The Peace and International Arbitration department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other peace organizations earnestly request that ministers be asked to preach peace sermons on Sunday, May 17, and that teachers and school boards be kindly and urgently asked to observe May 18 by having at least one hour of the day devoted to promoting peace sentiment in each public school, carrying out a specially prepared program. Suggestive programs can be purchased at cost (two cents and five cents each) at our home office, Winthrop Center, Maine. Appropriate and helpful literature can be suplied there and can also be secured from the National W. C. T. U., Literature building, Evanston, Ill.

## CONNECTICUT NEWS

Special Correspondence

The temperance elements in Hartford are proposing to poll the electorate of that city upon the license question and in New Haven it has already been polled. In order to have a chance to express their opinions at the polls it is necessary for the no-license people to interest a specified percentage of voters.

The W. C. T. U. of Meriden, Conn., is to hold Lenten temperance services. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National organizer, will be among the speakers. Plans are also being laid for a poster campaign, also the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the union, which occurs April 14.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

**In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and**

**To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.**

# $ $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $ $

## MAYOR TELLS OF PROSPERITY

"I have been in North Dakota thirty-five years, coming here long before it was a state and when this and South Dakota formed Dakota Territory," writes M. F. Murphy, mayor of Grand Forks, N. D., in a letter published in the *National Advocate*. "When I came here there were about eight or ten thousand people in what is now North Dakota. From that time until statehood there were saloons in all of the towns and along the stage routes, and in fact, everywh re where they had a chance to exist. When the state constitution was being adopted and prohibition was an issue, I felt that it would be an injury to this city if we were to have prohibition, and I did all I could to defeat the adoption of prohibition in the constitution. It carried, however, and I am very glad that it did.

"I think we have one of the cleanest, most up-to-date, little business cities in the Union. Our population is only about fifteen thousand, but you will notice that our bank clearances are more than those of most cities of 25,000 or 30,000 people. I know of no place in the United States, comparatively speaking, that has so many public improvements as e have. We built one of the first water filtration plants in the West, erecting it in 1894, and it has been added to until now we have sufficient capacity for a city of 50,000 people.

"We were among the first cities to install ornamental street lighting and have eight posts to the block, with five lights to the post; all of our telegraph and telephone wires in the business district are under ground in conduits; there is not a post of any kind on any of the business streets except the light posts. We have fifteen miles of creosoted block, bitulithic, and granitoid pavement, all of which is in first-class condition. We have four large parks with an area of 240 acres and numerous small ones at street intersections. We have twenty-eight miles of water main and twenty-three miles of sewerage.

"We own our own water and light plant; we are building a new municipal slaughter house; have city scale and brick hous that is used for housing all of our implements and machinery; have two modern, up-to-date fire halls with latest appliances; a city hall that is absolutely fire-proof and that would do credit to a city of 100,000 people; six modern, up-to-date public school buildings, with an attendance of 3,300 children and have practically no paupers. We have an inspector of food, and North Dakota stands ahead of every state in the Union with respect to her food laws. No tainted or diseased meat or unwholesome food is sold in this city.

**"Not a single particle of liquor of any kind is sold in this city. We have absolute prohibition. I make that statement and I defy anyone to contradict it.**

"On the other side of the river, in Minnesota, they have about thirty-five saloons and everything else that goes with them, but their improvements amount to very little, and their taxes are as high as ours, and no decent person wants to live over there; in fact, a large number of their business people, I mean those outside of the saloon element, live on this side of the river, with their families."

## CITY THRIVES WITHOUT LIQUOR REVENUE

Warsaw, Ind., a city of about 4,500 inhabitants at the time of the 1910 census, has been without saloons for six years, first by remonstrance and later by local option election. Facts and figures given in the *Newcastle* (Ind.) *Courier* testify to the prosperity enjoyed by the city during the dry period. Taxes have not been raised and assessed property valuation shows rapid increase. At least $300,000 has been spent in improvements in the business section, many new buildings taking the place of old ones. Six new factories have located in the city during the last six years. Over ten miles of pavement have been laid, at a cost of many thousand dollars, and the property owners have welcomed the expenditure, which during the license period seemed too heavy to be shouldered. The city's pay roll has increased a large amount each year. The population has increased approximately 1,500 under no-license, banks show heavier deposits, business houses have enjoyed unusual prosperity and have had fewer unpaid bills. Plans have been made for the erection of public buildings this year which will mean an expenditure of between $250,000 and $300,000 as follows: New school buildings, $50,000; Moose home, $50,000; Methodist church, $50,000; Baptist church, $35,000; addition to Presbyterian church, $25,000, and a Carnegie library to cost $35,000, which if not begun this year will be erected in the near future.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

**Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it**

**Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.**

**Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.**

**Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.**

# Kentucky Moving Prohibitionward

Prohibition is today as never before a living, vital issue in Kentucky. Well may the men engaged in the whisky business tremble for the future of their trade when they read the record of the last session of the Kentucky legislature. While the senate adjourned without passing the bill to submit a prohibition amendment to the voters it was indeed a victory well worth recording to have secured its passage in the house by a vote of 60 to 31. This result was reached only after a somewhat interesting parliamentary tangle.

The credit for the passage in the house of the statewide measure is due largely to Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp and her co-workers. She took with her to the capital a large and enthusiastic company of white ribboners and friends of the movement, whose presence in the galleries on the day of the vote on the statewide bill was an encouragement to the champions of the measure on the floor. Mrs. Beauchamp's statesmanlike address in favor of prohibition undoubtedly won many votes for the bill. Among the party accompanying her to Frankfort were Mrs. J. A. Stucky, Mrs. Norah B. Taylor, Mrs. M. E. Pace, Mrs. T. J. Shannon, Miss Spencer of Sayre College, Mrs. Ben Bosworth and Miss Bosworth, Mrs. J. C. T. Noe, Miss Frances Jewell, Mrs. Julia Gunn, Mrs. M. L. Pence and Rev. Mr. Redd of Mason county.

### Frost Twenty-Five Per Cent Law

Another prohibition measure which was fought bitterly but unsuccessfully by the liquor interests was the Frost bill.

Cincinnati papers are prophesying that Cincinnati brewers and distillers will lose, probably, more than a billion dollars of Kentucky business annually because of its passage. It facilitates the holding of local option elections by providing that an election may be called on a vote of only twenty-five percent of the voters of a county. At the present time 99 of the 120 counties are dry, and under the new law it is confidently expected that the wet counties will soon call elections and attempt to vote out the saloons.

MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP,
President Kentucky W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., is reported by the *Lexington Leader* to have said:

"The effect of the enactment of the Frost bill, which requires only twenty-five percent of the voters of an entire county, to call a local option election will ultimately rid every county in the state, with the exception of Jefferson, Kenton and Campbell of the licensed saloon." It is expected that the county in which Lexington is located will immediately enter upon a campaign to outlaw the saloons.

While Kentucky is not to have the opportunity of voting this year on constitutional prohibition, one does not feel inclined to envy the men whose fortunes are invested in the distilleries of the blue grass state. There are few things more certain than that Kentucky will be white on the map within a few years.

## NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS' NEW RALLY CRY

The workers at National Headquarters have a new rally cry, **"The liquor traffic must go; Lillian M. N. Stevens said so."** It was first heard at an informal luncheon given by Miss Addie A. Austin, as the head of the Circulation department, to her associates at Headquarters at the noon hour of March 12, to celebrate the unusually large number of subscriptions and renewals to the official papers handled during the previous week. The feature of the luncheon which elicited the greatest applause was a greeting sent by Lillian M. N. Stevens, the editor-in-chief, from her Portland (Me.) home.

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Traveling men report that liquor dealers in every section of the country are looking dubiously into the future, and some of them are preparing for the change in conditions by entering new fields. A business man who travels every season from one end of the Pacific coast to the other, tells of a former wholesale wine dealer at Lodi, California, who five months ago started a dry goods store. In conversation this merchant prophesied that not only would Lodi outlaw saloons this spring but expressed the conviction that it was only a question of time until the liquor traffic would be voted out of the entire state.

## NEWFOUNDLAND'S PROHIBITION ENTHUSIASM

The new president of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U., Mrs. Cora C. Benedict, wife of the American consul at St. Johns, is succeeding admirably in the work. Through her efforts a special meeting was recently held in the social room of the girls' department of the Seamen's Institute. The greatest enthusiasm in connection with matters relating to prohibition was displayed. The feature of the occasion was an address by Mrs. Joseph Pippy, who attended the World's W. C. T. U. Convention and expressed herself as being greatly impressed by the enthusiasm of her American comrades. January 15 was observed in Newfoundland as National Constitutional Prohibition day. A temperance workers' petition is being circulated asking from the legislature the enactment of such legislation as shall render it illegal to convey intoxicants of any kind by railways, steamships or any other conveyances whatsoever subsidized by the Newfoundland government to districts in which the local option law is in force.

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"Evidently from the growth of temperance sentiment in the west, that part of the country is decidedly religious," said a newspaper editor to William T. Ellis. The best test of true religion is its passion for serving society, and the individual or the community that "has religion" in truth and in fact is a sworn foe of the licensed liquor traffic.

## VICTORIES FOR PROHIBITION

Kootenai, one of the largest counties of Idaho, by a 405 majority, voted dry at an election March 12.

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The Haddonfield quarterly meeting of Friends at Moorestown, N. J., very recently endorsed National and state anti-liquor legislation.

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Houston county, Texas, has been saved for prohibition by a 700 majority. White and colored people stood together in the fight for righteousness.

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Judge William E. Porter of Lawrence county, Pa., following his custom of the past four years, has refused all applicants for liquor licenses in Lawrence county.

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Homewood Board of Trade of Allegheny county, Pa., on March 13, adopted a resolution favoring the submission of National Prohibition to the action of the several state legislatures.

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"To be strictly within the law and for the *best interests* of the club," the Youghiogheny Country Club of Elizabeth, Pa., has decided to discontinue its sideboard after April 1. Let other country clubs which are mindful of their best interests take notice!

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Port Washington, O., continues on the dry list for the next two years, as the result of a recent hotly contested election. It went dry seven years ago under the Beal law and four years later was again victorious under the Rose law.

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In a wet and dry election in Shackelford county, Texas, Moran, the new oil town, cast the deciding vote in favor of license, the complete majority being only thirty-two votes. Albany, the county seat, voted dry, but the pro-liquor vote at Moran carried the day. This is the first county in central West Texas to vote for license.

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Visalia, Calif., at a local option election forced by the liquor interests after a two years experiment as a dry town, voted to remain dry by a majority of 310. At the previous election the dry majority was only seven. The woman's vote accounts in a large measure for this difference.


## WANTED TO KNOW

### The Truth About Grape-Nuts Food

It doesn't matter so much what you hear about a thing, it's what you know that counts. And correct knowledge is most likely to come from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a N. Y. man, "I was bothered by indigestion, especially during the forenoon. I tried several remedies without any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial and find out if all I had heard of it was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and cream, soft boiled eggs, toast, a cup of Postum and some fruit. Before the end of the first week I was rid of the acidity of the stomach and felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all traces of indigestion had disappeared and I was in first rate health once more. Before beginning this course of diet, I never had any appetite for lunch, but now I can enjoy the meal at noon time."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

## TEMPERANCE GAINS IN MINNESOTA

The temperance forces at the local option elections held throughout Minnesota on March 11 made a net gain of twenty-five per cent in towns recorded in the dry list. No-license victories resulted in 113 towns and cities, twenty-seven of which were previously license territory. The most notable is Owatonna with a population of nearly 6,000, which on this, its first vote on the saloon question, became dry territory. Princeton and Slayton, other county seats, voted out their saloons, and the complete list of such communities includes, in addition, Lewisville, Oronoco, Fisher, Tyler, Backus, Georgetown, Monterey, Triumph, Odin, Brewster, Princeton, Raymond, Annandale, Dassel, Monticello, Menagha, Williams, Barnum, Black Duck, Garfield, Kiester, Renville, Sandstone, Eyota. Of the ninety-six cities and towns secured by the license interests eight were previously no-license, Wells, with a population of 1,755 being the most important. Others were Stewartville, Hadley, Motley, Belgrade, Hendricks, Randall and Emmons. With the passing of the saloon from Raymond village Kandiyohi county becomes entirely dry.

Prior to these elections two-thirds of the townships of the state were without saloons, and one entire county and seventeen county seats were dry territory. Five counties had but one saloon town in each and eight but two saloons towns.

## MONTANA IN PROHIBITION MARCHING LINE

Special Correspondence

Montana now has a vision of a state union which shall include all the churchwomen of the state. Unions are becoming more active and new unions are being formed. Sidney, which was organized in December by Mrs. Unruh with seventeen members, now boasts fifty, with more to come. Helena recently welcomed twenty-four new members and Billings, thirty-nine.

District organization is being developed. Presidents of strong unions are being urged to organize in nearby places and to mother small unions near. Livingston's splendid president, Mrs. B. O. Johnson, has already organized at Big Timber and is preparing to form other unions. Mrs. Gilmore and other presidents are looking after surrounding territory.

Montana has again established a paper of its own, *The Woman's Voice*, and has already over one thousand subscribers. The state has inaugurated a statewide pledge-signing campaign among children under Mrs. Wilder Nutting. L. T. L. enthusiasm has been aroused by Miss Edna Rowan's tour across the state. Everywhere she left an inspiration to do better temperance work. A scheme to secure a mile of dimes for suffrage work is in charge of Mrs. Cora M. Marsh, our most efficient corresponding secretary. Mrs. Earhart of Conrad gave the first foot, Mr. C. E. Hoag the next thirty feet, and Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag has promised the last rod.

Mrs. Unruh while in the state, gave brilliant platform addresses and heartened up the unions for doing things worth while. Mrs. J. A. Grant of Deer Lodge, our efficient superintendent of Franchise is beginning her campaign. Mrs. H. B. Blair, our fine recording secretary, has done good field work. Mrs. W. C. Dawes, our most competent treasurer, is looking after our finances. And our magnificent women in Butte, Helena and all over the state are being awakened to the opportunities and privileges of the times. Montana is preparing to participate largely in the great onward march of righteousness and temperance.

Office of President of Colorado W. C. T. U., Where Plans for Statewide Prohibition Campaign Are Being Made.

## COLORADO ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

The midyear meeting of the executive committee of the W. C. T. U. of Colorado was preceded by an evening banquet. The toasts were in the interest of statewide prohibition: "The Church and the Campaign" was presented forcibly by David D. Forsyth, D. D., who emphasized the fact that "the church needs a big job" and this is the most "holy one" of which he knew. He also said that W. C. T. U. members are the folks who never "back-slide." "The Outlook in Colorado" was pictured as very bright and hopeful by Rev. A. J. Finch, superintendent Anti-Saloon League. Using as her topic, "On the Board of Education," Mrs. A. A. Hawley illustrated the need of and the work accomplished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a member of the board of education of the world. The program was introduced by clever minute and half-minute talks by district presidents and state superintendents. The state president, Mrs. Hungerford, presided.

Colorado's first district convention for the year was held in the "dry farming" section, in Limon, a division point on the railroad that has always had saloons. The mayor, banker, principal and also county superintendent of schools, station agent, and four ministers (three from neighboring towns) participated in the program and each declared for prohibition.

## SOUTH DAKOTA FALLING IN LINE FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

As the question of equal suffrage is before the voters for decision this year, it was an enthusiastic audience that greeted Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, state president, to hear her speak on that subject at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Fifth district W. C. T. U., at Clear Lake, March 4-5. Mrs. Simmons' address was masterly and convincing.

The entire program for the convention had been prepared under the direction of the capable president, Mrs. Flora A. Mitchell. It was full of good things. An important feature was a silver medal contest and an informal reception by ladies of the local union. Delightful musical numbers were given by local talent, and under the leadership of Mrs. Jennie Derr, musical director, the convention music was most helpful.

There were excellent reports by officers and superintendents; a department symposium led by Mrs. L. V. Smith, district organizer; a parliamentary drill conducted by Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, and a children's meeting presided over by Mrs. Chas. Taecker and Mrs. Minnie Croun.

Pledges, thank offerings and collections were gratifyingly liberal and the district made a substantial gift to the state for the suffrage campaign fund.

Several unions reported having observed January 15 by public meetings, and the convention unanimously adopted the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition.

## IDAHO'S STATEWIDE PROHIBITION PLANS

Special Correspondence

The mid-year executive of the south Idaho W. C. T. U. met at Weiser, March 6, 7. A large part of the membership of the state was represented and the meeting was enthusiastic and profitable

The dominant thought in all our deliberations was state-wide prohibition in 1914 and national prohibition in 1920.

The Weiser union had just completed a house-to-house canvass and had more than doubled its membership. This example was felt to be worthy of emulation.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., made three addresses before the convention and was ready with valuable suggestions on every subject under discussion. Too much can not be said in praise of her inspiring and practical messages. This convention completed her week's engagement in Idaho.

The poster method was ably presented by Mrs. Brainard of Payette, our legislative superintendent, and many joined in the discussion. Judging by the interest manifested by the delegates, the Idaho people and the strangers who enter our gates will hardly be able to shut their eyes, for a single day, to the greatest issue now before the American people. These and other different features of our convention were more or less interesting, but the times of exaltation were when fervent and continued prayers indicated the Divine presence in our midst and His willingness to lead us on to victory.

The state president and the other state officers are giving themselves unreservedly to the accomplishment of what has been undertaken, and we earnestly ask our sisters of other states, at the trysting hour, to remember Idaho.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Miss Annie Robbins, National W. C. T. U. organizer, writes that her address hereafter will be 107 East Francis avenue, Tampa, Florida.

Mississippi is to have a Kells Memorial Fund, to be used by the state W. C. T. U. to advance the work Mrs. Kells so well loved. It will be in charge of Mrs. J. E. Brown, who started it.

National Constitutional Prohibition was the main topic at the Wabash (Ind.) county institute, recently held at Wabash, Ind., of which Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, vice-president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., was the leader. An interesting number on the program was a grand gold medal contest. Forty-seven members were gained and many subscriptions for *The Young Crusader* taken.

The Randolph district (Mo.) executive meeting, with Mrs. Nelle G. Burger presiding, was held in the public library in Moberly with a fine attendance. Advanced plans for the National Prohibition and suffrage campaigns were adopted. It was decided to hold the next district convention in the country, three nearby unions being the hostesses. This is "something new under the sun" but the undertaking, it is thought, will be a huge success.

The W. C. T. U. of Johnstown, N. Y., held a most enthusiastic Frances E. Willard memorial service in the First Reformed church of that city on February 22. An address by the county president, music and other features made the occasion an interesting one. The First Methodist church of the city recently took favorable action upon the National Prohibition Amendment resolution, as did, also, the Sunday school and Epworth League.

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has just completed one month of very successful and satisfactory work in Oklahoma. She organized four new unions, prepared the way for others, reorganized one union, revived and strengthened some inactive unions, and secured fifty-two active and seven honorary members. In her meetings 4,700 votes were taken on the resolution favoring National Constitutional Prohibition. In addition to raising enough money to pay her salary and all expenses, she put in the state treasury a neat sum.

The *Pasadena* (Calif.) *Star* is publishing a series of articles on "Why Should California Vote Out the Liquor Traffic" written by Isabel S. McCrea, Press superintendent of the Central union of Pasadena, for the purpose of helping pupils in the public schools in an essay contest on that subject. *The Star* is most generous in giving space to the W. C. T. U. and reporting its meetings.

An enthusiastic meeting in memory of Neal Dow was held by the Frances E. Willard union of Joliet, Ill. Mr. I. H. Ferriss, editor of the *News*, who had known and worked with General Dow, gave an interesting talk relating to the great reformer's early life. An able paper discussing his temperance work was prepared and read by Mrs. I. E. Owens. A lesson on "How to Vote" was taught by Mrs. G. I. Cowing. Rousing temperance songs were sung amid enthusiasm. The federated W. C. T. U. of Joliet held an enthusiastic meeting on National Prohibition day in the Richard street M. E. church. Several ministers were present and gave short talks. A consecration service was held at the close of the meeting.


# Sex Knowledge

By PROF. T. W. SHANNON, A.M.
International Lecturer and Author of Eight Purity Books

PROF. SHANNON

The only up-to-date books on Sex-Purity which combine simplicity with scientific accuracy. Free from confusing medical and technical terms. Safe, Sane, Scientific Christian Help for every parent; a guide to proper instruction of children at ages of greatest danger; sympathetic, warm-hearted counsel for boys and girls, young men, young women, married or marriageable, and all matured people. A separate volume for each or combined to suit.

**Opinions from High Sources:** *Marion Lawrance, Gen. Sec'y International S. S. Asso'n:* "Surely the key to the right understanding of life." *Dr. Geo. W. Bailey, Pres. World's S. S. Asso'n:* "Should have a very wide circulation." *Physical Culture Magazine, N. Y.:* "Directly abreast with the times." *B. S. Steadwell, Pres. World's Purity Federation:* "One of the most valuable books ever written."

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**Titles and Prices:** "**Perfect Manhood,**" for men over fifteen; "**Perfect Womanhood,**" for women over fifteen; **cloth, 75 cents each.** "**Perfect Boyhood,**" just what boys six to fifteen years should know, and no more; "**Perfect Girlhood,**" for girls of same age; "**How to Tell the Story of Life,**" for parents and teachers; **cloth, 40 cents each.**

"If I could retrace my steps to the marriage altar," writes a reader, "I would give $20,000 for the information contained in one of these volumes."

**Six for Less Than Price of Two.** **Order now and save $1.60.** To introduce Shannon books into a million new homes quick, we will send above five great books, bound in one, for **only $1.25.** Sell singly at $2.70. Mention this paper and receive **free** copy of "**Spooning,**" author's latest booklet, dealing with a social problem hitherto untouched. "Spooning" alone, 15 cents. Also send 75 cents for cloth copy of "Heredity Explained."

THE S. A. MULLIKIN CO., 732 UNION STREET MARIETTA, OHIO


Temperance Sunday, March 8, was fittingly observed by the Central W. C. T. U. (No. 3) of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Lettie Hill May, state corresponding secretary, delivered an instructive address, topically divided—"Economics," "Science" and "Morality." She also showed a petition the saloon people are circulating and warned the men not to sign it. The resolution favoring National Constitutional Prohibition was enthusiastically adopted.

At a local meeting of the D. A. R. at Fall River, Mass., Mrs. Emma Howland, a white ribboner, spoke most earnestly in favor of the anti-canteen law. Although Mrs. Howland's arguments were answered by a friend of the canteen, the meeting entered a strong protest against the action of the National D. A. R. in favoring the restoration of the canteen. Mrs. Stafford, a member of the D. A. R. and the president of the local W. C. T. U., drew up the protest and was responsible for its passage.

Mrs. Ida H. Taylor, Colorado's superintendent of the department of School Savings Banks for several years, has offered prizes to the pupils of the Denver public schools for essays on the subject of thrift. This year the subject is "Money Saving." Four hundred essays were written by children under fourteen years of age, the limit given. The first prize was won by Alice Fisher, a girl of twelve, the second and third by boys of thirteen. There were also fifteen lesser prizes, in addition to thirty of one dollar each. The essays of the three principal winners are to be printed in a booklet and distributed among school children. The Interstate Trust Company is coöperating with Mrs. Taylor this year in furnishing the prizes. The thought impressed is the saving of money for useful purposes.

At a banquet of the Central W. C. T. U. of Buffalo, N. Y., recently, a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition was adopted by a rising vote.

The W. C. T. U. of Palmyra, Wis., is "doing things." With a membership of sixty it is pushing several lines of work. Two young lady members are acting as instructors of a good-sized L. T. L. It has a flourishing Flower Mission department whose activities last year included the city of Milwaukee. National Prohibition Amendment Day was enthusiastically observed.

Mrs. Maude L. Greene, W. C. T. U. chalk talker, has been working in New Mexico for several weeks, some of her time being spent among the Spanish-Americans who listen with delight to the temperance message. At Raton, a young Spanish minister acted as interpreter, and when the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was presented the entire audience, half of whom were Roman Catholics, stood, and some of the men held up their hands besides. The votes of these men count in New Mexico. Throughout the state thirty-five lectures (chalk-talks) addressed to nearly 10,000 people, besides talks in the state normal, high schools, convents, public schools, United States Indian schools and missions, both Spanish and American, have been given. Many personal calls have been made to present the work of the W. C. T. U. At all public meetings, including one held in the penitentiary, where 350 young men are imprisoned (ninety per cent of them on account of the legalized saloon) the resolution for National Prohibition has been presented. Mrs. Greene's work in Santa Fe was particularly encouraging. A mass meeting was held at the court house under the auspices of the Citizens' League. Many of New Mexico's solons attended, and the speaker of the house was appointed chairman. This audience, representing many hundreds of the best citizens of New Mexico and the capital city, by a unanimous vote, adopted the resolution for National Prohibition. As a result of her work four local unions and one county union, the first in the state, have been organized, and two unions have been reorganized.


# THE FRUIT OF THE VINE

By JOHN ELLIS, M. D.

Price 16c, in paper cover. 25c, in cloth. Postpaid.

*When wanted for missionary purposes, half the above rates.*

In this work is to be found the ablest treatment of the Wine Question in a compact form ever published.

**THE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF UNFERMENTED WINE**

on which the author bases his conclusions is

**Drawn from science, reason, observation, history and Scripture.**

It deserves to be carefully read and thoughtfully pondered by every lover of mankind.

THE NUNC LICET PRESS

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## APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO STEAL HORSES

### Unique Advertisement Calls Attention to Evils of Liquor Traffic

A most novel, paid advertisement—an application for license to steal horses—has appeared recently in the *Coudersport* (Pa.) *Enterprise*. As reported in the *North American* of Philadelphia it reads:

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE
No. 87 March Term, 1914

"In Re Petition of G. I. Lovegold for license to Steal Horses.

"Hon. John Fairmind, judge of court of quarter sessions of Almostany county, state of Pennsylvania:

"I hereby make application for a special license to steal horses. I am willing to pay liberally for the privilege. I am emboldened to make this application by reason of other special privileges petitioned for about this time of the year by other citizens of 'good moral character.' The business for which they are asking license produced at least three-fourths of all the crime committed in the county the last year. It has filled our borough lockups and the county jail. It has made our criminal court the most expensive in the history of the county.

"The business for which I ask a license I deem less injurious to the community than the business of selling intoxicating liquors either at wholesale or retail.

"1. I pledge myself not to take away the senses of any man nor rob his purse.

"2. I obligate myself not to cause men to beat their wives, damn their children into the world or commit murder. I only want to steal their horses.

"3. And if a man has a soul, which most men consent to, I promise to do nothing to destroy this germ of immortality, but leave it to its own moral course. I only want to steal horses.

"4. I, furthermore, solemnly promise that if the license is granted I will not steal horses on Sunday, nor on election day, nor on legal holidays, nor after ten o'clock at night. I also solemnly promise not to steal colts, nor horses that have no sense, nor old broken-down plugs.

"5. Your honor will see the license I pray for will result in less harm to the community than a license to sell intoxicating liquors. Of course, I may damage the property of a few well-to-do people, but their bodies, their minds, their reputations and character I am above impairing. I only want to steal their horses.

"6. I would further enforce my application by reminding the court that 'you can't run the county without the license fee'; that 'if I don't steal horses, somebody else will'; that 'all attempts to prohibit horse stealing only result in producing sneaks and liars'; that 'I am a liberal contributor to the political jackpot,' and that 'I control more votes than most of the other applicants for license.'

"I also call the attention of your judicial mind to the number and (especially) character of those subscribing to my petition.

"Trusting you will grant my petition, and this I shall ever pray, etc.,

"G. I. LOVEGOLD.

"Bondsmen, Winaland Syne & Deth Trust Company.

"Attorney, Firm of N. O. Scruples & Moore Longgreen.

"We, the undersigned, certify to the good moral character of the applicant, G. I. Lovegold, and believe him to be a man fit to be intrusted with a license to steal horses, and pray the court to grant the license:"

| | |
|---|---|
| Eaton B. Merry | Kant Evan Wright |
| O. Grab Rox | Michael Chirilovani |
| Crewe L Younghusband | A. Ward Healer |
| | Jostwon Glass |
| Tony Dudinsky (X his mark) | Nick Synkivinkopraz (X his mark) |
| Barr T. Ender | Rednows Toper |
| Wurse N. Useless | Wood B. Chrystiun |
| Al Ways Treatin | A. Boozer. |


## A PERFECT COMPLEXION

in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed, *once only*. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.


## NORTH DAKOTA W. C. T. U. SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS CENTER OF ACTIVITY

The state suffrage headquarters of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., established at Bismarck, are furnished in a way to convert callers of every kind from the casual visitor to the earnest seeker for suffrage information.

The rooms present a business-like appearance, the walls being covered with maps, pictures and posters, revealing the scope of the work. The campaign is conducted on strictly business principles, with due regard for publicity. Over 1,000 buttons with the words "Votes for Women," have been distributed; also a large number of printed seals to be used on envelopes and stationery.

Maps showing the progress of the suffrage movement in the ten states in which suffrage prevails decorate the walls.

One picture shows the growth of the suffrage girl, starting as a very diminutive woman in 1869, gaining in stature in 1893, 1896, 1910, and becoming a good sized girl in 1912. A framed picture of the National Officers of the W. C. T. U. also adorns the wall of the office.

A poster has the picture of a convict, an idiotic person, and an intelligent, up-to-date woman, with the legend underneath, "Only these are not allowed to vote."

A great deal of literature has been distributed and a reception was recently held which was attended by many women who spent a portion of the afternoon in social conversation, and in discussing the work and prospects of the undertaking.

## CITIZENS IN THE MAKING

(Continued from Page Four)

the fly-paper. Poor fool! Why did it yield to the temptation of the glue! Didn't the fate of its friends warn it?

"Then my thoughts changed. Was not alcohol the human fly-paper? Did not men yield to its lure, despite their companions' fate? If man, the boaster of intelligence, yields to the glitter, why not an insignificant fly? I wrote far into the night, wrote to appeal to the common sense of the highest animal of all, 'MAN.' In my heart was no thought of the practical reward. I thought only that perhaps somewhere, some time, some one would read my little appeal to 'Common Sense Against Our Common Enemy,' and would resist the all-alluring alcohol."

At the close she said: "I do not know how much good the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools does, but I do know that because of it at least one girl knows about alcohol, and understands the glitter in the human glue."

As the superintendent of public schools, Dr. Martin Brumbaugh, who had made the principal address of the evening, left the room, he said to the group of teachers and W. C. T. U. workers, "This evening has been worth more than days of ordinary schooling; it has been a character maker."

In the sunny Southland, amid sights and sounds and odors strange to Northerners, devoted women taught and guided groups of dark-eyed, dark-haired Spanish boys and girls with such success that eight contests for silver medals were the result. With eight medals won by as many young people, the next step must be a contest for a gold medal; and a contest in Spanish, by Spaniards, for Spaniards, was held, the successful competitor being Gloria Rodriguez. And again an influence was started which shall be like the ever widening circles following the dropping of a stone into the water—on, and on, and on—until it reaches the farthest shore.

Young Poles, Greeks, Italians, Jews, Spaniards,—all responding to the loving work and words of friendly, Christlike Americans, who love their country and their Master! To these young people of today from other lands, and to those who claim America as their own, will belong the America of tomorrow, with its duties and responsibilities, as well as its joys and privileges. Friendly co-operation now in matters of interest to young people will result in friendly co-operation in the future, in things which involve the moral and civic issues which come with advancing years. Far-sighted Americans are seizing upon every opportunity to strengthen the bonds of fellowship which already exist, and are eagerly seeking the wisest and best methods of creating new ties, which shall draw us even more closely together for our mutual good. To the Young People's Branch falls the happy privilege and proud distinction of standing shoulder to shoulder with these young temperance advocates from abroad, and of outlining and putting into practice the policies which shall control the future of our beloved land.

MAKE $20 weekly selling Egg Separators 10c. Housekeepers buy on sight. LUZERNE SUPPLY CO., Dept. U., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago


## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 35c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary,
Hillsboro, Kansas.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

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Address Evanston, Ill.



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Which Will You Protect?
Do You Know These Facts?
Alcohol.
Beer.
Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from the United States Mail.
Drink Robs the Working Man.
The License Voter Gets What?
Attention, Voters!
Figures Tell.
Saloons Increase Taxes.
The Trouble Manufacturing Company.
Successful Men.
In Prohibition Kansas.
Compare These Figures.
Boys and Girls.
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Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois


I gladly renew my subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL for it is the greatest help I have in my work as president of a union. Long may the SIGNAL live and prosper! MRS. CHARLES T. GIFFORD
*South Westport, Mass.*

### BEER NOT LABOR'S FRIEND

Sydney, New South Wales—Those fellows who shed tears every time they think of the poor workingmen who are going to be jobless when liquor is no more, and who try to show how much the liquor business clings to the laboring man, can get some idea from New South Wales.

Carefully conducted investigations disclose the fact that of every pound sterling ($5) added value in the process of manufacture, the brewery returns only 3s. 5d. (about 82 cents) to labor. But out of every pound sterling added in process of manufacture of boots and shoes, railroads rolling stock, woolen and tweed goods, tannery products and agricultural implements, an average of 12s. 10d. (approximately $3) is returned to labor. Senator Pearce has stated that the value of beer brewed in the commonwealth is a little less than $13,000,000.

# Words of Cheer from National President

For the large number of subscriptions to The Union Signal received during March just passed, I am impressed, very grateful. I am confident that The Union Signal is a great factor in hastening the coming of National Constitutional Prohibition.

I am thankful also for remembrance of The Young Crusader which is so nobly maintaining a high standard.

Our National papers are invaluable and the best of their kind in the world and I extend my hearty appreciation. All thanks to all who help make them so and to all who help in their circulation.

Lillian M. N. Stevens

### IN THE NICK OF TIME

(Continued from Page Six)

brightest girls in her class, and although she had married too young to accomplish much in her girlhood, she could not remember what it was not to aspire and believe herself capable of really great and heroic things; but here she was, just a common-place woman without any recognition from the great world about her. Clearly she was not on the right track. She needed some friend to advise her, and then the woman, who had always been considered timid, did a very bold thing. She took down her telephone book and ran her finger down the long list of "W's" until she came to the name of "Worthington."

Her hand trembled as she held the receiver to her ear. "May I speak with Mrs. Worthington?" she asked.

"You are speaking to her," replied a sweet voice.

"Could you grant me an interview soon, Mrs. Worthington? I am very much in need of the help that I know you could give."

"May I ask what you represent," said Mrs. Worthington, guardedly.

"Oh, I just represent a baffled, discouraged woman who needs your advice and direction. I would be very prompt and would infringe on your time as little as possible."

"Any baffled, discouraged woman that I can help, surely has a claim on me," responded Mrs. Worthington, "and you may come between three and four this afternoon, if that will be convenient for you."

Mrs. Brown thanked her and began at once to make preparations for the call. Taking pen and paper, she jotted down the things that she was going to say. It seemed very easy as she sat at her desk and thought it all out; but it did not look so easy when she rang the Worthington door-bell.


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### NORTH DAKOTA PROSPEROUS UNDER PROHIBITION.

**Senator A. J. Gronna**

I live in a state where for twenty-five years the prohibitory law has been well enforced. No saloons are allowed in North Dakota; the people voted them out and keep them out. Prohibition is not a failure in our state, and we have prospered to a remarkable extent under prohibition.

Stirred by the report that the president of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and also the president of the board of trustees, had supported applications for liquor licenses, the New England Alumni Association of the college, at a recent meeting in Boston, by resolution emphatically protested against such action. Copies of the memorial were sent not only to the college authorities named but to the Meadville newspapers and the *Allegheny College Campus*


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Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 2, 1914. | No. 14

*Sydney, Australia, Campaign Leaflet*

## Parents! You Have a Vote! Before Using It, Think!

The Drink Traffic Can No More Continue Without Children Than a Sawmill Can Continue Without Logs

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Send Letters and Telegrams to the Judiciary Committee—Advantage of National Prohibition—Liquor Traffic Responsible for High Cost of Living—Russia Sees in Drunkenness a National Menace—Indicted Before the Bar of Public Opinion.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**SPIRITED DISCUSSION ON RULE ON CANAL TOLLS QUESTION—GREAT EXCITEMENT AS VOTE IS TAKEN—207 IN FAVOR, 176 OPPOSED—INDIAN TRIBES CALL AT WHITE HOUSE—NEED OF BETTER PROVISIONS FOR RED MEN**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This has been a week of excitement in Congress. The greatest legislative battle yet undertaken by President Wilson's administration was begun Thursday with the presentation of a special rule in the House to limit debate and prohibit amendment of the administration's proposal to repeal the provision of the Panama Canal act, allowing free passage to American ships. For two hours the rule was alternately defended and attacked in heated debate in the House. When adjournment came, with an hour of debate left for the next day, Speaker Champ Clark, who had not yet announced his position on the repeal policy, issued a statement, vigorously opposing the rule.

In this fight the President finds himself in the unusual situation of being opposed in the House debate by the chosen leaders of his party.

Impressed with the importance of a measure which the President had characterized as necessary to the conduct of his administration's foreign policy, an extraordinary attendance of members was on the floor when the rule was presented. Galleries and floor were crowded, throngs of spectators having filled the seats in the galleries and occupied the stairways, while hundreds stood in the corridors. It is generally conceded that in twenty years no such important matter has been brought before Congress.

In a Friday morning's paper, on the first page, in large type, was the statement of Speaker Champ Clark, who declared this to be a question "most important and vital, as it contemplates a change in our foreign policy that has stood the test for one hundred and twenty-five years."

### Speaker Clark Would Give a Week to Debate on Tolls

"I am," he declared, "dead against the rule on the tolls question and intend to vote against it. I will not stultify myself by voting for any such rule. I led the fight to liberalize the rules and practices of the House, thereby imperiling my political future. We won that long and bitter fight and it was the first Democratic victory in eighteen years. Time and time again I declared that I would not advocate a thing when in the minority that I would not advocate in the majority. On such an important and far-reaching measure there should have been at least a week for debate with the unlimited right of amendment."

An unusual demonstration, principally from the Republicans, greeted Speaker Clark when he mounted the rostrum Friday morning. The cheers were deafening. He stood for a moment with gavel upraised, then, bringing it down with a resounding whack, said, "The House will be in order, and the chaplain will offer prayer." Instantly there was a hush after the tumult. It could almost be felt, as blind Chaplain Cowden referred in his prayer to "the strength of men in great crises."

Then the battle was renewed, the strongest men on both sides contending in impassioned speech for and against the rule. Party lines were obliterated, and when the time for voting came, the yeas and nays were ordered. Hundreds of men kept tally, and, as was very unusual, it was perfectly quiet as the roll was called. When the Speaker announced the vote 207 in favor of the rule, 176 opposed, wild cheers broke from the Democratic side of the House. Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department occupied a seat in the press gallery. His position as Secretary gave him access to the floor of the House, but, as editor of a prominent paper in North Carolina, he chose to sit with the reporters making his pencil fly, as he mapped out a good story for his paper.

President Wilson, in talks with callers, has revealed that the South American press has joined European countries in regarding the Panama Canal act as a violation of a treaty. The chief issue, he pointed out, was the attitude taken by foreign governments, and just so long as they considered that the United States was violating a promise, it would be difficult to make any new treaties with them.

### Speeches for and Against Repeal of Rule

For twenty hours the debate in the House on the Sims bill for the repeal of Canal toll exemption, will go forward. One of the possibilities of the split between the Speaker and the White House is that a fierce battle will be waged from now on to unseat Champ Clark from the Speakership of the House in the next Congress. Senators have delivered speeches for and against the repeal in the Senate, but the real fight is in the House, and later will be fought in the Senate.

First reports of campaign expenses in senatorial primaries under the new direct elections amendment was made public by the Senate yesterday. Representative Hobson, of Alabama, sent in a detailed account of expenditures, aggregating $5,367.34, of which $2,174 was spent in traveling, and $2,618.19 in newspaper and other advertising. Representative Underwood, Mr. Hobson's opponent, has not made his report.

### Indian Tribes Call at White House

Delegations from five Indian tribes called at the White House Tuesday, gaily bedecked in vari-colored garments and blankets, wearing soft buckskin moccasins and leggings, set off with brilliant beads, their faces covered with brilliant colorings, and their forms topped off with head-dresses of eagle feathers. Although their garments were reminiscent of the past, they showed their up-to-dateness by making the trip from their hotel in 1914 automobiles. The tribes represented were the Yankton-Sioux, the Omahas, the Kiowas, the Comanches, and the Chippewas. Several squaws were in the delegations, and men and women alike were given an opportunity to shake hands with President Wilson.

Health conditions among the Indians are described as deplorable by Indian Commissioner Sells in his annual report. Aproximately 25,000 Indians are suffering from tuberculosis, he says, while available hospital facilities for all will not exceed three hundred beds. During the past fiscal year 1,905 Indians died from tuberculosis. The Indian death rate was 32.25 per thousand, against 16.00 per thousand for the entire registered area of the United States. More than 60,000 cases of trachoma are shown to exist among the government's wards. The report says there are 8,000 Indian families without homes, many of whom live under revolting conditions. Need of increased appropriations to provide the Indians with more sanitary homes, better school facilities, medical attention and measures to prevent disease is emphasized.

### Better Provision for Indians Needed

"I am emphasizing in every possible way the industrial education of the Indian pupils and the industrial development of the Indian population generally," said Commissioner Sells, "and every effort is being made to improve the efficiency of the employes of the Indian service in order to accomplish more successfully the work in hand. I am also emphasizing the need of doing everything possible to obtain for the Indians more sanitary homes, more adequate school facilities for the Indian children, to supply sick Indians with medical attention and to take precautionary methods to prevent disease. It is my fixed purpose to bring about the speedy individualizing of the Indians, and to this end I shall devote my best efforts."

*Saturday, March 28, 1914.*

# Send Telegrams and Letters to Judiciary Committee

Communications from the people interested in the liquor business are being sent in great number to Congressmen and Senators. Are the advocates of the Amendment showing equal diligence in telegraphing and writing to members of Congress? Every friend of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition should write to the chairmen and members of the Judiciary Committee of both the Senate and the House, urging prompt action in favor of the Amendment. The important thing at this time is to convince the members of these committees that the people of the United States desire an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic. While the members should receive communications, especial attention should be given to the chairmen. The names of the members of the Senate and the House Judiciary committees are:

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

(Address, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.)

Lee S. Overman, Chairman
Charles A. Culberson, of Texas
William E. Chilton, of West Virginia.
James A. O'Gorman, of New York.
Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida.
James A. Reed, of Missouri.
Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona.
John K. Shields, of Tennessee.
Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana.
Hoke Smith, of Georgia.
Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming.
Knute Nelson, of Minnesota.
William P. Dillingham, of Vermont.
George Sutherland, of Utah.
Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut.
William Borah, of Idaho.
Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa.
Elihu Root, of New York.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

(Address, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

Henry D. Clayton, Chairman
Edwin Y. Webb, of North Carolina.
Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia.
John C. Floyd, of Arkansas.
Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky.
H. Garland Dupre, of Louisiana.
Walter I. McCoy, of New Jersey.
Daniel C. McGillicuddy, of Maine.
Jack Beall, of Texas.
Joseph Taggart, of Kansas.
Louis FitzHenry, of Illinois.
John F. Carew, of New York.
John B. Peterson, of Indiana.
John J. Mitchell, of Massachusetts.
Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota.
John M. Nelson, of Wisconsin.
Dick T. Morgan, of Oklahoma.
Henry C. Danforth, of New York.
L. C. Dyer, of Missouri.
George S. Graham, of Pennsylvania.
Walter M. Chandler, of New York.

# ADVANTAGE OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION

## The Outlook Comments Favorably Upon National Prohibition Movement

In a recent number *The Outlook* quotes at length from "The Handwriting on the Wall," the editorial which appeared some months ago in the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal*, and comments upon the progress of the anti-alcohol movement. In view of the fact that heretofore the attitude of Dr. Lyman J. Abbott, editor of *The Outlook*, has been one of opposition to prohibition, the article is especially interesting.—EDITOR.

"The progress which the anti-alcohol movement has made in the last decade is one of the most significant testimonials to the awakening social consciousness of the nation. The anti-alcohol movement is growing because it is proving its case in the court of popular judgment. It is the result of a sentiment both scientific and democratic.

"The rapidity with which the desire for National Prohibition is spreading is shown, not only by the serious regard bestowed upon it by organs of the liquor traffic but by the fact that it now, for the first time, begins to loom above the horizon of national politics as a practical issue.

"The chief reason why Mr. Hobson stands any chance at all of making a fight against Mr. Underwood in the race for the Alabama senatorship is that Mr. Hobson has championed National Prohibition. In Ohio, both Arthur L. Garford, candidate for the Progressive nomination for United States senator, and James R. Garfield, ex-secretary of the Interior and candidate for the Progressive nomination for governor, have taken a strong stand in favor of Prohibition. Mr. Garfield has declared that 'the problem is a national one exactly as is child labor. Hence it must finally be dealt with by the nation. If the nation has not sufficient power under the federal constitution, then we should amend the Constitution.'

"The advantage of National Prohibition may be stated as follows: Importation from outside the borders of the country could be prevented as well as the transportation of liquor from one state to another. Placing the suppression of the liquor traffic in federal hands would furthermore eliminate local liquor selling and manufacturing, just as federal taxation of liquor production has so effectively prevented the operation of illicit stills throughout the country. Federal Prohibition, if effective, would take away the chief weapon and the chief opportunity for corruption from the local politician of undesirable tendencies. The question of National Prohibition is one which we expect to see brought before the country with increasing insistence."

# Liquor Traffic Responsible for High Cost of Living

## 5,000 Workers Spend One-Fifth of Wages for Drink

"As a social and economic question, this subject of reducing the saloon licenses cannot receive too much of your attention," wrote the president of the Pittsburgh Steel Products company in a remonstrance filed with the judges of Westmoreland county.

"We think we are safe in saying that the workmen spend at least twenty per cent of the wages we pay them for liquor, and their families are deprived of the benefit of this much of their earnings," reads the remonstrance.

The document contains some of the strongest arguments ever presented against liquor and the licensed saloon.

The Pittsburgh Steel company has in its employ in mills located in Westmoreland county 4,500 men, and in the Seamless Tube Plant, a force of 750 men, the two companies having a payroll of $300,000 per month. Growing inefficiency of the services of their men and inexcusable carelessness in the mills resulting in accidents and deaths they claim is largely attributable to excessive use of beer, whisky and other alcoholic drinks.

"One of the largest steel companies in this district, after an exhaustive examination of the causes of accidents in the mills, makes the broad statement that eighty-five per cent of such accidents are attributable directly or indirectly to liquor," declares the remonstrance. "This evil has grown so greatly, especially during the last two or three years, that products have cost more to make, accidents have increased, and notwithstanding wages have not been reduced one dollar, even during the depressed times we are passing through, our men make less saving of their wages, and their families get less benefit of their labor than in former times.

"To show the prostituting effect of liquor on the citizens of the town, and more especially upon the foreigners, we have received from the burgess a record of prosecutions and trials before him covering a period of forty-seven days. The total number of cases was one hundred and six, out of which eighty-nine might be attributed reasonably to the use of liquor, and eighty-three of them were the direct result of drunkenness, fighting and disorderly conduct.

"In these times of high cost of living and low prices for products made in our works, rendering it impossible for employers to increase wages and making it doubtful whether they can even maintain them where they are, no greater single benefit can be conferred upon the workmen than reducing the amount they waste on liquor and increasing the efficiency of the services of the mill by bringing them to work sober and in fit condition to render good service."

# PROHIBITION PROHIBITS NEAR SOLDIERS' HOME

## Illinois Legislator Tells of Changed Conditions Since Establishment of Dry Zone

"Prohibition does prohibit—I know it does, for I've taken a lively interest in observing conditions around the Illinois soldiers' home in Quincy since the dry zone—two thirds of a mile—was established there," declared George H. Wilson, chairman of the temperance committee of the Illinois legislature, in a recent address in Moline, Illinois. "The soldiers were being led straight to destruction," continued Mr. Wilson, "because of the presence of the saloons in the vicinity. Six months after the dry zone law went into effect, we had the satisfaction of seeing drunkenness among the soldiers decreased sixty-three per cent compared with the year before. In the same period the death rate decreased twenty-six per cent. Since then the percentage has still further decreased and decency and sobriety are vouchsafed to all the venerable charges of our state. **This is a concrete illustration proving that prohibition does prohibit."**

"One man I have no use for," remarked Mr. Wilson in analyzing the moral aspect of the liquor problem, "is the man who doesn't drink, and yet votes wet. There is absolutely no excuse for such a man. The churchman or good Christian who knows in his heart that the saloon is wrong, yet who votes for its continuance in order to raise a little revenue, is worse than Judas Iscariot. He is playing traitor to his own sons and the promising youth around him. He sanctions an unwholesome environment, to reap the consequences when he least expects them. No business is justified that does not furnish a product more valuable and useful than the raw material."

# ACTIONABLE TO CALL MAN A RUMSELLER

M. L. H.

The legal status of the liquor traffic in several states of the Union is shown very graphically by the court decisions in actions for slander by accusing one of selling liquor.

Now, slander may be briefly defined as "a false, defamatory and malicious verbal statement tending to injure the reputation of another," and it is pretty well understood that if "A" slanders "B" the latter can enter action against "A" and recover damages.

In order, however, for "B" to recover damages, he must not only prove the false statement, but he must also prove that it caused him some actual damage.

The law is well settled, nevertheless, that in certain cases it is not necessary to prove actual damage, as the law presumes damage from the nature of the slander itself; for instance, where the slander imputes a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment, or unfitness for society.

The question then arises whether to charge a person with selling intoxicating liquor is actionable without proof of actual damage, and the point has been before the American courts on several occasions.

Thus, in a Tennessee case where "A" said of "B," "I do not want to have anything to do with a man who sells liquor to my negroes on Sunday," it was held by the court that the words constituted slander, and were actionable without proof of special damage.

In a Maine case where one said of another, "He is the greatest rumseller in the town," the court came to the same conclusion; and even in the state of Texas where "A" said that "B" was running a "blind tiger," the court held that the statement was actionable without further proof.

In fact, in these states it is just as actionable to call a man a **"rumseller"** as it is to call him a thief, forger or murderer.

# EXPLAINING MR. GILL'S ELECTION

MRS. CORNELIA T. HATCHER

The recent election of Mr. Hiram C. Gill as mayor of Seattle, Wash., an office from which he was recalled in 1911, has, naturally, been seized upon by anti-suffragists as an argument against the permanent value of the ballot in the hands of women. As a matter of fact, the premise is unwarranted. The total registration of voters in the last Seattle election was something over 72,000, and of that number but 26,000 were women. The campaign was characterized by a most extraordinary division of forces in behalf of nine candidates who filed for the primary election, which circumstance alone decided Mr. Gill to enter the race. His personal following could be counted upon, to the last vote. Of the opposition candidates, who represented, variously, the issues of "good government," "efficiency," "moral reform," "lower taxes," "business men," and "prohibition," only one, Judge W. D. Wood, was great enough in his conception of civic duty, to withdraw from the campaign in an effort to promote a unification of forces.

In the primary elimination vote Mr. Gill was easily a winner, and the candidate chosen to compete with him for the mayoralty was handicapped by a carefully laid train of anonymous attacks upon his personal character,—the one charge that could be counted upon to discredit him with the women voters. As a result, the opposition to Mr. Gill lacked the vital force of enthusiasm for his opponent, a factor that prompted 15,000 to refrain from voting for either candidate on election day.

Mr. Gill based his appeal to the people of Seattle upon the ground of personal conversion to "the better way," and a sincere desire for an opportunity to rehabilitate his character as a citizen in the eyes of his manly young sons. He also bore testimony to the effect that he was on "the water wagon," to stay. His old cohorts refused to believe him; many good people took him at his word; and Mr. Gill's first official act in appointing, as chief of police, the man who, with the backing of the Ministerial Federation, had opposed him at the primary,—as he had previously opposed him in the council on moral issues,—has certainly given corroborative evidence of the new mayor's intention to enforce the law to the best of his ability. Further evidence is found in an immediate order regulating the character of the "entertainment" found in the cafes of the city. Mr. Gill's election, therefore, if due to the women of Seattle, may be cited as evidence of the fact that woman, as a political entity, is not governed by personal prejudice or previously expressed opinion,—the anti-suffragist to the contrary, notwithstanding.

## SAVE THE INDIAN FROM HIS GREATEST MENACE —WHISKY

**"I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whisky,"** writes Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the Government, in a letter sent by him to all employes in the Indian service. His plea for the salvation of the red man from the curse of whisky should be brought to the attention of every American citizen. We quote at length from his letter:

"I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whisky. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man and frequently as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. If I say nothing more to you that leaves an impression, let it be this one thought: **Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whisky.**

"We have a force of men engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. That is their special business. But it is my business, and it is your business, to do everything we can without injecting ourselves offensively into the work of others or assuming a duty that is not properly ours, to create an atmosphere, and suggest conditions that will be helpful in this respect, and above all to be a personal object-lesson inviting the Indian to banish liquor, rather than to be guilty of anything that may cause him to look upon one of us as a justification for doing that which leads him to the destruction caused by the use of whisky.

"There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question

"As a matter of good faith to our treaty relationships, to legislative enactments, to the Congress which appropriates $100,000 a year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, we should do everything reasonably within our power to justify this appropriation and insure the best results obtainable. This accomplished, we have laid a substantial foundation for all of our work in solving the Indian problem, and made a long step forward looking toward their equipment for the responsibilities of citizenship.

"It is my great desire that every employe in the Indian service shall realize the tremendous importance of the liquor suppression work, and exert his best efforts and influence for the protection of the Indian from this, his worst enemy.

"I desire this letter to be regarded as a personal communication to every employe in the Indian service, and that it be seriously treated as such, and I especially request that on the sixth day of April, 1914, the same be read to the student body of every Indian School, including those under government, mission, or private supervision."

# Russia Sees in Drunkenness a National Menace

—*Literary Digest*

THE GOOD ROADS QUESTION IN RUSSIA
The Highway to National Prosperity—Lined With Bottles of Intoxicants

Czar Nicholas of Russia is at last fully aroused to the dangers to his people from the evil of drunkenness. Although the government monopoly of the traffic in vodka is said to furnish nearly one-fourth of the ordinary revenue of the Russian government, and in a country where the average annual income per head of the people is not more than thirty dollars (from which they already pay to the state exchequer more than $1,500,000,000) the problem of making up this amount appears to many of the members of the government a serious one, nevertheless the Czar seems to be of the opinion that the treasury must be supplied in some way other than by the debauching of his subjects. He is said to have addressed a rescript to the new minister of finance, M. Bark, in which he instructs the minister to grapple with the task of diminishing the revenue from the sale of drinks and of making the loss good from "the inexhaustible wealth of the country and the productive labor of the population."

One of the men who caused the Czar to investigate the drinking habits of the people is General Kuropatkin, commander in chief in Manchuria during the war with Japan, who alleges that when Russian troops were being sent to the front they were kept drunk at government bars, and that when the military authorities asked to have the bars closed the request was refused.

Count Serge Witte, former premier, who established the present method of dealing with the liquor question, aimed at decrease of drunkenness, not increase of government revenue. However, under the method installed by him the revenue from the traffic in vodka has doubled, and Count Witte is now one of the foremost agitators in the movement for a change in the government policy, claiming, it is said, that no Christian state should be dependent for its existence upon the spread of drunkenness among its subjects.

The Czar is reported to favor a bill passed by the Duma giving full local option powers to all communities, townships and villages by a simple majority, either to totally prohibit the sale of vodka or restrict the sale in the way that seems best, women to have the right to vote on questions concerning the liquor policy. This provision, it was believed, would insure a majority for prohibition in every Russian commune.

The Council of the Empire, the Russian Upper House, many of whose members are largely interested in distilling enterprises, after several days' consideration, passed the bill, so modified, however, that it is comparatively harmless to their investments. The new law merely limits the sale of vodka to the hours between 9 a. m. and 11 p. m. in cities and towns, and to 6 p. m. in rural districts and entirely forbids it in public places, such as government buildings, theaters, etc. Russian newspapers are everywhere condemning the new law. Mr. Menshikov of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) writes:

"Neither the Russian people nor Russian society can become sober by their own efforts. This is the truth, of which the governmental authorities must be made conscious. Some external intervention is necessary, as when saving a person from drowning. A Messiah is wanted—in the person of national authority empowered to make laws and enforce them. Whether the people desire it or not, whether society approves it or not, the legislators must direct the straying nation to the way pointed out by God, and that is the way of sobriety. A nation that desires life and happiness can not be impious at its very root, and drunkenness is supreme impiety, the profanation of the spirit of God. If we still have a remnant of faith, and if the state recognizes the authority of God over itself, then the Church and the state and moral society must wage a relentless war against this chief source of impiety and lawlessness."

The question of raising the revenue which will be forfeited by the suppression of the sale of vodka is an absorbing one, and Russian statesmen and the Russian press are somewhat divided in their opinions. However, in the face of the hostility to the government monopoly of the traffic in vodka of the Czar and Count Witte and many noble Russians, in addition to the attitude of the Duma and prominent Russian newspapers, it is expected that action prohibiting the sale of vodka and providing for additional revenue to be raised in some other way will be taken in the near future. Dr. E. J. Dillon, correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, in a letter from St. Petersburg, says:

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# Indicted Before the Bar of Public Opinion

Excerpts from Address Delivered at Knoxville, Tenn., by Malcolm R. Patterson, Ex-Governor of Tennessee

I once thought that a man's will power should be the sole means of dictating his power to do good or wrong. That was a wrong view. I believed that I was not answerable to that question that has been ringing through the ages since the days of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" I have said to legislative bodies and to temperance workers that temptations were set before them to try them, and as each resisted so was he rewarded, and as each fell so was he punished. It was a doctrine of the survival of the fittest, but if that were the law in force now, then there would be few of us left today.

In contesting the value of the prohibition movement, the liquor men have declared that prohibition does not prohibit. If that is true, then why does the liquor traffic oppose prohibition? Their policy has been, first to evade the law and then to plead its evasion as a reason for its inefficacy.

I have lived to see the day when a judge in Nashville appointed to his office by me, with one order, by a single stroke of his pen, closed more than five hundred saloons in one day. I used to believe in regulation, in high license, strict supervision and segregation, but I no longer believe that.

There are two errors in the regulation, license and segregation of saloons. In the first place, if whisky, the foulest and vilest commodity in the world can be sold, then it should be sold by the foulest and vilest men who can be found in the foulest and vilest places to be found. Liquor cannot be sold under respectable conditions. There never was, there never will be, there never can be, such a thing as a respectable saloon. Did you ever see a virtuous prostitute? Did you ever know an honest thief? Did you ever see a straight crook? You never did and until you have you will not see a respectable saloon.

The saloon is the promoter of the gambling house above it. The way from the saloon to the house of prostitution is a beaten path.

It has been said that the saloon is the poor man's club. I want to say right here that there was never anything so appropriately named. The saloon is the poor man's club that beats down his health and his character; the club that knocks the bread from the mouths of his children and the club that breaks the heart of his sorrowing wife.

The poor man should not drink because his two principal assets are his health and efficiency. There never was a saloon man who wanted his daughter to grow up in his saloon, and there never was a saloon man who wanted his daughter to marry a saloon man.

When I first entered this prohibition fight it was my aim to close up as many saloons as I ever had entered. To date I can say I have done more than that and the fight has only begun.

The saloon cannot produce one veracious witness in its favor as it stands indicted before the bar of public opinion.

It stands a convicted felon and must receive the sentence of the law. It must go, never to return, and with the going of the saloon, liquor itself should go.

I favor prohibition in any form that will either reduce or destroy the liquor traffic. I favor it personal-wide, town-wide, state-wide, nation-wide, and world-wide.

# IN THE NICK OF TIME

EFFIE LAMBERT LAWRENCE

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Mrs. Worthington led Mrs. Brown at once into the little library off the living room, saying they would be free from interruptions there. Mrs. Brown was awkward and shy, but Mrs. Worthington sought to draw her out by adroit questioning. Mrs. Brown was led to say that she had three children, a girl and two boys. "How old are they?" asked her hostess with eagerness. "Oh," she said, growing animated, "I was hoping you had a boy about six. There is where my greatest interest centers at present."

"But I thought—I had been told—that you had no children to make demands on your time and attention."

"I cannot keep the secret any longer," Mrs. Worthington suddenly exclaimed. "I simply must tell some one, and you are the very first to receive the news. I am going to be a mother. You are a mother and you can understand just what it means to me."

Mrs. Brown felt a little embarrassed, but not so Mrs. Worthington. She took a letter from her waist and dropping down on a stool at Mrs. Brown's feet, said, "Just look at him. Isn't he splendid?" Mrs. Brown beheld the photograph of a chubby little boy. To her, he was quite ordinary looking, but Mrs. Worthington began to reveal him. "Hasn't he a manly, open countenance?" she asked, "and see the fulness over his eyes. I hope that means he is good in mathematics. Someway I don't care so much for music in a man. His hand looks useful rather than artistic; but hasn't he a splendid chest, and did you ever see a finer brow? But best of all are the resolute lines of his mouth and chin. He may be a little hard to govern, but once started right, I do not believe anything will ever move him."

"Where did you get him?" asked Mrs. Brown, catching some of the woman's splendid enthusiasm.

"God sent him to me," Mrs. Worthington said reverently. "The very greatest disappointment of my life has been that motherhood was denied me. You who have your babies cannot know how we childless women long for the soft caress of a baby's cheek. I wanted to take a real tiny baby, but you see John has always objected to one that was not well born, for the child is to take our name, Worthington, and he says it has always been borne worthily, and must still be. The death of poor, but good and honest parents is bringing this little one to us."

Then followed a long history of the double tragedy which had orphaned the child, and again Mrs. Worthington held the picture before her, studying it aloud.

"Now tell me just how to manage a boy," she said appealingly. "You know yours is your very own flesh and blood, and you have been privileged to watch his development from the first day of his dawning intellect. Oh, why was I denied such a privilege! Why, oh why, couldn't I have had my boy sooner. Why couldn't I have borne him?"

Mrs. Brown, as had been the thousands who had heard her speak from the platform, was fascinated by the woman, but she did not know that to her alone had been accorded the privilege of seeing the beautiful soul laid bare.

"You were going to tell me how to manage boys," Mrs. Worthington continued. "Please tell me everything. Tell me what makes them strong," and—here the voice trembled a little in its eagerness—"tell me what makes them love you, and how to keep close to a child."

Mrs. Brown was mute; the conversation had taken such an unexpected turn. Very fortunately the doorbell rang just then and the servant announced another caller.

Mrs. Brown arose at once, saying as she glanced at her watch, "I have overlapped my hour and I must be going."

"I suppose that precious baby boy is drawing you," said her hostess. "How selfish I have been. I was so full of my own joy that I didn't give you time to tell me how you have been baffled and defeated, you poor dear. Be sure to come again very soon. Can't you give me just a little idea of your perplexity, so I can be thinking of some way to help you?"

"It is not quite definite in my own mind," said Mrs. Brown, "so you see I couldn't tell any one just yet."

Sammy had returned from school and was still standing on the veranda when his mother reached home. George Downs was whistling very pleadingly a block away, but Sammy was waiting to decide what suggestions he should offer in the way of entertainment. True to his childhood instinct he had said, "Where is mother?" as soon as he missed her, but had not felt any keen sense of disappointment when the maid said she was out. She was always too busy to be bothered when she was in, so it was just as well.

When his mother came up the veranda steps, he said, "Hello, mother," quite indifferently, and started to run toward George's, but a very unusual thing happened. A gentle hand was laid upon his arm, and his mother said, "How is my boy this afternoon?" her voice giving a proud, ringing emphasis to the possessive pronoun. She pushed back the visor of his cap that she might gaze into the clear, blue eyes, and at the splendid brow and firm mouth and chin. "Now run away and play in the fresh air, but come in a while before supper, I want to—get acquainted with you," she started to say, but changed the words to "have a visit with you."

"Let's run away again," said George Downs.

"Not on your life," said Sammy.

The mother had removed her wraps and was pressing the baby's soft cheek against her own, when the doorbell rang. She answered it in person. There stood a fine-looking man and her daughter. Mrs. Brown's trained eye marked the stranger as a man of forty, but his stylish dress, handsome face, and alert manner would easily have deceived one.

"Mother, this is Mr. Bayard," Fanny said. "He is a friend of mine, and he wants to know you." Mrs. Brown started perceptibly, and looked the stranger over in alarm.

"Do not be frightened, madam," he said, lifting his hat politely. "Your little girl evidently thinks she has caught a beau, but nothing so serious as that has happened. I am one of the detectives employed to intercept the white slave traders. I was starting for Cleveland but I overheard a conversation in the smoking car of the evening express which convinced me that a group of school girls in this town, who are in the habit of going to the depot every afternoon, are in immediate danger, and as I wanted to save them, and place the men under arrest, I dropped off here."

There was an awkward silence for a moment. Although Dr. Bayard had been engaged in reform work a number of years, he had never faced a more difficult situation.

"May I come in?" he said. "I think you will prefer the strictest secrecy in what I am about to say."

Mrs. Brown opened the door hesitatingly. After they were seated in the parlor, he ventured to suggest that what [illegible] say could be better said to the mother alone. Fanny retired with blazing cheeks.

"Madam," he began, a little severely, "the only excuse I have to offer for this drastic measure is this: I have a girl of my own about the age of your sweet, young daughter. I heard the low plot of the two men whom I have reason to believe are the worst criminals in the state. They were coaching two dissipated youths who were to strike up a flirtation with the girls and decoy them into runaway marriages.

"But what has this to do with my daughter?" asked Mrs. Brown rising as if to end the interview.

"It has everything to do with your daughter," he replied. "One of the villians gleefully told the other that they had the most promising beauty in the town in tow, that she was at the station the evening before and would doubtless be there again. They described her as tall, with black hair and eyes, faultless complexion and cheeks like roses—and they further stated she was the daughter of a lawyer and real estate man. You can judge for yourself whether or not they were describing your daughter. In any event I had no difficulty in selecting this girl. One of the decoyers was to begin making overtures to her at once, but I got ahead of him."

"How did you make yourself known to her?" the mother asked, shifting uneasily.

"Oh, that was easy enough. She was among the girls who were lined up ogling every man that stepped off the train. I had anticipated some trouble, but when I asked one of the girls a simple question, they all crowded about me. I will admit that your daughter shrank back, but I had little difficulty in gaining her confidence, and when I said, 'I am going up Main street. If you do not mind I will walk along with you,' though she was still modest and shrinking, she replied, 'I don't mind.'"

"You villain!" said Mrs. Brown under her breath.

"Calm yourself, madam. I am not a villain. I have proven that by bringing your daughter home. As I told you in the beginning I am the father of a daughter, and if she is ever in the same danger as your daughter, I hope some one will take her home to her mother.

"If you are willing to help me save the other girls, you will go to your daughter and get the names and addresses of her companions, and I will be as frank with their mothers as I have been with you."

When Mrs. Brown returned a few minutes later, she was trembling violently. "I did not know, I did not dream she knew those girls. She tells me she has only been to the station with them twice—that she went because she was lonesome and restless and did not know what to do with herself."

"I believe that your daughter is an innocent child, and that she was only obeying the impulses of her sex at the age of transition, in seeking romantic adventure."

"Thank God, she is safe," said the mother beginning to cry as a full realization of the great danger rushed over her. "I thank you—truly I do, and I promise you that I shall never again be so busy that I cannot keep close to my children. God has shown me clearly that I have been reaching for baubles at the risk of losing some of the precious gems within my grasp."

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—A. A. G.

Children of Columbia, Pennsylvania, in Parade

# THE LITTLE APRIL FIRST GIRL

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

Such a dear, warm, teary, smiley first of April as it was after the cold snowy days when Doris could not always go out of doors to play! She ran out into the morning sunshine and before she was back the sun hid its face and a big drop of rain splashed on Doris' red cheek. Then out shone the sun again as if the drop were all a mistake or a joke.

It was Doris' birthday, too. With a happy expectant smile she peeped under her breakfast plate sure that some pretty gift lay there when lo, the table was bare as Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard and Uncle Steve just laughed and shouted, "April Fool!" With a shadow of disappointment the little girl slowly turned her plate over to receive her toast when, "April Fool!" cried Uncle Steve again laughing harder than ever. The plate itself was the pretty hand painted birthday gift.

After that Doris tried all kinds of ways to get even with Uncle Steve and even papa and mama and big brother Ben suffered as a result. She put salt in the coffee and sugar on somebody's meat and sewed the knives fast to the cloth. There were April Fool birds and April Fool packages till Doris' sides fairly ached with laughing and the air rung with her gay little voice calling, "April Fool!"

But the very best joke of all was when, after dinner, there came a big rap on the door and in trooped all the Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls wearing their new caps and banners. "April Fool! April Fool, Doris!" they shouted. Doris was so completely surprised that for an instant she hardly knew what to do to entertain her party. Then she brought out her fish-pond and all the other games she could find and in a trice everybody was having a good time. In the midst of the fun mother came with pretty paper napkins and began serving a dainty lunch. O and there was a birthday cake, too, with candles on it just as if mother had not been one bit taken by surprise when her little visitors came so unexpectedly to see Doris. What fun the children did have snuffing out the lights and making a wish. One wished Doris another party next year and a birthday cake and another wished her many happy returns of the day. When Doris herself snuffed out the last candle—a bright red one—she glanced around the room at all the happy faces and wished that every boy and girl she knew belonged to the L. T. L. Almost before they knew it it was time to go and the children hurried on their wraps, bade Doris goodbye and went merrily home.

"I think April is the nicest month of all," said Doris as she snuggled sleepily into bed that night. "And this has been the nicest First I ever knew."

### THE LOYAL LEGION TRUE

With heart and hand we join the band,
The Loyal Legion true,
For God and Home and Native Land,
The children's work to do.

The monster rum to overcome,
Its deadly trade to spoil;
To this we pledge the utmost sum
Of our united toil.

From blighted homes the children call;
O heed their tender claim,
"O save us from the dreadful fall,
That ends in guilt and shame."

—Anna A. Gordon

### THE BEST SOCIETY

Lucretia, the six-year-old daughter of an ardent white ribboner, was privileged to take part in the cantata given by her Sabbath school at Christmas time and sang heartily in two choruses, but her special delight was the "Dollie Song" sung by several little girls holding dolls. With faces showing more of anxiety and responsibility than of pleasure they sang:

"We're maidens of the best society, society, society,
We take our walks to seek variety, variety, variety,"

and a great deal more just as interesting.

Now, while Lucretia enjoys cantatas her great desire is to take part in a W. C. T. U. medal contest. She has attended several, the most enjoyable, of course, being the double one at which her mother was awarded the matron's silver medal for oratory.

Recently Lucretia said, "Mama, I know two songs now that I could sing in a contest." "What are they?" asked her mother wonderingly. "Why, 'Hail, all Hail, the Christmas Time,' and my 'Dollie Song.'" "But they are not temperance songs," her mother said. "They are not religious or patriotic either." "Why, yes they are temperance, mama," replied the child. "Doesn't my 'Dollie Song' say, 'We're maidens of the best society'?"

Her mother looked at her an instant, then realizing that her little daughter was thinking of the W. C. T. U. she gave her a bear hug and said, laughing, "Yes, dear, I guess it is a temperance song."

# TEMPERANCE TABLE TALK

### Takes to Water and Sticks to It

A friend of Sir Wilfrid Lawson in conversation with him one day took occasion to denounce the practice of christening vessels with champagne prior to their launching, says the *Record of Christian Work*.

"I don't know that I altogether agree with you," replied Sir Wilfrid. "To my mind there is a good temperance lesson to be found in it."

"How can that be?" asked his companion.

"Because" replied Sir Wilfrid, "it is noticeable that directly after her first taste of wine the ship takes to water, and sticks to it ever after."

### If the Whisky Weren't There

The following story is told by A. A. Hopkins in his book, "Profit and Loss in Man:"

Some years ago in a village of Western New York on election morning the recognized village toper went to the polls. He asked for a prohibition ballot, and a liquor seller got him one, supposing a joke was at hand. Folding it as best he could, with trembling hands, the bleareyed, bloated-faced, ragged, unkempt man went to the ballot-box and registered his wish. Then they began to scoff and sneer at the drunkard who had cast a temperance vote. "A pretty temperance voter *you* are," said one. "Why, if there was a bottle of whisky yonder there at the top of that Liberty Pole, and if you could have the whisky by climbing the pole at the risk of your life, you know you'd climb." And then the drunkard straightened himself up as best he might and answered them. "Know it!" he said, with trembling, painful emphasis: "Know it! Oh, yes, I know it. And I know another thing, gentlemen: *if the whisky wasn't there* I wouldn't climb."

# The Union Signal

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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## THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

**First**—Do not neglect to bring to the attention of the friends of the Amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition the necessity for sending immediately to members of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives telegrams and letters, urging favorable action on the Amendment. See page three for names of members of committees.

**Second**—Efforts to secure the adoption of resolutions in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition by influential bodies should not be relaxed. (See form for resolution on page 9). When signed and filled out, these resolutions should be sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

**Third**—Petitions should be circulated among voters (see cover page UNION SIGNAL of March 12) and when filled with signatures should be sent to the two Senators of your state and Congressmen of your Congressional district.

**Fourth**—Plan, if possible, to attend the House Committee hearing on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition, which has been definitely set for 10:30 a. m., April 15, and the hearing before the Senate Committee on the following day.

**Blank forms for resolutions and petitions will be furnished, free of charge, upon application to National W. C. T. U Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.**

## EXPLANATION

Our readers will note that the name of Senator Lee S. Overman has been substituted for that of Charles A. Culberson, in the article at the top of page 3. Senator Culberson is at present ill at his home and Senator Overman is acting chairman of the committee. All letters should be addressed to him.

## NOTICE

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the W. C. T. U of New York, writes that if every one who ordered convention pictures from Mr. F. J. Parrett either at Brooklyn or Asbury Park and has failed to receive them, will notify her as to the number and kind of pictures she will endeavor to see that such orders are filled.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RALLY AT KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 29

As we go to press a telegram received from Kansas City (Mo.) reports the meetings for National Constitutional Prohibition held Sunday afternoon and evening successful in every respect. Large and enthusiastic audiences were in attendance at both meetings. The presence and participation in the program of the National officers, and W. C. T. U. presidents from several states made the occasion exceptionally interesting. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor delivered two addresses unequaled for forcefulness and eloquence. Generous pledges were made for the National Prohibition campaign. A full report of the meetings will be given next week.

## VICTORY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Massachusetts legislature, for the first time in its history, has voted to submit to the will of the people the question of suffrage for women. On March 26, the bill passed the house by a vote of 168 to 39, having previously been passed by the senate. Before the question goes to the people for a vote it must receive favorable action by the legislature next year. If such action is taken, and the Massachusetts women are hopeful as to the outcome, the question will go to the people for a vote at the state election of 1915. The bill provides for an amendment striking out the word "male" from the state constitution as a qualification for voters.

## "IT'S A PRAIRIE FIRE"

The movement for prohibition of the liquor traffic may not be progressing as rapidly as its advocates desire, but nevertheless its swiftness is so great as almost to take the breath out of the men whose bank accounts are dependent upon the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors. A writer in the last issue of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirits Circular* regretfully admits that "the prohibition movement, it must be conceded, even by the superficial observer, has of late become so menacing as to actually hinder the legitimate conduct of our business."

No more cheerful is the confession of a traveling representative of a liquor firm to a reporter of the Philadelphia *North American*. He was questioned as to the condition of public sentiment in opposition to the traffic as he had noted it. "Turning to us," says the writer, "with a look such as we recall having seen on the face of a convicted state official whose last appeal has been denied, he answered, 'It's a prairie fire.' "

That the sentiment against the traffic in drink is spreading like a "prairie fire" no one who reads the newspapers, listens to conversations "around town," and notes the signs of the times can doubt. When a few years hence the sale and manufacture of liquor shall have been prohibited by national law, it will give us joy to remember that we were of those who had a part in the great movement for National Constitutional Prohibition.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Friends of Miss Ross Hayes, National secretary of the Young People's Branch, will rejoice to learn that there has been a marked improvement in her condition within the last week. She is being tenderly cared for at her home in St. Louis.

Ruth Frances Davis, for five years World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan, is expected to arrive in New York, April 8, on the "George Washington," a steamer of the North German Lloyd line.

## WHERE TO SEND RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS

All resolutions in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition adopted by churches and other organizations should be sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

All petitions, signed by voters, should be sent direct to your Senators and the Congressmen of your Congressional district.

## LIQUOR SECURITIES FEARED!

Claiming that the prohibition wave had reduced at least twenty-five per cent the value of a brewery left to her by her husband, the widow of a manufacturer of intoxicating liquors recently refused to accept this piece of property at the appraised valuation of $500,000.

The position of the widow is in accord with the present day attitude of banking institutions and real estate dealers toward liquor properties. It is well known among business men that banks are more frequently than ever before asking customers who desire to borrow money on liquor securities to furnish other collateral and that real estate used for the manufacture or sale of liquor is not regarded with favor as security for loans.

The commercial interests are adding their voices to that of the reformer in declaring that "*the liquor traffic must go.*"

## MAY HIS TRIBE INCREASE!

It would be somewhat difficult, we imagine, to convince William Luigart, the wealthy and prominent saloon-keeper of Nashville, Tennessee, that "prohibition does not prohibit" in his state. For the next thirty days he will have the very best evidence that it does prohibit, for he has been sentenced to spend that period in the workhouse at hard labor, and in addition to pay a fine of $50, all because he claimed "personal liberty" to carry on the liquor business contrary to the laws of the state. If every prohibition community and state were blessed with judges and officials of the moral calibre of Judge Neil, the jurist who passed the sentence on Mr. Luigart and other men who are violating the liquor laws, the terms "blind tigers" and "blind pigs" would drop from our vocabularies. We commend to the thoughtful consideration of every official of the nation the words of Judge Neil: "Mr. Luigart has offended against the majesty of the law and must pay the penalty. I would rather not do this than do it, but it is my duty to see that the laws of the state are respected and the honor and integrity of the court maintained. If my word as a man and as the judge of this court is to amount to anything, then this judgment certainly ought to be entered."

## WU TING FANG TELLS HOW HE BECAME A TEETOTALER

"In my opinion it would be more agreeable and would improve the general conversation if all drinks of an intoxicating nature were abolished from the dining table," writes Wu Ting Fang, the noted Oriental statesman, late Chinese minister to the United States, in an article in *Harper's Monthly* for March.

"It is gratifying to know that there are some families (may the number increase every day) where intoxicating liquors are never seen on their tables. So long as the liquor traffic is extensively and profitably carried on in Europe and America, and so long as the consumption of alcohol is so enormous, so long will there be a difference of opinion as to its ill effects; but in this matter America, by means of its state prohibition laws, is setting an example to the world.

"In no other country are there such extensive tracts without alcohol as the dry states of America. China, which is waging war on opium, recognizes in this fact a kindred, active moral force which is absent elsewhere, and, shaking hands with her sister republic across the seas, hopes that the latter will some day be as free of alcohol poisons as China hopes to be of opium. The facts and arguments adduced against tobacco smoking, strong drink, and poisonous foods are set forth in such a clear and convincing manner in a book written by a talented American woman, that soon after reading it I became a teetotaler and 'sanitarian' and began at once to reap the benefits. I felt that I ought not to keep such a good thing to myself, but that I should preach the doctrine far and wide. I soon found, however, that it was an impossible task to try to save men from themselves, and I acquired the unenviable sobriquet of 'crank;' but I was not dismayed.

"From my native friends I turned to the foreign community of Pekin, thinking that the latter would possess better judgment, appreciate and be converted to the sanitarian doctrine. Among the foreigners I appealed to, one was a distinguished diplomat, and the other a gentleman in the Chinese service with a worldwide reputation. Both were elderly and in delicate health, and it was my earnest hope that by reading this book, which was sent to them, they would be convinced of their errors and turn over a new leaf. However, I was disappointed."

## EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE $2,500 PRIZE OFFER

Beginning with the May issue and continuing for several months, *Everybody's Magazine* will open its pages to a discussion of the liquor question, under the general heading "What Do You Know About Rum?" It will be a symposium, open to everyone who cares to take part in it, with the single restriction that contributions shall be based on facts within the experience of those who contribute.

Two thousand five hundred dollars in prizes is to be divided among those whose contributions are judged the most valuable.

In sending out the announcement of this prize offer, the publishers of *Everybody's Magazine* suggest, "Whether these articles become a force for prohibition or against it, will rest in large part upon whether prohibitionists or their opponents make the greater use of this opportunity to present their case to the country."

### "CUSTOMERS" AND "PATIENTS"

Certain liquor distilleries recently offered to sell to the Keeley Institute of Dwight, Illinois, a list of their customers, denominating them as "your prospective patients." The Keeley people pointedly rejected the proposition.

Instantly before one rises the picture of the "customer" doomed from the first to enter the ranks of "patients," but at last come to his appointed time. There he goes, a poor wretch tottering forward with hope gone, courage lost, conscience dead or asleep, faith weak, and soul famishing. Placed by the poison sellers, from the first, in the category of foredoomed alcoholics he has fulfilled his mission (?) and gone forth (if he can afford it) to at least a temporary refuge from his enemy, and, let us hope, to be cured of the habit itself. He has been permitted to ride at topmost speed the steed of "personal liberty" which now carries him with slower step to the doors of the institution where he is to become a "patient," and this through the mild tolerance of the voters of the land who have raised not a finger to prevent his easy passage from the home to the saloon. How much longer will the "keepers" of their "brothers" fail to take from life's pathway the mighty rock of temptation,—strong drink—when by the simple use of the ballot they can hurl it to the depths of the deep sea?

## RESOLUTION

**Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:**

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.**

**Adopted by** ..... **representing** ..... **people,**

..... **191** .....

**(Signature of president or chairman)**

**City** ..... **State** .....

**(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)**

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

### PRAISE YE THE LORD!

The president of the Alabama W. C. T. U. writes that indications are now most favorable for a victory for Congressman Hobson in the United States Senatorial contest being waged in his state. The primaries are to be held Monday, April 6, and white ribboners in every state in the union are praying that victory may be given to the forces of righteousness. Not only are they praying, but, in the spirit of the crusade psalm, they are lifting their hearts in praise for the victory they confidently expect.

### PROHIBITION HYMN

**"For God Is On His Throne"**

Written for the Rockingham County (N. H.) W. C. T. U. Convention

REV. N. F. CARTER

*Ring, ring the bells of joy! The Star of Hope is in the sky!*
*Lo! the coming of a better day is surely drawing nigh.*
*God still listens to His children when in trusting faith they cry.*
*And He will bring it in!*

CHORUS

*Blessed, blessed day of glory!*
*Blessed, blessed day of glory!*
*Blessed, blessed day of glory!*
*In God's good time to come!*

*With a willing heart and hand toil on, toil till that day we see,*
*When from the cursed cup the land forever shall be free,*
*And the sobbing wails and woes of blighted homes shall cease to be*
*For God is on His throne!*

*Then, O loud shall ring the bells of joy when men shall drink no more;*
*When not one saloon shall stand a menace with its open door*
*In this goodly land of ours from ocean shore to ocean shore!*
*Such day our God shall bring!*

*In love's dear name, then, gird your loins to fight the blessed fight.*
*Till the morning comes to wing away the darkness of the night.*
*Filling all the homes in all the waiting world with holy light!*
*For God is in His world!*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. MATTIE E. GARRETT of Ballston Spa, N. Y., a conscientious, consecrated worker who had served faithfully in local and county W. C. T. U. offices for many years.

WILLIAM DENMARK, a staunch prohibitionist, and an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. of Johnstown, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

APRIL 14—*Young People's Branch Day (birthday of Frances J. Barnes)*

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following gifts to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

A Friend: $25.00.

*Canada*: Alta, (Red Deer).

*North Dakota*: $56.86.

*New York*: Albany (Central), Cedar Hill, Scio, Auburn (Central, F. E. Willard), E. Auburn, W. Genoa & Five Corners, Elmira (Beecher Central, F. E. Willard), Elmira Heights, Erin, N. Chemung, Oxford, Ghent, Cortland $5, Treadwell, Coxsackie, Prattsville, Bangor, Brushton, Burke, Chateaugay, Earlville, Malone $10, St. Regis Falls, Tupper Lake $1.50, Copenhagen $1, Houserville, Lowville, Lyons Falls, Nunda, Lockport, Middleport, Niagara Falls (Willard) $3, Olcott, Somerset $3, Wilson $3, Wilson Y. P. B., Wilson L. T. L. 1, Manlius, Marcellus, Skaneateles $5, Fulton $4, Hannibal $3, Mexico, Minetto, New Haven, Orwell, Oswego, Palermo $1, Phoenix, S. Hannibal $3, Roseboone, Wellsbridge, W. Exeter, Worcester, Haverstraw $3, Prattsburg, Coddington Road, Danby, Brookton, Bryden, Etna $5, Enfield Center, Freeville, Peruville $7, Snyder Hill, W. Danby, Newark Valley, Owego, Spencer, Waverly, Clintondale, Gardiner, Highland, New Platz, Port Ewen, Tillson, Ulsterville, Williamson, Katanoh, Yonkers, Penn Yan, (W. Y. P. B.), Potter, Cincinnatus, Flycreek. Total $200.50.

*North Carolina*: Mt. Airy $1.

*Alaska*: Juneau $5, Skagway $4.30. Total $9.30.

*E. Washington*: Farmington.

*Pennsylvania*: Larksville, Metamoras. Total $4.

*California*: Visalia, Saratoga, Campbell, Orland, Santa Rosa, Modesto, Oak Park, Prescott, Sacramento, Loomis $1, Crescent City, Arcata $1.70. Total $22.70.

*Minnesota*: Duluth.

*Massachusetts*: Oak Bluffs.

*S. California*: Long Beach (Ocean View), Covina, Redonda Beach (Hattie Young W). Total $6.

*Nevada*: Reno.

*Florida*: Magdalene $2.50.

*Indiana*: Middlebury $1, Mrs. Frank Walker $1, Millersburg. Total $4.

*Connecticut*: Southington.

*Oregon*: Newberg.

*Illinois*: Cherry Valley, Washington. Total $4.

*Iowa*: Glidden, $1.70.

*Missouri*: Deepwater.

*South Dakota*: Hot Springs.

*New Jersey*: Montclair.

*Arkansas*: Eureka Springs.

*New Mexico*: Farmington, Deming, Alamogordo. Total $6.

*Wyoming*: Jireh $.55.

*West Virginia*: Charlestown.

*Oklahoma*: Perry, Piedmont, Watonga, Collinsville, Tarkawa, Okeene, Chelsea, Lamont, Cushing, Granite, Chandler, Crescent, El Reno, Tecumseh, Lookeba, Ramona, Yale $3, Stillwater $3, Tulsa $3.30, Sapulpa $4, Geary $4, Arapaho $4.35, Shawnee $5, Oklahoma City (Central) $7, Coalgate $1, Cleary $1, Liberty $1.50, Emma McKenzie $.30, Lakemp, Beaver. Total $73.45.

*W. Washington*: Woodland, Tacoma (Central), S. Bend, Elmar University, Des Moines, Anna Gordon, Felida, Fredonia, 7th Ward, Renton, S. Aberdeen, Charleston, Harford, Aberdeen, Oakville, Puyallup, Sara $1, Fidalgo, Sumner, Bellingham (North), Snohomish, Vancouver (Central), Kelso, High Point $3.25. Total $50.25.

*Michigan*: Williamstown Y, Denver (Willard), Howard City $1, Horton $1, Marshall, Dowagiac $5, Detroit (Central), Alma. Total $17.

*Rhode Island*: Winship, Centreville, Wakefield, Tiverton $5, Watchmoket. Total $13.

*New Hampshire*: Concord $5, Littleton $3, Claremont, Peterboro, N. Charlestown, Ashland, Greenville, Marlboro, Lakeport, Laconia, Glencliffe, Berlin, Lebanon, Epping, E. Colebrook. Total $34.

*Kansas*: Parker, Glade, Howard, Powhattan, Spring Creek, Strong, Nortonville, El Dorado $2.50, St. John, Pittsburg, Athol, Eureka. Total $24.50.

*Wisconsin*: Bloomington, Colona, Eau Claire, Elkhorn, Edgerton, Friendship (Antigo), Kilbourne, Leon, Marshfield, Merrimack, Milwaukee (1st), Monroe, Poynette, Racine, Randolph, Soldiers Grove, Superior, W. Plainfield, Whitehall, Williams Bay. Total $48.

*Ohio*: Gratiot, Democracy, Morrison, New Plymouth, New Vienna, Nelsonville, Cook $2.10, Mt. Sterling, New Concord, New Guilford $1, Olivet, Ashland, Mayfield, Nova, Urbana $5, Fish Creek, Plainesville, Ney, Remson Corners, Ballville, Willoughby, Lorain, Plainfield, Gnadenhutten, Elizabeth Ensign, Harriet Ogle, New Holland, Pemberville, Wooster, E. Cleveland, Xenia (South Side), Perry, Wellsville, Newport, Brackney, W. Lafayette $3, Fredericksburg, Corey (F. Willard), Jamestown, Perrysburg, Harriet Wilcox, Newton Falls, Middlefield, Mother Thompson, Columbiana, Linwood $1, Bethel, Martinsville Y. P. B., Lancaster, Toledo (First), London, Alliance, Bloomingdale, Bettsville, Effie Carter W., Viola Romans W. $3.17, New Lexington, Jamestown (Willard) $1, Akron (Central), Meredith $1, Marlboro, Port Clinton $1, Albany, Nevada, Bellefountaine, Wilmington, Utica, Massilon, Norwalk, Shepard, Berlinville, Lucy Webb Hayes, Miamisburg, Pleasant Hill, Springfield Church, Bluffton, N. Jefferson $1, Bloomfield, N. Ridge, Athens, Sabina, Mt. Cory, Belmore, Hardin, Chillicothe, M. E. Dollarhide, New Madison, Jeffersonville, Vickery, Liberty Center, E. Liverpool, Sugar Grove, Garwood, Unionport, Trilby Y. P. B. $1, Marion (S. Side), Dunkirk $1, Winchester, Waldo, Oberlin $3. Total $200.27.

*Tennessee*: Winchester, Clarksville, Nashville (F. E. W.) $2.85, Bolivar, Paris, Memphis (E. End), Charlotte, Tiptonville, Dickson, Halls $3, Chattanooga, Bell Buckle. Total $24.85.

*Maine*: Auburn $5, Livermore Falls, Mechanic Falls, Sabactus, Turner, Dexter, Bolsters Mills, Cumberland Mills, E. Raymond, Falmouth, Newhall, Otisfield $1.50, Portland $5, S. Portland, Waterville, Appleton, Rockland, Bangor, St. Albans, Monroe, Winterport. Total $47.50.

Additional Gifts to the Campaign Fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| Georgia | $117.57 |
| Rhode Island | 100.00 |
| District of Columbia | 100.00 |
| New York | 77.50 |
| Massachusetts | 60.00 |
| Mississippi | 25.00 |
| Florida | 17.85 |
| Tennessee | 16.25 |
| Kansas | 7.00 |
| Mr. G. A. Dewey, Revelstoke, B. C. | 5.00 |
| Maine | 5.00 |
| W. Virginia | 3.50 |
| Colorado | 2.33 |
| | $540.00 |

## MERCY

A copy of an address by your National superintendent, on humane education given at the International Humane and Antivisection Congress held in Washington, D. C., last December, will be sent to any one forwarding name and address. Samples of other leaflets and information relative to the department of Mercy will also be gladly sent to any who are interested. Superintendents of the department, state, county or local, who have reason to think that their names are unknown to the National superintendent will confer a favor by sending them to her.

MARY F. LOVELL.
World's and National Superintendent Department of Mercy.
*Jenkintown, Pa.*

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The men of New Mexico are becoming thoroughly aroused on the subject of prohibition. At a recent meeting in East Las Vegas, at which Mrs. Maude L. Greene, W. C. T. U. chalk talker, was the speaker, of the 400 people present, few were women. The lieutenant-governor of the state, Mr. E. C. de Baeca acted as interpreter and chairman of the meeting. At the close the W. C. T. U. speaker shook hands for a half hour with the crowd, receiving hearty congratulations and promises to aid in bringing in National Constitutional Prohibition.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $ $

## WEALTH INCREASES IN PROHIBITION NORTH DAKOTA

Figures just compiled show that North Dakota's population increased 80.8 per cent from 1900 to 1910; her wealth grew from $225,166,751 in 1900 to $976,814,205 in 1910—an increase of 281.9 per cent; the value of her farm products increased from $64,252,000 in 1900, to $220,000,000 in 1910—or ... per cent.

The value of North Dakota live stock increased from 1900 to 1910, 155 per cent, probably a larger increase than any other state. The value of crops grew from $53,911,419 in 1900, to $180,279,872 in 1910—or 234.4 per cent increase. No other state exceeded this percentage of increase. North Dakota's agricultural wealth exceeds the agricultural wealth of the seven combined New England states. Her bank deposits from 1898 to 1913 increased by more than one thousand per cent.

## BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION PRICELESS

So elated is Mayor W. W. Bennett of Rockford, Illinois, over the success of prohibition in his city, and so much does he consider it his duty to spread the good news abroad that free of expense he has been delivering lectures in neighboring cities—lectures packed full of indisputable facts and figures denoting Rockford's prosperous, happy state under a dry law.

In setting forth the claims of his city Mayor Bennett makes the following points:

"Taxes are lower in the city of Rockford this spring than in any other city in the state of Illinois of a population of 15,000 or over. Taxes were lower in the spring of 1913 in the city of Rockford than in any other city of her class in the state of Illinois.

"The only city in the state of Illinois with a lower tax rate than Rockford, having a population of 15,000 or over, is Jacksonville—and Jacksonville is dry.

"Rockford, Illinois, government census September 1, 1910, 45,401. School and postoffice census now shows 53,000.

"The great questions in Rockford today are: Shall we have law enforcement? Shall the majority rule?

"We could use the $53,000 revenue that we formerly received each year from our fifty-three saloons, but the citizens of Rockford have learned a great lesson—that it does not pay to spend $1,000,000, so that $53,000 saloon licenses may be collected.

"Rockford has fewer policemen than any other city in the middle west of a like population. The ratio here is one to 1,800. In all other cities—wet—the ratio is one policeman to 1,000 population.

"Rockford voted dry in April, 1912. There has not been a single policeman added to the list since Rockford voted dry.

"Rockford has no red light district.

"A large part of the $1,000,000 that used to be taken in by our fifty-three saloons is now staying right here, increasing the city's wealth, upon which to levy a tax and thus secure more revenue.

"The equalized value of all property in the city of Rockford as certified to by the county clerk is $20,971,514.00; one year ago $19,701,707.00, an increase of over $1,200,000.00.

"There has been an increase in bank savings deposits during the year January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914, of $250,000. There was a decrease during the same period, of $40,000 in the sum total of commercial accounts. The fact is proof that the industrious workman in Rockford, free from the curse of the saloon, is contributing to the prosperity of the city in spite of reported business depressions, Mexican scares, financial legislation and the tariff."

## ALCOHOLICS FILL PENNSYLVANIA'S WORKHOUSES

If a man wants to end his days in the workhouse, "John Barleycorn" can direct him as to the shortest and quickest way to get there. The recently issued annual report of the manager of the Allegheny (Pa.) workhouse declares that of the 3,798 prisoners received, 3,472 were addicted to the use of liquor.

Most of the men are alcoholics, presenting, as they do, numerous ailments directly referable to their excessive use of alcohol. Some of these are border line delirium tremens cases, while others present marked arterio sclerosis and cirrhosis of the liver. The mentality of the men is said to be below par.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# IS PROHIBITION A DISTURBER OF BUSINESS?

Prohibition of the liquor traffic was thoroughly discussed at meetings held in Manchester, N. H., March 15. An average of 1,500 people attended the various gatherings. Among the speakers were Rev. George B. Thomas whose theme was the economic aspect of the problem. This he outlined, in part, as follows:

"This is properly 'the paramount issue' among all our economic problems. The figures prove that more money is wasted directly through drink than through any other agency. In addition to this direct waste there is the still greater waste through reduced efficiency of the drinker, through fines, imprisonments, attorney's fees, court costs, sickness, accident, untimely deaths, insanity, degeneracy, pauperism and every species of crime. It is simply appalling, and beyond the matter of disputation.

"The supreme court itself is authority for the declaration that 'the statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source.' As all observing people know, this means a corresponding cost economically. The burdens of war, about which we hear much these days, are light in comparison, not only from the standpoint of misery and death, but from a purely economic one.

"The proposition is soon to come before the American people to accept or reject a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The submission of the question is inevitable. Any attempt to prevent this amendment being submitted to the states by killing it in congress is simply 'gag rule.'

"The questions to be decided as to the advisability of national prohibition center around these questions: Is it right to pass a law which destroys a business in which so much capital is invested? Will such an enactment seriously disturb the whole business capital of our nation? What will be its effect on labor? How can we support our government?

### Rank of Liquor Business as An Occupation

"What will be its effects on labor? The census, in the volume on 'occupations,' shows that there is only a small percentage of those gainfully occupied whose only or chief means of a livelihood is some department of the liquor business. There are less than 220,000, and while the number has doubtless increased somewhat, it is not likely that it has increased out of proportion to the population at that time. The percentage was less than one out of 100 gainfully occupied, it was 755 out of every 100,000.

"The census together with the opinions and reports of experts will prove that the liquor business actually keeps out of work more than two and one-half times as many as it employs. Then, again, the capital invested in liquor making is not only tied up in a business which employs less than one-fourth as many wage-earners as the same amount in all other manufacturing concerns of the country, but it pays only one-fourth as much in wages as the same amount of capital is paying in other manufacturing concerns. It takes $12,942 of liquor-making capital to furnish employment for one wage-earner, while in the combined capital of all other manufacturing concerns it takes on an average only $2,686 to employ one wage-earner. Also the capital invested uses almost $400,000,000 less of raw material than it should, of which labor's share is a very large per cent. Other overwhelming arguments show that it is the greatest foe to labor in the country.

"As to the question of supporting the government, it is well to note that its contributions toward the total amount needed have been and are pitiably small. Abundant figures show that there is no greater fallacy than the assumption that the government could not live without the revenue."

## A TIMELY NOVEL

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

Miss Jeannette Marks has written a novel upon the opium habit. She has entitled it "Leviathan" to indicate the power which opium and its derivatives have upon those persons enthralled by these drugs. The book indicates that Miss Marks has made a very careful study of the subject. She does not hesitate to lay blame upon careless physicians who too frequently put into their patients' hands a hypodermic needle and teach them how to use it, at the same time assuring them that they are too strong-willed to become victims of the drug. Proprietary medicines come in for their share of censure also.

The story deals with the struggle against morphine of a young college professor, aided by his faithful wife. It shows the wickedness of a certain class of druggists who make a living by pandering to the depraved appetite of drug habitues. After a long, terrible fight, with frequent lapses, a physician is found who undertakes a treatment which restores the young man to normal condition. It is noteworthy that but for the financial help of loving friends a cure could not have been effected, hence the book holds out no hope of overcoming the habit for those of restricted means.

As a warning to people to avoid morphine, patent medicines and morphine prescribing doctors the book deserves wide circulation. It is published by George H. Doran Company, New York City.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley commends the book in the following language: "I believe your book, 'Leviathan,' will be productive of much good. If we could only get the people who are acquiring the drug habit to read the book, it would certainly deter many and save them from destruction. Its general dissemination among the public, however, cannot fail to be productive of much benefit to the community."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey says of it: "'Leviathan' deserves a wide circulation. I have no doubt that the opium evil and drug habit generally in America is one of the most serious of all the many menaces that have occupied the attention of reformers and good people. There is nothing so important as education and agitation in fighting an evil of this kind. And in that fight there is no single force that counts so much as that sort of purposeful, as well as tremendously interesting novel, such as the 'Leviathan' has proved to be."

## BENGAL (INDIA) IN NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

ANITA M. HARVEY, Correspondent

The nineteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Bengal division, convened at the Y. W. C. A. Institute, Calcutta, January 29-30. An interesting program was carried out and the reports from the several departments of work for the year indicated continual activity on the part of the workers. New unions have been formed, additional members have been secured both among adults and juveniles.

In her annual address, the president pointed out many reasons for encouragement. Other addresses bearing upon the magnitude of the work and its importance as a factor in uplifting humanity were also given. Two special meetings were held in connection with the convention—one a juvenile meeting and contest for a gold medal at which the Hon. W. R. Gourlay presided, and Mrs. Gourlay presented the medal. The other was an Indian meeting presided over by Mrs. D. H. Lee and addressed by Mrs. Mitter, principal of the Hindu Training College.

The convention closed with a reception given by Miss Rutherford, general secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association, to the officers, workers and friends of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bengal.

*Calcutta, India, February 12*


## CLEVER WIFE

### Knew How to Keep Peace in Family.

It is quite significant, the number of persons who get well of alarming heart trouble when they let up on coffee and use Postum as the beverage at meals.

There is nothing surprising about it, however, because the harmful alkaloid—caffeine—in coffee is not present in Postum, which is made of clean, hard wheat.

"Two years ago I was having so much trouble with my heart," writes a lady in Washington, "that at times I felt quite alarmed. My husband took me to a specialist to have my heart examined.

"The doctor said he could find no organic trouble but said my heart was irritable from something I had been accustomed to, and asked me to try and remember what disagreed with me.

"I remembered that coffee always soured on my stomach and caused me trouble from palpitation of the heart. So I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I have had no further trouble since.

"A neighbor of ours, an old man, was so irritable from drinking coffee that his wife wanted him to drink Postum. This made him very angry, but his wife secured some Postum and made it carefully according to directions.

"He drank the Postum and did not know the difference, and is still using it to his lasting benefit. He tells his wife that the 'coffee' is better than it used to be, so she smiles with him and keeps peace in the family by serving Postum instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE WHITE RIBBONERS WORK FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

In accordance with the "Plans" sent out by Mother National, many of the New Hampshire unions held helpful and inspiring meetings in January. Concord union held special prayer service at 9:30 a. m., January 15. Several of the Concord pastors participated in the public meeting held in the Universalist church, giving inspiring addresses on the topics suggested. At four o'clock the children sang "Saloons Must Go" After a brief address by the president, explaining what it means to be a Young Campaigner, fifty-six children signed the muster roll and donned the badge.

A unique idea was carried out by the Epping union in its observance of National Prohibition Day. Miss Ella T. Pearson, state superintendent of Literature, and a member of this union, suggested that the program be printed on the back of Mrs. Stevens' "Proclamation." The town was districted and each member of the union left a copy at each home in her respective district. Thus every home in town received not only a copy of the interesting program, but a copy of our Chieftain's illustrious "Proclamation."

During February there was a very general observance of Frances E. Willard Memorial Day, and many interesting and helpful programs have been reported. At the Concord meeting, Rev. O. C. Sargent, one of the monorary members, gave personal reminiscences of Miss Willard. Mrs. C. V. Urquhart, who had recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday, was present, notwithstanding the thermometer hovered around zero all day, and answered to the roll call with a quotation from Miss Willard. Mrs. Urquhart was also present at the union service held March 8, and said to the president at the close, "Wasn't that a fine meeting!"

Under the direction of our state superintendent of Sunday School work, Mrs. G. Stuart Campbell, pledge-signing was a prominent feature in many of our Sunday schools, March 8. In many churches inspiring temperance sermons were preached, and in some, where the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition had not been presented to the congregation it was adopted on that day. Many of the Sunday schools and young people's societies also passed the resolution. As a result of a conference with the pastors of Concord, the W. C. T. U. distributed 1,400 pledge cards to the various Sunday schools for use Temperance Sunday, and 120 sample copies of *The Young Crusader*.

Much enthusiasm was aroused by the pledge signing. One superintendent stated he had never signed a temperance pledge, but was going to that day which he did in the presence of the school. The action was applauded and his example followed by nearly every member of the school, (about 200). Twenty-four children also signed the muster roll as Young Campaigners. The resolution was passed with great enthusiasm. The entire session of this school was given up to pledge signing and temperance speaking and singing by the children.

Another result of this conference was that two union services in different parts of the city were held on the evening of March 8. Several prominent pastors participated, giving stirring addresses and arousing much interest in the no-license campaign which was well started in our capital city that day. Campaign posters were in evidence as decorations, and copies of Mrs. Stevens' "Proclamation" and Congressman Hobson's Resolution were distributed at the evening meetings.

Rev. F. J. Libby of the Phillips Exeter academy faculty, spoke of the remarkable tests of Dr. Emil Kraepelin of the University of Munich, who demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic first, last and always. He also referred to the progress of the anti-alcohol movement in the last decade, and quoted from the article entitled "The Handwriting on the Wall" in the *Outlook* of March 14.

The state president called the attention of the delegates to the plans for state work, with special emphasis on the use of posters and the enrollment of Young Campaigners as helpers in our no-license campaigns. Every town and city in the state will vote on the license question at the November election.

During the past few months new unions have been organized at Cornish, Campton and South Columbia, also a Y. P. B. at Groveton, and an L. T. L. at East Manchester. Each county is planning to hold an Institute in May or June. The state convention will be held early in October in Concord, where forty years ago the first state convention was held.

# SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH DAKOTA

## 50,000 AFFILIATED WOMEN WANT EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN 1914

Special Correspondence

This is the fourth time the proposition of equal suffrage has been before the people of South Dakota and this time victory seems certain.

The amendment is to be voted on by the people November 3, having passed the last legislature with only two votes against it in the senate and thirty in the house as against 42 in favor in the senate and 70 in the house. Owing to the tireless efforts of the women behind the measure this was the first bill to pass the session.

Already the amendment has been unanimously endorsed by the conferences of the Methodist, the Free Methodist and the United Brethren churches, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Educational Association and the state Grange, and other organizations will undoubtedly follow their lead. United States Senators Crawford and Sterling are both in favor of suffrage and Congressmen Burke and Martin can also be depended upon to favor suffrage. Both the majority, Progressives, and minority, Stalwarts, Republicans, adopted planks in their platforms endorsing suffrage.

The Universal Franchise League and the Franchise department of the W. C. T. U. of South Dakota have well organized forces at work keeping the subject before the voters by personal letters, distribution of good suffrage literature, furnishing material for debates and orations among the young, asking the ministers of the state to preach sermons on the value of suffrage, holding entertainments and organizing in localities heretofore indifferent. As the year advances we shall have the best speakers in the United States in a whirlwind campaign to satisfy the interest of the people. The newspapers of the state are nearly all publishing articles on suffrage and in addition the Universal Franchise League edits a weekly paper, *The South Dakota Messenger*, devoted entirely to suffrage, and the *White Ribbon Journal*, the organ of the W. C. T. U., devotes one or more pages each month to the subject.

The Universal Franchise League has opened headquarters in Huron and the Franchise department of the W. C. T. U. last October opened its headquarters in Faulkton. These societies work in harmony, each in its own particular sphere and do not overlap.

# PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

Special Correspondence

Word continues to come in from the different counties of efforts to keep out the saloon by remonstrance and they are also hard at work for National Constitutional Prohibition. Clearfield county, by publishing the "License Annual" keeps all good citizens posted as to the applicants for license, signers, bondsmen, and attorneys.

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, vice-president of Pennsylvania, has a long list of new unions to her credit in Sullivan, Luzerne, Lancaster and Franklin counties. Mercer county had the advantage of the presence of this splendid speaker and Grove City union is the richer by fifty regular members and one hundred honorary members.

The state corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. B. Norrish has enjoyed a visit at Bayamon, Porto Rico, and will have something interesting to report about the conditions in that island.

During the three weeks of license court in Media, Delaware county, a free lunch was served by the county W. C. T. U. in the Presbyterian church, to which all temperance workers were invited. The no-license committee, ministers, lawyers, witnesses, and white ribboners met at the noon recess for lunch and conference. It is estimated that about thirteen hundred persons were served.

Dauphin county is also in the no-license campaign and is busy holding meetings.

Two of Harrisburg's leading papers, *The Patriot* and *The Telegraph*, have announced that they will not take any liquor or "fake" medicine advertisements.

In order to make its business policy harmonize with its editorial utterances *The Gazette Times*, Pittsburgh, will hereafter neither seek nor accept advertisements of intoxicating liquors. All existing liquor advertising contracts will be canceled, if possible; those that cannot be canceled will not be renewed upon their expiration.

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade adopted a resolution favoring the passage of the bill now before Congress submitting the question of National Prohibition to the several state legislatures. The same board also adopted a resolution asking the Allegheny county license court to reduce the number of saloons as rapidly as possible.

From every direction comes word of Frances E. Willard memorial meetings. Philadelphia union held a medal contest, the recitations being from the writings of the beloved leader. West Philadelphia union has never failed to observe the day. Many other unions make it a regular event.

West Grove, Chester county, used the program given in THE UNION SIGNAL and had a delightful meeting. The personal recollections of Miss Willard by Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, honorary president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., were an inspiration to the audience.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# *Your* Foot Comfort

is guaranteed in the *EZ WEAR* OXFORD Postpaid **$2.50**

Soft Vici kid, unlined, turn style flexible sole, dressy model. Steel arch support, rubber heels. Laced to conform to shape of any foot.

SIMON'S *EZ WEAR* Shoes For Men, Women and Children

Also made Lace Shoes, $3. Style, Service & Comfort Combined.

Do away with foot troubles. Don't suffer agonies that are caused by misfit shoes. Ezwear Shoes are built to give every possible comfort—soft, stylish, do not need breaking in. We GUARANTEE to fit any foot perfectly or if for any reason you are not satisfied to refund your money.

**FREE CATALOG** of 453 handsome EZWEAR styles & measurement blanks. Write today! **The F. Simon Shoe,** 1589 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.


## AMONG OUR WORKERS

In connection with the distribution of programs for Temperance Day in Alabama, the W. C. T. U. of that state put in circulation 300,000 pages of temperance literature. Nearly every school in the state used the official program in whole or in part.

Neal Dow's birthday was observed by the W. C. T. U. of Elmira, N. Y., in an educational way. "Representatives" of nine prohibition states participated in a symposium, "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" the material used as the basis for remarks being previously selected with care and precision.

The W. C. T. U. of Lafayette, La., has recently had the benefit and pleasure of addresses by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National organizers, and Dr. Palmer, an evangelist, who spoke March 3 on "The Great Red Dragon—the Rum Power." Dr. Palmer finds he cannot get along without THE SIGNAL, writes the correspondent in sending in the item.

The spring institute of the Madison county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. met in Troy, March 16-17. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who was to have been the principal speaker, was prevented by illness from being present. Her absence was a great disappointment to the public in general as she has been in Troy before. The meeting, however, was instructive, interesting and inspiring. The county president, Mrs. Martha Lynch of Edwardsville, deserves much credit for her energy and zeal in behalf of the institute.

The W. C. T. U. of Somerset county, N. J., of which Mrs. K. A. Levick, formerly a worker at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, has recently been elected president, is laying plans to aid in pushing Constitutional Prohibition by securing the wide adoption of the resolution in favor of its passage. Four new unions are already in sight in the county.

The woman suffrage campaign in Montana is largely, in effect, a campaign for prohibition. The liquor interests are making it such in spite of the protests of the regular suffragists. Of course, the conservative campaign of the Montana Woman's Christian Temperance Union makes prominent the fact that the women wish the ballot not for office, but for the power to protect more effectively their homes and their children.

"National Prohibition in 1920" was the watchword at the quarterly meeting of the Rockingham county, (N. H.), W. C. T. U., Mrs. L. A. Marston, president, held recently at Exeter. That motto was emblazoned in front of the meeting place in prominent letters. Among the good things enjoyed was a department quiz, the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, acting as "teacher." The "pupils," department superintendents, presented papers along various department lines. A souvenir menu was a feature of the convention luncheon. It bore a picture of Frances E. Willard. The chief item of the afternoon program was an address by Rev. J. S. Strong on "The Place of Home in Modern Society."

The membership of the W. C. T. U. of Conneaut, O., now numbers 200 and continues to grow. Quite recently Mrs. Emma B. Elliott delivered a splendid temperance address before members old and new and their friends. This was followed by a Martha Washington tea.

Allegheny county, Pa., has launched three separate campaigns against saloons. One is for the enforcement of the existing liquor laws and rules of court. Another will take the form of a petition against granting applications for licenses in the county, while the third will be political in nature and statewide in scope, with new legislation as its goal. All W. C. T. U. organizations and temperance workers are heartily co-operating in this movement.

At the second annual banquet of the county organization, held recently, about 400 men and women were present, having marched into the dining hall to the accompaniment of stirring music. Mrs. James McGaw was chairman of the general committee for the banquet and Mrs. E. S. McMasters, president of the county, presided. Judge J. C. McWhorter, chairman of the State Ratification Federation in West Virginia at the time of the prohibition campaign there, was the chief speaker. He emphasized the point that the women of this state were tremendous factors in the passage of the amendment to the state constitution. The organization vigorously denounced the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and renewed its vows to stand against the liquor traffic in Pennsylvania.


## A Stirring Temperance Story

*THE MISSION OF A LITTLE EASTER BUD*

Frances E. Willard said: "It is truthfully and beautifully told."

A drinking woman reading it, found her Savior.

**Price 20 cents.** Address the author,

Cora Howe Beebe, 64 E. 6th St., Oswego, N. Y.

# BECOME A NURSE

WE have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7,000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"—248 pages with actual experience. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

The Chautauqua School of Nursing

513 Main St. Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.


## BUSINESS AND "BOOZENESS"

Muncie, Indiana, now claims the proud distinction of being the largest dry town in the state of Indiana. It was dry before the repeal of the county option law, but went wet under the Proctor law four years ago. By remonstrance the saloons were restricted to the first ward. On March 9, the city voted dry by a majority of about 500, every inch of the ground contested in every manner except by the press. To the everlasting credit of all Muncie papers be it said that they did valiant service against the liquor interests in spite of the present city administration which is made up of liquor advocates from the mayor down.


**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to OR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 61h AVE., Tacoma, Wash.



## A GOOD USE FOR SPARE TIME

You can easily earn a little money in your spare time by giving samples of Vacher-Balm to your friends. It costs you nothing to start.

Write today for particulars and a Free Sample to E. W. Vacher, New Orleans, La.


## PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

The state paper contains a unique bit of news, namely, that Coatesville was invaded by an evangelist (?) Mrs. Isabel Marguerite Rice—the "bowery evangelist." No church had anything to do with bringing her to Coatesville. Quoting from the *Bulletin:* "Her whole speech was a tirade against churches, ministers and church people, and the exaltation of the saloonkeeper. It was so abhorrent that it missed the mark and reacted upon those who brought her; but one poor fellow let the cat out of the bag when he said, 'I didn't want to help bring her, but I had to pay my ten dollars per evening like the rest.'

"Where the contest is the hottest, Mrs. Rice will probably appear. When her coming is heralded—be wise. She is not an evangelist; hearing her is proof of this; it is also proof that she is speaking for the liquor business, whoever may seemingly be paying her salary."


# THE FRUIT OF THE VINE

**By JOHN ELLIS, M. D.**

**Price 16c, in paper cover. 25c, in cloth. Postpaid.**

*When wanted for missionary purposes, half the above rates.*

In this work is to be found the ablest treatment of the Wine Question in a compact form ever published.

**THE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF UNFERMENTED WINE**

on which the author bases his conclusions is

**Drawn from science, reason, observation, history and Scripture.**

It deserves to be carefully read and thoughtfully pondered by every lover of mankind.

**THE NUNC LICET PRESS**

**920 Nicollet Avenue :: :: :: Minneapolis, Minn.**

## ? At the Sign of the Question Mark ?

**Is there evidence to prove that the cost of prosecuting crime is decreased under prohibition?**

Lawrence County, Pa., has made an interesting discovery of saving along this line. Figures compiled from city and county records show that the amount paid to jurors in attendance upon criminal cases during the license period of 1908, 1909, 1910 and the March session of 1911, averaged $1,558 for each of the thirteen sessions, and that the average amount paid jurors during the ten sessions under no-license for which figures are available is only $980.48, an average saving in jury fees alone of $577.52 per session, or $2,310.08 per year. This amount exceeds by $76.55 the greatest amount received from licenses any one year during the period from 1905 to 1910, inclusive. If this one item of saving in jurors' fees for criminal cases more than makes up for the loss of the license revenue one can easily believe that the entire saving on all items of public expense, which decrease with the passing of the saloon, is by no means small.

**Do no-license cities need fewer policemen than cities having saloons?**

Rockford, Ill., which has been without saloons for several years, has only one policeman to each 1,800 persons, while wet cities of the same size employ one policeman for every nine hundred or one thousand inhabitants. Kansas City, Kans., employs only half as many policemen as before saloons were banished from the city. Newton, Kansas, employs only one policeman for its 10,000 inhabitants.

**What has been the change in the attitude of physicians toward prescribing liquor as a medicine?**

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in an article in which he discusses the possibility of brandy and whisky being eliminated from the Pharmacopocia of the United States says: "In brief the argument is as follows, namely, that brandy and whisky are no longer used as medicines in sufficient quantities to warrant their retention by the Pharmacopoeia. This fact has been ascertained by consulting large numbers of acting practitioners, who have responded in such a manner as to show that brandy and whisky are rarely found at the present time in the prescriptions of the most progressive physicians. In my opinion the great weight of scientific evidence and the force of scientific opinion at the present time lead to the conclusion that alcohol in its various forms is an unmitigated evil."

**Would the adoption of National Constitutional Prohibition be a hardship to the farmer?**

Although in the "Abstract of the Census of 1910" the value of the "materials" used annually in the manufacture of distilled, malt, and vinous liquors is given as $139,199,000, these "materials" include in addition to the products purchased from the farmer, freight, heat, light, etc. If the liquor industry were suddenly and completely wiped out of the United States, and the buildings, lands and capital invested in the liquor business, (said to total $771,516,000) were put into any other business (according to figures given out by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church), the farmer would at once have at his hand a larger market for his produce than the liquor industry has ever afforded him. The liquor industry pays only 23.53 per cent of its invested capital for raw products, including light, heat, freight, etc. If the total capital of the liquor industry were invested in the slaughtering business the farmers would receive 87.68 per cent of the invested capital, or in other words the receipts of the farmer would be nearly or quite fourfold. If the capital of the liquor makers were divided between the twenty-six leading industries of the United States, the farmer would receive an average of 58.73 per cent of the investment, or nearly three times what he has been receiving from brewers and distillers. One item seldom taken into account in considering the farmer's relation to the liquor traffic, is the distillery's trade in slops, rotten food, etc., which cuts into the farmer's legitimate market for grain. No figures have been compiled to show to how great an extent this trade in distillery slops robs the farmer, although it is estimated that it may reach many millions.

### RUSSIA SEES IN DRUNKENNESS A NATIONAL MENACE

(Continued from Page Five)

"The Czar's publicly announced resolve not to tolerate this condition of things any longer has produced a most favorable impression throughout the country and has considerably increased the prestige of monarchism in Russia. He has enjoined the new minister of Finance to reorganize the entire system and enable the government not only to refuse to depend upon national intemperance as a recognized source of revenue, but to adopt efficacious means of extirpating this vice and to afford the peasantry the opportunity of displaying the high qualities of mind and body that characterize them."

### ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP WOULD CLOSE SALOONS

Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, National W. C. T. U. superintendent, writes that Archbishop Pitaval of Santa Fe, New Mexico, has lately taken a strong stand on the prohibition question. In a powerful sermon he advocated the closing of the saloons in Santa Fe and the state, saying that if necessary he would go out on the streets and speak against them. Sixty per cent of the voters of New Mexico are Catholics, and it is believed that as a result of the action of the Archbishop, New Mexico will soon be a saloonless state.


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas.

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

## You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

—You can be **Strong, Vigorous** full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from **Chronic Ailments**—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a **Clear Skin.**

You can have a **Good Figure**—as good as any woman.

You can **increase** or **reduce** your weight.

I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 65,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

### No Drugs—No Medicines

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

**What My Pupils Say:**

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 pounds. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good."

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

*Miss Cocroft is a college-trained woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women, and is daily in personal charge of her work.*

SECOND EDITION NOW READY

CLOTH, $1.50 MOROCCO, $2.50

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 9, 1914. | No. 15

—Courtesy Charles G. Blake & Co., Chicago, Ill.

## Easter Comfort

An angel sat beside the tomb
That day so long ago
When Mary for the Master sought
In Joseph's garden low—
An angel clad in white array,
With shining face, who said
To those sad mourners bowed with grief,—
"Why here among the dead
Seek ye the living? Ye shall see
Your risen Lord in Galilee;
Death cannot hold its Lord."

To-day, beside each tomb, behold
The same glad angel wait,
Bidding the grief-bound mourner rise
In faith-born joy elate,
No longer seek beneath the sod,
Within the realm of Death,
For one now passed beyond its sway,
"Arise! Be glad!" He saith;
"You, too, your risen Lord shall see,
For earth hath still its Galilee,
Where he shall meet his own."

—M. E. B.

# INTOXICANTS BARRED FROM THE NAVY

## SECRETARY DANIELS ISSUES ORDER

Absolute prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors will prevail in the Navy after July 1. Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Josephus Daniels, upon recommendation of Surgeon General Braisted, has issued an order that all intoxicating beverages shall be barred from every ship and every shore station of the Navy. As given in the Chicago press the order reads,

"The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board of any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

In a statement issued at the time the order was made public, and reported in the *Chicago Tribune*, Secretary Daniels said:

"I am in hearty agreement with the views expressed by the Surgeon General in his paper accompanying the recommendation. There should not be on shipboard, with reference to intoxicants, one rule for officers and another and a different rule for the enlisted personnel. The saddest hour in my official life is when an officer or enlisted man must be punished for intoxication.

"During the last week it has been my painful duty to approve a courtmartial for dismissal from the service of an officer for intoxication. He told me that he had never tasted intoxicating drink until he did so in the wine mess on his cruises. Others, who have been disciplined for drinking to excess, have made similar statements to me.

"Officers are now commissioned at the early age of twenty-two years. Has the government a right to permit this temptation which too often destroys the highest usefulness of young officers? I think not. If there is one profession more than any other that calls for a clear head and a steady hand it is the naval profession.

"I believe experience has demonstrated that a uniform rule should prevail in the navy for all who enlist in the service, from the highest rank to the youngest enlisted man or officer who comes into the service, and that the abolition of the wine mess will be justified."

### Model Officers Wanted.

"As matters stand today," wrote Surgeon General Braisted to Secretary Daniels, "an enlisted man is very properly subjected to severe disciplinary measures if wine or beer be found in his possession on shipboard, yet the same man is constantly aware of the free use of alcoholic liquors on board ship, which is officially permitted to officers, and the too frequent derelictions which occur among them in consequence. The prohibition of alcohol to the men has rendered alcoholism among them almost a negligible quantity.

"Surely the officers should be in all respects models for the enlisted men in duty, habits, and deportment, and the example of officers drinking aboard ship, as fostered by the wine mess, and the numerous courtsmartial of officers for drunkenness and the effects of alcohol are destructive of discipline and morals, bad for the enlisted men, and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the service."

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Monday and Tuesday, March 30 and 31, 1914, will stand out in the history of the United States House of Representatives as days fraught with interest far beyond the ordinary routine. It is generally conceded that not since the days of the Civil War has there been such tense feeling as was manifested on the floor, and in the galleries as well, as during the heated discussion, and the final vote on the Sims bill, barring United States ships from free passage through the Panama Canal, which was taken late Tuesday afternoon, and stood 247 for the repeal, to 162 against. Fifty speeches for and against the repeal were made. Representative Underwood, the majority leader of the House, delivered a strong speech Monday afternoon in opposition to President Wilson's position, favoring the repeal.

Tuesday morning as early as seven o'clock, people began to gather at the Capitol, and stood in line which grew and grew, until, when the doors were opened, at ten o'clock, thousands of people beyond the seating and standing capacity of the galleries were waiting for entrance. About four o'clock, Speaker Clark called Representative Underwood to the chair, and took his place in front of the rostrum. It was not applause which greeted him; it was a roar of approval, and for fully five minutes it continued.

### Speaker Clark in Speech Against Repeal of Canal Tolls

In one portion of his speech he exclaimed: "I'd rather see the Canal blown up than to see the English given any control over it."

Instantly members of the House and the crowd in the galleries were on their feet, shouting, cheering, and waving their hands. There was no party division; all were Americans in that moment. Mr. Clark brought his speech to a close with a burst of oratory: "And now may the God of our fathers, who nerved 3,000,000 backwoods Americans to fling their gage of battle into the face of the mightiest monarch in the world, who guided the hand of Jefferson in writing the charter of liberty, who sustained Washington and his ragged and starving army amid the awful horrors of Valley Forge, and who gave them complete victory on the blood-stained heights of Yorktown, may He lead members to vote so as to prevent this stupendous folly—this unspeakable humiliation of the American republic."

For an instant there was silence, then a tumult of applause from all sides attested belief in the honest sincerity of the purpose of the Speaker in his desire to prevent Congress taking a step that would forever prevent the United States from exercising absolute control over the Panama Canal.

The vote was soon taken with the result as stated below.

Total membership of the House 432; total voting 410; for repeal 247; against repeal 162; majority 85; Democrats for repeal 220; Democrats against repeal 52; Republicans for repeal 23; Republicans against repeal 93.

### Senate Action May Be Delayed

The bill was taken to the Senate and referred to the committee on "Interoceanic Canals"—Senator J. A. O'Gorman chairman, who is bitterly opposed to a repeal of the law. It is rumored that despite the desire of President Wilson for haste, the Senate may take weeks, or even months, in discussion of the matter. However, the President has some very staunch allies in the Senate and it remains to be seen how the battle will be waged in the upper House of Congress.

### Roll-call Vote on Hobson Resolution May Be Taken in House

In the Washington *Evening Star* of Friday an article appeared on the front page, declaring there is an effort to put the House on record in a roll-call vote on the Hobson resolution. It goes on to say: "There is a compact organization of members in the House, whose names are withheld, who are determined to obtain action, and a sufficient number of men have been pledged to stand by the leader in the matter, and demand a roll-call."

This is news to us. The resolution is in the hands of the House Judiciary committee, and the time has been set for hearings, as follows: April 15, and just why the above plan has been inaugurated, we are unable to tell. There is no doubt in our minds but that there are men in Congress who are filled with apprehension concerning a "yea" and "nay" vote on the subject, and will do almost anything to prevent such action, but it is bound to come. Forty-one million people living under prohibitory law in our nation is sufficient guarantee for demanding an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

### Washington Brewery Workers May Strike

A strike of the brewery workers of Washington is imminent, with the tying up of five large breweries here as the result, and the possible tying up of a number of beer-bottling houses.

If such a strike comes, between 250 and 300 men employed at the breweries will be thrown out of work until a settlement is reached, and many employed in the bottling agencies will be similarly affected.

The possibility of such a strike comes about because the agreement which has been in force for three years between the brewery workers and the employers expires to-day, and the men have submitted a new agreement to the employers which the latter declare they will not sign. The new agreement demands more money and shorter working hours, as well as a promise that employes will not be laid off or discharged November 1, when the new Jones-Works excise law will bring about a reduction of the present number of saloons in Washington from 462 to not more than 300.

### Warning from the Philippines

A letter comes to my desk from Manila, Philippine Islands, with a warning to American women going to the Philippines in response to an article in the *Chicago Tribune* of December 7, 1913, bearing the conspicuous heading, "Wanted 10,000 Brides in the Philippines." The article tells how American young men in the Philippine Islands, employed by the U. S. government, desire American wives, and what a welcome awaits any such who desire to go. The letter goes on to say, the man, "Mayor W. W. Brown" who is mentioned in the article is not "Mayor of Manila," but is engaged in keeping an open house of prostitution, and that he makes his living in this way, and that women responding to the article would be victims of his treachery.

### Effort to Secure Federal Motion Picture Commission

The bill known as the Smith-Hughes bill, proposing a new division in the U. S. Bureau of Education, to be called the "Federal Motion Picture Commission," and referred to the committee on education is, we think, a bill that would pass if those desirous of having moving picture films censored by a Federal commission would show interest in the subject and write letters to their representatives and senators, urging them to vote for such a measure. This movement would, I am sure, do much toward bringing this excellent legislation to pass.

# Send Telegrams and Letters to Judiciary Committee

Communications from the people interested in the liquor business are being sent in great number to Congressmen and Senators. Are the advocates of the Amendment showing equal diligence in telegraphing and writing to members of Congress? Every friend of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition should write to the chairmen and members of the Judiciary Committee of both the Senate and the House, urging prompt action in favor of the Amendment. The important thing at this time is to convince the members of these committees that the people of the United States desire an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic. While the members should receive communications, especial attention should be given to the chairmen. The names of the members of the Senate and the House Judiciary committees are:

### SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

(Address, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.)

Lee S. Overman, Chairman
Charles A. Culberson, of Texas
William E. Chilton, of West Virginia.
James A. O'Gorman, of New York.
Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida.
James A. Reed, of Missouri.
Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona.
John K. Shields, of Tennessee.
Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana.
Hoke Smith, of Georgia.
Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming.
Knute Nelson, of Minnesota.
William P. Dillingham, of Vermont.
George Sutherland, of Utah.
Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut.
William Borah, of Idaho.
Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa.
Elihu Root, of New York.

### HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

(Address, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

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Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia.
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Henry C. Danforth, of New York.
L. C. Dyer, of Missouri.
George S. Graham, of Pennsylvania.
Walter M. Chandler, of New York.

# "A MATTER OF STATISTICS"

The attempt of Margaret Deland in an article entitled, "The Badness of Good People" in *The Ladies' Home Journal* for April, to prove the harm that has been done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in abolishing the Army canteen is so plainly "a matter of opinion" rather than "a matter of statistics" that were it not for the prominence of the writer, it would scarcely merit a reply.

Mrs. Deland is quite evidently unaware that the anti-canteen movement for which she gives the entire credit to "the good women" has been championed not only by the men's temperance organizations, but by such army officials as General Frederick D. Grant, General Nelson A. Miles, General A. S. Daggett, Colonel L. M. Maus, General Howard, General Shafter and others. Possibly it has never been brought to her attention tbat the honored head of the Army of the East, General Frederick D. Grant, on January 10, 1912, wrote to THE UNION SIGNAL, "If the question were left to me, I would NOT recommend the restoration of the canteen.'"

As for statistics, Colonel L. Mervin Maus, chief surgeon of the Eastern division of the United States Army, a physician and surgeon of established reputation as well as an army officer of recognized ability, has, at different times, given out for publication statistics so convincing as to the beneficent results of the abolition of the canteen, that they seem virtually unanswerable. He says,

"The rate of admission to sick report for alcoholism from 1885 to 1900 was 41 per 1,000; from 1901 to 1910 it was only 26 per 1,000. These figures will, no doubt, prove a surprise to the beer advocates who claim that intemperance has been so much greater in the army since the prohibition act. From 1901 to 1910, during the prohibition of intoxicating drinks in the canteen, the rate of alcoholic admission per thousand was 40 per cent less than from 1885 to 1898, and 16 per cent less than from 1890 to 1900, during which two latter periods the beer canteen was in operation in army posts. When we consider the character of service from 1901 to 1910 as compared with that from 1885 to 1900, the alcoholic rate from 1901 would naturally have been much larger—if the anti-beer policy had not intervened to reduce it."

Nor is Colonel Maus by any means alone in his condemnation of the canteen. In reply to a circular letter addressed to the medical officers of the Central division of the U. S. A. in regard to the canteen, forty-one answers were received. Twenty-two expressed opposition to its re-establishment; thirty-three believed it conducive to the drinking habit; twenty-seven did not believe its abolishment was the cause of neighboring saloons and dives, and thirty-nine believed alcohol harmful even in moderate quantities. Colonel Maus in replying to the advocates of the repeal of the anti-canteen law, sums up the evidence as follows:

"No increase in sick rate of admissions during the prohibitive period; on the other hand, the sick rate was greater during the canteen period..

"The alcohol rate was less during the prohibitive period than during the canteen period.

"There have been fewer desertions in the Army during the last year than for the past ninety years, 1898 excepted.

"The history of garrison life proves that the establishment of saloons and brothels around army posts is not influenced by the absence or presence of the canteen.

"Finally, in dismissing further argument on the abolishment of the canteen as a factor contributing to the health of the enlisted man, the Surgeon General states, 'This office entirely concurs in the statement that the statistics do not show that the absence of beer from the canteen has increased the admissions to sick report, or the rates of constantly sick."

The latest proof of the benefits resulting from the abolition of the canteen is shown in the report of the Secretary of War, Leslie Garrison, in which he says "There is less alcoholism in the Army than at any other time since 1873, except during 1898, a war year; and the number of venereal cases has been cut in half."

To all who may have read Mrs. Deland's article and desire more detailed information with which to refute her statements, we recommend the leaflets, "Anti-Canteen Testimony" and "My Reasons for Opposing the Army Cantcen" by Colonel L. Mervin Maus, and others noted on page 14. They can be secured from National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

# Governor William T. Haines of Maine Champions National Prohibition.

At the close of a speech delivered before the Portland club, at Portland, Maine, on the evening of March 31, Governor William T. Haines declared himself unreservedly in favor of National Prohibition and said that he should do his utmost to have a plank endorsing the movement inserted in the platform at the Republican state convention in Augusta this month.

## INSANITY IN PROHIBITION STATES

False and misleading statements as to the percentage of alcoholic insanity in prohibition states, especially in Kansas, are being circulated in campaign territory. The following comparative statistics, published in the March *Kansas Issue*, prove conclusively the small proportion of alcoholic insane to be found in the "Sunflower" state:

"According to J. W. Howe, secretary of the State Board of Control of Kansas, only fifteen patients were admitted to the insane asylums of the state to be treated for insanity caused by alcohol during 1913. Six additional cases were due to the combined effect of alcohol, tobacco and drugs. This is a percentage of 2.3 per cent, and is a decrease. In New York 31.4 per cent of the insane patients are said to have been received into the asylums as a result of using alcohol, and in Massachusetts the percentage is 30.6 per cent.

"The entire number of inmates of the state institutions of Kansas for the insane was 3,814, which is about 224 to the hundred thousand of population. In California there are 8,505 insane, which is an average of 354 to each hundred thousand of the population.

"Another notable feature of the Kansas report is the fact that only twenty applicants were refused. Many license states are forced to turn away hundreds."

Dr. Hotchkiss of the State Insane Asylum of North Dakota says it has only one insane person to every 700 or 800 of the population, while New York has one to every 250, and Illinois one to every 500 of its population.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

## Y. P. B. ANNOUNCEMENT

We are rejoiced to announce that Miss Ross Hayes, National Secretary of the Young People's Branch, who has been ill for several weeks, has so far recovered that she has been taken to her home in St. Louis, and that the latest reports of her condition are favorable. It will, however, be some months before she can resume her official duties. Meanwhile arrangements have been made by the National General Officers to carry forward the work. All letters pertaining to the Branch should be addressed, until further notice, to Miss Katharine K. Adams, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

## NO PLACE FOR LIQUOR IN COLLEGE

Tem erance sentiment in colleges is slowly, steadily gaining ground, according to reports sent out by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. At the University of California where from the first there has been a strongly adverse attitude on the part of both faculty and students there are credit study classes in the department of education with an average attendance of 200 during the fall term, several volunteer study classes all year, a systematic anti-liquor lecture course, from ten to fifteen meetings of various kinds each month, personal calls and interviews, programs in young people's church societies, systematic effort to eradicate drinking habits and customs in the university and to inform the students about the larger liquor problem—in short, all kinds of activities to advance the cause.

Preliminary steps have been taken looking to an effort to secure from the 1915 legislature a law prohibiting the sale of liquor within a radius of four miles of each of the several state and privately endowed educational institutions in Michigan.

At the local option election in Greencastle, Ind., last year, the wets found the student vote of the De Pauw University something to be reckoned with seriously. They remembered the election of 1911 when nearly one hundred students voted and kept the city in the dry column by a majority of 8. First, they tried to hold the election in the summer, and when they failed in this, they set it for December 29 during the holiday vacation. But 111 students either remained in Greencastle or returned for the election, with the result that the dry majority was 257. During the campaign, the editors of the *De Pauw University Daily* managed the student end of the campaign and created great excitement with a university rally in Meharry chapel and a procession of 600 around the city square. School was dismissed one day, a university holiday declared, and all forces turned loose to work in the campaign.

Students at Ohio State University are conducting a local option campaign in Milo, Ohio, a suburb of Columbus, with the idea of voting Columbus dry and gaining valuable training for themselves. Their plan is to start with the small suburbs and work in towards the heart of the city. The campaign has already begun and the students are doing the practical, hand-to-hand work of circulating petitions, canvassing the voters, holding meetings, and supervising the thousand and one details of an active political campaign.

### SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

**Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, state secretary of the Ohio Young People's Branch, suggests the following program to be given during the afternoon and evening of a day, or on consecutive days at Institutes of County or Bi-County Y. P. B. or Local Young People's Societies:**

#### Afternoon Program

*Song.* "Heed The Call."
*Consecration and Prayer Service.*
*Song,* "The Fight Is On."
*Appointment of Secretary and Committees* on Press, Resolutions, State and National Papers, New Members.
*Talk* on the object and aim of the meeting by the chairman.
*Roll Call:* Introduction of Young People's Societies or Branches, "How as Members and Individuals Can We Help This Community?"
*Greetings* (three minutes).
*Response.*
*Superintendents' Half Hour* (for Y. P. B.) Five minute talks or papers on "How My Department Helps to Hasten Prohibition."
*Song,* by young woman's chorus.
*Talk,* "Important National and State Laws now Pending."
*Debate:* "Resolved that the Word Male be Stricken from our State Constitution"
*Solo,* "A Y. P. B. Vision."
*Adjournment.*

Box lunch or supper served by local W. C. T. U. or other society.

#### Evening Program

*Song,* "America."
*Key-note,* "Who knoweth whether thou art not come to the kingdom for such a time as this!" Esther 4:14.
*Prayer.*
*Solo and Chorus,* "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."
*Reading of Proclamation* with plans for the Y. P. B. and other societies.
*Symposium.* "The Young People's Part."
*Talks* on the work of the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League by a member of each.
*Talks:*
"*Individual Responsibility,*" by Sunday School Member.
"*Right Education,*" by a young man from the high school.
"*Power of Co-operation,*" by a Y. P. B. member.
*Young Men's Quartet.*
*Appeal for Y. P. B. and Campaign Members and Pledge Signers,* also for money for work. (Many Y. P. B. members should assist ushers in this.)
*Children's Presentation of "Prohibition Axmen,"* or a recitation.
*Reports of Committees,* reading of minutes, etc.
*Solo,* "Victory."
*Benediction.*

Decorate walls with campaign posters, have a literature table, etc. Make Definite Plans for Work.

### EASTER JOY

ELLA GILBERT IVES

Shine, radiant sun, O shine,
Flood all the earth with gladness,
And leave no shade of sadness:
Symbol divine, O shine,
For Christ is risen.

Bloom, spotless lilies, bloom,
The air with incense shower,
The world with beauty dower,
And banish gloom: O bloom,
For He is risen.

Sing, happy birds, O sing!
Pour forth a ceaseless rapture
Till heaven's blue ear you capture;
Exultant sing, O sing,
"The Lord is risen."

Rejoice, O loving heart!
The happy birds outsinging,
The joyous light outwinging,
And sweeter incense bringing
Than lilies breath. O heart,
Your Lord is risen!

# National Constitutional Prohibition Rally at Kansas City

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger

The campaign of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for National Constitutional Prohibition received a great impetus in the two W. C. T. U. interstate National Prohibition rallies held in Kansas City, Missouri, Sunday afternoon and evening, March 29. The first rally, under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U., was planned by officers of the hostess state and the W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, with the generous assistance of the National General Officers. Great anxiety as to the outcome was felt by those in charge, but when National, state and district officers took their places on the platform in the great auditorium of the handsome church where the opening meeting of the rally was held, and the audience of men and women including many white ribboners from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and other states began to assemble, it was evident at once that the rally was to be a success.

From the moment the great organ under the master touch of Edward Kriser, pealed forth the patriotic voluntary at the opening service until the benediction at the close of the evening service, enthusiastic interest in National Constitutional Prohibition was vented in rounds of applause for every song of victory and every address.

The Independence Boulevard Christian church and the Central Methodist Episcopal church, where the afternoon and evening rallies took place, were artistically decorated with a profusion of Young Campaigners for Prohibition pennants, bearing the slogan, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," and with flags, ferns and cut flowers arranged under the supervision f Mrs. Rosa M. Webb, district secretary—a most charming and appropriate setting for the great gatherings, truly National in character, planned to advance sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The peerless president of the hostess state, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, in a short address of eloquent loyalty to Kansas City, the home for many years of Missouri's "great heart," Clara C. Hoffman and other prohibition leaders, introduced the National W. C. T. U. vice president and World's W. C. T. U. secretary, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, who, as the presiding officer, was greeted with prolonged applause by the vast audience. Miss Gordon's name and fame are known and recognized throughout the city, state and nation, and Kansas City was pleased to greet her.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor

In her gentle, firm, sweet manner she presided and read a letter of loving greeting from our beloved and heroic National W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. A wave of disappointment and deep regret passed over the audience when it became known that Mrs. Stevens was not to be present. There was a perfect storm of applause for her years of loyal, faithful service. Her letter of greeting was as follows:

*"I greatly deplore my enforced absence from the Kansas City meeting, but inasmuch as three General Officers and other notable leaders are present, I feel that I will not be greatly needed. With one exception, it is the first time for thirty-five years I have been prevented from keeping W. C. T. U. engagements. I beg of you not to think of me as disabled for I am able to attend to my correspondence which was never so large as since our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition has been well under way. I rejoice with joy unspeakable over the remarkable favor with which the movement is meeting, and I am confident we are to win.*

*"To all assembled at the Kansas City meeting I send hearty greeting, and to all white ribboners I send a message of love and good cheer mingled with the prayer that all our brightest hopes for the success of the meeting may be fully realized."*

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford

The greetings from Mrs. Frances P. Parks, the National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, were received with enthusiasm, not only because of the high office occupied by these women, but in appreciation of their especially charming manner and good words of cheer. Mrs. Parks brought greetings from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, "the watch tower from which glimpses are caught of the wide, sweeping movement for National Constitutional Prohibition." Mrs. Hutchinson presented a resolution endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition and put a motion for its adoption which was seconded by several. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., spoke in favor of the motion, then introduced the state vice-president, Miss Roena Shaner; the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lettie Hill May; officers of the Kansas City district and the Ross Hayes Y. P. B. of Liberty, Missouri; Mrs.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Mrs. Mamie M. Claflin

Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner

# AN EASTER MIRACLE

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

"Louise, what has come over father, do you suppose?" asked Elsie Nelson with concern, as she stood before a mirror brushing out her luxuriant hair. "I never knew him to be so grave and silent."

"It cannot be the business," replied the elder sister Louise, carelessly, "for I have heard him say it was unusually flourishing in spite of the prohibs."

"Oh, the business. I wouldn't mind if it were not flourishing," exclaimed Elsie pettishly. "I hate the business, and grow more ashamed of it every day I live."

"Why, Elsie! Where would our Easter hats come from if it weren't for the business," cried Louise, turning on her sister, "and our lovely home, and the dinky little motor car father has just bought for us? Surely we have no occasion to slap the business."

"Maybe there are other people who deserve pretty clothes and nice things as well as we," answered Elsie with spirit. "Every time I see Nell Gavin, with her white face and dreadful cough, standing on her poor, tired feet, clerking from morning till night, I feel condemned, for it is 'the business' which has brought her there. Mr. Gavin has drank the beer which has helped to furnish us with our pretty things, and is running for a drunkard's grave as fast as he can trot. I wish father could see things as I do."

"Well, what if he did? Some one else would run the brewery if he didn't. Father isn't to blame because Mart Gavin can't let beer alone."

"Louise, father is to blame. He knew Mr. Gavin's weakness before he hired him, and he had the chance to get him into other work where he would have been away from temptation, but Mr. Gavin was expert, and he wanted him. See how he has gone down—from head bookkeeper to odd-jobs-man, taking his pay in beer and letting his wife and daughter support him, and he is only one victim. Every time I see a shivering child with a tin pail I feel so ashamed, for I realize that it means beer instead of clothes and food, and my father makes it, and stocks the saloons where they buy it."

"Elsie, you'd better go join the prohibs if you are going to be such a crank," exclaimed Louise hotly. "For my part I am satisfied to take my good things when I can get them and not be looking too closely at their origin. Let the men take care of their own business."

"And the women take in washing or starve," cried Elsie. "It isn't right or just, Louise, and we know it."

The room in which this conversation was held was a beautiful, spacious bed chamber which the sisters occupied together. It had twin beds of massive brass, separate dressing rooms, and a bathroom equipped with every convenience. When the girls were born the father was a poor man in his own country—a country where beer was as common as air, and where the making of it was considered an honorable calling. Quite naturally, upon coming to America, he drifted into its familiar atmosphere, first selling beer, and saving every dollar, with the old country thrift, then making it, the first small beginning soon swelling into a large and money making plant.

The mother did not live to see her daughters Americanized; to watch them become imbued with the thoughts and gas of the new country. It would nev- have occurred to her to be ashamed of husband's business, and Louise had rited some of her stolid, unthinking alities, but Elsie was of finer mold, and had absorbed the better thought and teaching of her environment.

"Well, let's not quarrel about it," Louise remarked after a few moments of silence, "since we cannot change matters if we would. Let's go down to the meeting tonight. They say they're great. Everybody goes, and the singing, if nothing more, is worth while."

Elsie looked at her sister in surprise. "But we shall hear things we don't like," she said slowly. "I understand this preacher is particularly hard on the business."

"Oh, well, we're tough. We have heard slams before," Louise replied with a careless laugh. "You are already converted, it seems, and perhaps I shall hear something I ought to know."

The two girls pressed in with the crowd at the great tabernacle that evening, and at first it seemed that every seat was taken, but as a trained usher can always find room for the one more (though in this case it was the many more) the sisters found themselves well seated where they had a full view of the great choir and the speaker.

With its sawdust floor and rows upon rows of benches, it might have been a circus tent, but there was a devout stillness, a tense, thoughtful attitude which does not belong with the world's amusements, and Louise quickly hushed her gossipy chatter, and silently watched the gathering crowd.

Both girls were fine singers with well trained voices, and they joined in the singing with delight, although, as yet, the sentiment was very far from their own. After the singing came the sermon. Such a homely sermon, yet with so much of graphic, gripping truth in it. Louise heard things which she had never thought of before and which she realized were good for her to know, but she summoned all her native stolidity, determined that she would *not* be impressed, would not be foolish and cry as Elsie and others around her were doing.

Then something happened which took her, figuratively speaking, quite off her feet. Among the crowd which surged up to the altar was her father, his proud head bowed and great tears streaming down his cheeks, now pale and drawn. Like a flash Elsie's query of the morning was answered, and Louise sat as one stunned. Of all men her father would have seemed the last one to yield to the impression of a sermon and "get good," as she had always termed the turning to a new life. The possibilities which the act implied rushed over her in a flood, for Mr. Nelson was not one to be lightly moved and then forget.

Elsie, too, saw him, and rising to her feet, swiftly made her way forward, and slipping her hand in his, knelt with him at the altar.

It was not so sudden as it seemed, for Mr. Nelson, though he had said nothing at home of the matter, night after night had attended the meetings, struggling, fighting against the conviction that he needed in his own life what this preacher was offering, resolving every time that he would never come again, yet being drawn back every night by an irresistible force. With Elsie the process was much shorter, as the business which stood like a mountain in her father's pathway was already disposed of in her own, and her heart bounded for joy as she saw the look on his face as they rose from their knees.

Almost in silence the three walked home after the meeting, Louise too greatly astonished and disturbed for speech, Elsie and her father filled with that deep emotion which would later work an entire change of life and motive. Indeed the results of the hour soon afterward became apparent as the unsavory contents of the brewery were cleaned out, and the building prepared for another line of business.

"I never did think, Jens Nelson, that you would a turncoat become," remarked one of his friends of the trade as he watched operations with a disapproving eye.

"If you found that you had been wearing your coat wrong side out all these years, Hans, you'd turn it, too, I reckon," replied Mr. Nelson with humorous gravity, "and that, my friend, is what it amounts to.

"Every one of us has been wrong side out on this liquor question and the sooner we turn our coats, the better for ourselves and the country."

"I s'pose you'll be shouting along mit dose vimmin soon," added another with sarcasm.

"Maybe. You never can tell. If you hear me shouting, take it from me now, Franz, that I'm shouting on the right side. I'm through making drunkards, or making my living helping others to do it."

There was a wonderful Easter service in the town that year. Never had the church of which Elsie was to become a member, been so beautifully adorned. The ingatherings from the meetings—symbol of the resurrection in the rising from the tomb of the old life to the light and freedom of the new—gave to the service a special meaning. The very air seemed pregnant with interest, and Elsie's heart was full of love and joy as she knelt at the altar with her father, and dedicated her life to the service of the risen Christ.

The spirit of that Easter service went out among the people in renewed zeal in every good work, and a greater desire to see the right triumph and the wrong go down to defeat. It controlled elections and clarified opinions until there was a general movement along reform lines, and in all its history the town had never been so nearly clean.

In all of this Jens Nelson was a prominent factor, the more prominent, perhaps, because of his former activity in evil. He had been a high official in the Liquor Dealers' Association, and had read the journals of the trade. Even like Saul, as he stood by and willingly witnessed the stoning of the martyr Stephen, so had he read the blasphemous allusions of the Christ as a wine-bibber and producer, and the slanders of the martyred Lincoln with an approval only possible to a mind blinded by interest and wilful ignorance. So loyal to the trade had he been that his name had been talked of as a representative to the state legislature.

"Jens will show 'em some tings. He's got the silver tongue all right, and he can fight dose meddling vimmins," was said of him as the project gained strength, and now he had thrown it all up, and was a deserter from the sacred cause of "personal liberty." It was certainly distressing and strange.

"I do not yet understand it, sir, indeed I do not," he said one day to his pastor as they sat together in the parsonage study. "It grows more and more of a miracle to me that I have been so changed; that what I once loved and thought to be so perfectly right and proper, has become the one evil which I must spend my life in blotting out."

The pastor's friendly hand was on his new member's shoulder as he replied,

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# TEMPERANCE RABBITS

MRS. E. B. GITTINGS, Rifle, Colo.

"Children," said the L. T. L. leader one day, a few weeks before Easter, "do you remember THE UNION SIGNAL story I read to you a year ago about the little girl who wanted to play Easter rabbit and persuaded her father to go with her and fill the basket of some poor children who never had any eggs?"

"Yes!" "Yes!" "Yes, indeed, we do," came a chorus of voices from every part of the room.

"Well then, I've been wondering if you would not like to be Easter rabbits this year—temperance rabbits. All who would, will please raise a hand."

Hands, brown, white and red, shot suddenly upward and waved frantically before the leader's eyes, while voices that could not be repressed exclaimed, "I would!" "I would!"

"You know," continued the leader, "we have found out that nearly all the children, who are so very poor that their mothers have not time or money to prepare the beautiful eggs that we all like to get on Easter Day, are made so by the drink habit. Now suppose we meet, and color eggs, and decorate them with temperance mottoes, and then the night before Easter, go about as we do on Hallowe'en night and, wherever we know there is such a father as that of the little girl we read about last year, we'll leave a basket of these eggs—a temperance lecture from the Easter rabbits."

A vigorous nodding of heads and another chorus of voices gave instant assent to the plan.

### THE LORD IS RISEN

*Snow drops! lift your timid heads.*
*All the earth is waking;*
*Field and forest, brown and dead,*
*Into life are waking.*
*Snow drops! rise and tell the story,*
*How He rose, the Lord of glory.*

*Lilies! lilies! Easter calls!*
*Rise to meet the dawning*
*Of the blessed light that falls*
*Thro' the Easter morning;*
*Ring your bells and tell the story*
*How He rose, the Lord of glory.*

*Waken, sleeping butterflies!*
*Burst your narrow prison!*
*Spread your golden wings, and rise,*
*For the Lord is risen;*
*Spread your wings and tell the story,*
*How He rose, the Lord of glory.*

—*Selected*

So it came about that the following weeks were busy ones with the L. T. L. boys and girls, who searched the papers and questioned parents and teachers for suitable mottoes and decorations. They made baskets from raffia, crepe paper, flowered cretonne and silkaline—and some country children even found cornhusks in byplaces of barn and feed lots, out of which they wove and braided baskets. Duck eggs, turkey eggs and a few great goose eggs, furnished larger space for the mottoes, which were cut out and pasted on the bright colored shells or were printed and written in gilt paint on them.

Many short Easter mottoes, also, suitable for the small eggs found way to many a drunkard's home that Easter morning, while the birds sang and the church bells rang; and many a father's heart was touched as it had not been for years. The thoughts of many a hardened man went back to his childhood days when, perhaps, with father and mother, he had entered a flower decked church and listened to Easter anthems and the message of the risen Christ.

The children who prepared the eggs in behalf of the Easter rabbits may never know all the good results of this mission of love—but some few they did know and were well paid for their work.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Evanston, Illinois, April 9, 1914

When the news of the translation of the dearly beloved National President and Editor-in-chief reached Heaquarters Monday morning the paper was virtually ready for the press. It was possible, therefore, to give this week only brief details of the last hours.

### METROPOLITAN DAILY WILL BAR LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

The *Chicago Record Herald* has this week announced through its columns that it will eliminate all liquor advertisements from its pages. Existing contracts will be fulfilled, but no more advertising of this character will be accepted.

### ONLY TEETOTALERS WILL BE PROMOTED

The personal liberty of the employes of the Carnegie Company is being seriously infringed, if the report that comes from Youngstown, Ohio, through the Chicago press is true. The Carnegie Company has issued the following order, signed by Thomas McDonald, general superintendent, and A. C. Dinkey, president:

"Hereafter all promotions of whatever character will be made only from the ranks of those who do not indulge in intoxicating drink. The heads of departments and their foremen will be expected to observe this rule in advancing their men."

It is said that this order will oblige sixty-five per cent of the men in the mills to become total abstainers or relinquish all hope of promotion.

# TRANSLATED TO LIFE IMMORTAL

## BELOVED NATIONAL PRESIDENT ENTERS INTO REST

*"On any morning*
*Think of*
*Stepping on shore and finding it Heaven!*
*Of taking hold of a hand and finding it God's hand;*
*Of breathing a new air, and finding it celestial air;*
*Of feeling invigorated and finding it immortality;*
*Of passing from storm and tempest to an unknown calm;*
*Of waking up and finding it Home!"*

Before this paper reaches our readers the news of the translation of Lillian M. N. Stevens, the beloved President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, will have come to white ribboners the world over through the medium of the press.

During the last few months Mrs. Stevens' health has not been as vigorous as usual, but she has been able as National W. C. T. U. President to attend to the great work called for by the movement inaugurated by the National W. C. T. U. for National Constitutional Prohibition. While she has been in her Portland home she has been in daily touch with the great National W. C. T. U. forces at their Headquarters in Evanston, Illinois, which work is radiating out through all the nation. Until a few days of her going letters signed by her own hand have been received at Headquarters. Mrs. Stevens has had the most expert medical treatment including a noted Boston specialist.

On Wednesday, April 1, Miss Gordon was summoned from Evanston to Portland. Immediately upon her arrival she telegraphed to National Headquarters:

*"Very thankful I hurried back. Our friend much weaker than when I left. All very anxious. Am writing our leaders of her illness. We earnestly hope for improvement but must face the sad fact that she is very ill. She sends tender love to all at National Headquarters."*

Sunday afternoon the word came to those waiting with anxious hearts:

*"Mrs. Stevens is having a very hard day. Condition is critical. She is strong in soul while fully realizing her serious illness. Sends tender love to all white ribboners."*

Early Monday morning, April 6, the message was received:

*"Our beloved leader is nearing the better land."*

An hour later came the word that she who had been tireless in her earthly service had entered into heavenly rest. The telegram read:

*"Our beloved dauntless leader grew suddenly worse yesterday and early this morning the end came peacefully. Her faith and courage were triumphant. 'I am ready to go when the summons may come,' she told her best beloved, 'the songs, the flowers, the joy of the life immortal far surpass all that we may have loved and enjoyed on earth.' The news that came to her last night concerning Secretary Daniels' order regarding prohibition in the Navy gave her great joy. God comfort our hearts and help us to courageously do our part in pressing the battle to the gates of National Constitutional Prohibition."*

A very simple service is to be held at the Portland, Maine, home at two-thirty Wednesday, April 8, and at the same hour a memorial service will be held at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

In our bereavement, may we comfort our hearts with the words of our beloved leader, spoken at the last National Convention at Asbury Park, *"Let us never lose sight of the fact that God is in the forefront of every holy conflict, leading the hosts of right against the citadels of wrong."* In this hour of sore trial and testing, when we miss most grievously the one who has led so wisely and courageously, let us not forget that she would have us remember that He with whom is all power and wisdom is our leader. Let us press on as she would have us in our campaign for nation-wide prohibition.

# THE TRYSTING HOUR

## MATTIE E. RADFORD, MONROE, LA.

The clock striketh twelve—'tis a musical chime
That marks off the hour, the passing of time.
The noon-tide of battle of a vast mighty throng,
The forces of right 'gainst the forces of wrong.
'Tis a call to us all, who the white ribbon wear,
To lift up our hearts in deep, earnest prayer
That the forces of right in this conflict may win,
Till they drive from our land all the strongholds of sin.

The clock striketh twelve, and it matters not where—
If alone or in crowds, or busy with care,
This earnest petition from each heart may ascend
To Him who has promised the right to defend.

Then gird on Christ's armor, have faith to o'ercome
While we pray for the right—our children—our home,
Trusting the promise that to us He has given,
Till His will shall be done on earth as in heaven.

The clock striketh twelve, what is it I hear—
The shouting and singing that's filling the air?
'Tis the sound of thanksgiving in victor's glad tone:
"The right is triumphant, the wrong is dethroned."
Lift your heads, O ye gates, let the King enter in
Ye everlasting doors to Him that shall reign.
God's power hath delivered, our praises ascend.
To Him be the glory forever, Amen.

# EDITH HILL BOOKER

PROMOTED MARCH 28, 1914

*"The way is shining clearer,*
*As we journey ever nearer*
*To the everlasting home;*
*Comrades, who await our landing,*
*Friends, who around the throne are standing,*
*We salute you, and we come!"*

From the helpful and beneficent activities of this life another beloved white ribbon leader has been called to receive the benediction of the Master. For Edith Hill Booker was surely waiting the "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The summons came to Mrs. Booker while in the midst of her planning and working, even in physical weakness, for the campaign for constitutional prohibition for Oregon. Though warned by her physician that she must rest, like a valiant soldier of the cross, she held her place as leader of the white ribbon army almost to the last.

Rev. Edith Hill Booker, like her mother, was a native of Boston, Mass., but her earliest childhood days were spent amidst the pine-trees of prohibition Maine, her father's native state. A goodly heritage was hers, for she came from the same family of New Hampshire "Hills" as did the mother of Frances E. Willard.

She was endowed by nature with unusual talent in many directions, but was especially gifted as a reader. This gift was first exercised, when only three years old, on the platform of the South Berwick Junction townhall. When Edith was only ten years of age, her parents moved to Emporia, Kansas, on account of her mother's health. She was graduated from the Emporia high school and later from the state normal business college, and taught in these schools until her health, always frail, failed, and a period of invalidism followed. Later she became a teacher of elocution and a public reader until definitely called to the gospel ministry by a series of providences. She was only a young girl in her teens when she entered the open door of service in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and became state evangelist.

At the age of twenty-five, she was ordained to the gospel ministry in the Baptist denomination, and became the pastor of the First Baptist church of Pittsburg, Kansas. As a pastor she was eminently successful, always addressing large audiences. She was enabled to place the houseless congregation in a handsome edifice and to double its membership many times. Among those who joined during her pastorate were many prominent business men. She was greatly beloved by the Kansas white ribboners, and her work among them will never be forgotten.

She was married while pastor at Pittsburg, Kansas, to one of her parishioners, a merchant, Mr. J. C. Booker, who devoted himself to assisting as a gospel singer in her evangelistic work.

Mrs. Booker was made National W. C. T. U. evangelist in 1894 and served in that capacity to the time of her homegoing. Accepting in September 1913, the call to leadership of the Oregon W. C. T. U., Mrs. Booker put her whole heart into her work and labored unceasingly for the Oregon prohibition campaign. In spite of the weakness incident to her rapidly declining health, she kept bravely on. At

Edith Hill Booker

the meeting of the state executive committee, she spoke of her impaired health and arrangements were made to relieve her that she might go to a sanitarium and seek the needed care and rest. A week later she "went home" to be with the infant son who had preceded her several years. The Oregon white ribboners are indeed bereft. Mrs. Booker during the recent years has endeared herself to them by her constant service and they anticipated great accomplishments for "God and Home and Oregon" under her leadership.

She leaves her son, Herald, a boy of sixteen, to mourn a devoted and loving mother. She leaves also her husband, mother and two sisters, one of whom, the pastor of a Baptist church in West Virginia, was with Mrs. Booker at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Asbury Park.

## THE CROSS OF CHRIST AND THE LIQUOR HABIT

The following incident is told by Professor R. H. Walker, and is reported in *The Evangelical*. "On his return from a tour among missions in the Far East, while passing down a river in Korea he had as fellow-passengers two Japanese merchants. At dinner time he placed his lunch upon a table, and they made as if they would join him. On his consent they made preparations, but first withdrew to the ship's steward and returned with three bottles of beer and three glasses. When the glasses had been filled, one was passed to Professor Walker, who declined it. For six or seven minutes this continued, they offering and he declining. Finally a thought seemed to strike one of them. He took a pencil and paper, and marked something on it, and held it up before Professor Walker and watched his face. A nod from the latter settled it. No more beer was offered him. The Japanese had marked a cross upon the paper, having learned something of its meaning to the Christian. And the Japanese was right. The cross of Christ and the liquor habit are opposed to one another. Blessed is that man who is an example of strength in Christ unto others who otherwise would not be able to stand in the evil day."

## THE UNCHANGED AND UNCHANGING CHRIST

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

This Easter hero, this risen Christ, whom we hail today, is at home in any world; *himself* in any world; unchanged in heart and nature, in any atmosphere, by any experience. This is our Easter message. He lived a life on earth *with* men and *for* men and in that living proved the superlativeness of his power to enrich and bless, and comfort mankind. Suddenly removed to another realm, there also he proved the superlativeness of his power—this time to subdue and overcome; for he thrust aside all hindrances and came to earth again, forth from the gates of death, out from the shadows of the tomb, untainted, with all of his old-time sympathy and tenderness unchanged.

How beautifully he drops into his precious earth-habits! He meets his disciples, as of old, in the early morning, when weary from a night of fishing, they turn toward the shore. Solicitous lest they be discouraged by labor in vain, he calls to them across the wave ere they land unrewarded. They had been his "servants" in the days before his death; had been his "disciples," "friends," even; yes, once he had spoken of them as "sons." But now they are his "children," his little ones for whose success and heartening he is concerned.

"Children, have ye any meat?" he asks, and when they answer, "No," in the dear, accustomed voice, he bids them cast their nets on "the right side of the ship." There is a new note in his voice of love to these "children" of his resurrection care. And they were his "children" not only to teach, and guide, and care for, but to *trust*. Ah, how he trusted them! Was ever trust like his! So sure was he of their loyalty and love, he left the world for which he died to their ministry, their teaching, without a fear. Without a catch of the breath, a single for-the-instant suspicion of distrust, this risen Christ, whom we adore at Easter time, has placed his honor, the establishment of his kingdom, his all, into the hands of those who love him. So did he count on them! They knew, as that benediction fell on their ears, into their hearts, that they had not lost him, could never lose him; that his strength and sufficiency and wisdom and sympathy would be theirs. *This was their great endowment—they would always have him;* they would still be, and ever be, the "children" of his care. He would not fail them.

And this is our Easter Christ! This Christ of the outstretched hands of blessing and helping; this Christ beforehand in perceiving and preparing to meet his children's needs; this solicitous Christ, to whom his own are beloved "children," the objects of tenderest care! "Children, have ye any meat—any return for your labor?" Is he not still asking that question? Asking it of us? There was fish upon the coals to refresh and sustain the disciples physically, but that did not satisfy such love as his. His "children" needed encouragement as well as food, fruit from their labors as surely as sustenance for their bodies. How appetite grew as the net full of great fish was hauled to land! How mental satisfaction increased the value of the physical feast.

"Bring of the fish ye have now caught." Because he added to the meal he had already prepared for them some of the fruit of their own toil, this gave the relish needed to perfect the feast, the finishing touch to their joy and satisfaction. How well he understands us, our Easter Christ! How willing he is to indulge our innocent, our holy ambitions! How can we do other than adore him?

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

APRIL 14—*Young People's Branch Day (birthday of Frances J. Barnes)*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## CURFEW AND POLICEWOMEN

### MARY E. BROWN

The time is coming when the city which has no woman among its police officers will be considered quite out-of-date. It therefore behooves our women of the "ribbon white" to educate the people as to the duties of such officers and the possibilities of the work.

Wherever a community is considering the curfew ordinance the woman officer question is pertinent, for no one enforces the curfew law more faithfully, persistently and wisely than she, because none are more familiar with the alluring dangers of the streets.

Not all the states have superintendents of this department, but I am happy to believe that work is being done in every section of the country. If those who do work will kindly report to me, the courtesy will be greatly appreciated. It is very difficult to secure reports when there are so few superintendents to collect them. Let me urge that wherever possible literature be used. Slip leaflets into the envelope when you write a letter; place them in racks in public places; put them on the free literature table at the church; supply the club women with them; hand them to your callers, and get your local paper to print extracts from them.

Three department leaflets are just off the press: "A Policewoman's Catechism," 40 cts per 100; "The Policewoman in the Small City and Town," 40 cts per 100, and "Suggestive Program for an Open Meeting," 15 cts per 100. These, with other leaflets, can be ordered from National W. C. T. U. Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill., or from the National superintendent, 12 Triangle Bldg., Seattle. Send postage for sample leaflets.

The "Suggestive Program" will furnish material for a meeting which will prove both interesting and instructive to people whose attention has not been called to this work, and will be appreciated even in rural communities where it may not appear necessary to consider the subject.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

At the Willard Memorial meeting of the Pasadena (California) union many beautiful tributes to Miss Willard were given by people who had known her in her home in Evanston or had become acqualnted with her during her years of public service in the various states.

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Corinth W. C. T. U. of New York, in a meeting on March 20, combined memorials to Neal Dow and Frances Willard, giving the latter part of the program to a consideration of the Amendment for National Prohibition. Many members and friends of temperance, including the Loyal Temperance Legion, participated in the program, and music of a high order added to the enjoyment of the guests.

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An interesting and enthusiastic meeting of the Harbor Beach (Mich.) W. C. T. U. held at the home of the president, Mrs. W. T. Lee, had as its subject, "The Rapid and Persistent Increase in the Temperance Sentiment of State and Nation." As one feature of the program the Campaign Signal of February 26 was briefly summarized, and a short account of the most interesting portion of each of the special articles was given. A spirited talk by Rev. E. G. Johnson of the local Methodist church closed the program.

Iroquois county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Kate V. Gregory, county president, held its annual spring institute at Cissna Park, Mrs. H. D. Hall, state worker, being the leader. Cissna Park union, although but a few months old, has over sixty members. Under the leadership of Mrs. Lillie Dryden, the union is working heroically to rid Cissna Park of its two saloons.

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Pasadena, California, is entering upon an active campaign to make the state dry. The temperance forces are organizing. There will be an executive committee of fifteen, and later a central committee composed of two representatives from each of the forty-eight precincts. These with four officers, will form a committee of one hundred. Miss Gabrella Stickney is secretary of the Pasadena branch of the California "Dry" Federation. She predicts that Pasadena will show a large majority in favor of a dry state. Miss Stickney has called attention to the fact that wineries, of which there are many throughout the state, can use their grapes and appliances for making grape juice, and distilleries can be used for making alcohol for fuel purposes.

London (Ky.) W. C. T. U. has among its citizens many friends of National Constitutional Prohibition, including the mayor, the county judge, ex-sheriff Scoville, the ministers, and the principals of both the graded school and the college, the last two of whom, accompanied by one thousand pupils, attended the National Constitutional Prohibition meeting of the union. In the evening of the same day Mrs. Juliet Powers spoke to a large audience and was enthusiastically received. So far this year the membership has increased by twelve, and the members have worked loyally in circulating petitions for statewide prohibition, and have won many to the cause of woman suffrage. The Willard Memorial meeting was well attended. The college girls had a part in the program, and are becoming much interested. Nearly all the members of this union read THE UNION SIGNAL, and every preacher in town, white and colored, takes the paper.

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City and county public school teachers to the number of 165 attended a reception held on March 28 by the W. C. T. U. of Macon, Ga., at the Y. M. C. A. parlors. The rooms were elaborately decorated with southern smilax, cut and potted flowers, palms and flags. Refreshments were served by high school girls. The value of the essay contest was emphasized in an address on scientific temperance instruction by Mrs. H. L. Watson, S. T. I. superintendent, and endorsement of the essay work and temperance teaching was furnished by Prof. C. H. Bruce, superintendent of Public Instruction.

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February 3, 1914, an object lesson which greatly delighted the white ribboners of Allen county, Ind., was taught in practical style. A large amount of liquor sold contrary to law in 1911 on the Allen county fair grounds and seized by the sheriff through the determined efforts of W. C. T. U. women, ministers and prominent business men who secured the evidence, went straightway to destruction. The wheels within wheels of the case are of interest: When it became known that the county commissioner (illeg. lly) had granted a license to sell liquor, the W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Martha Ridenour, president) and other temperance organizations took an appeal to the circuit court. The court required that a $200 bond be furnished to cover costs. The drys at once gave a bond representing more than half a million dollars—the largest appeal bond ever filed in the county. The liquor men now took a change of venue and appealed to the judge of another county. The court rendered a decision in favor of the W. C. T. U. The fair association next appealed to the state supreme court which gave its verdict sixty days ago, whereupon the sheriff acted on his orders and consigned to oblivion the liquor which had been in storage awaiting its fate.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $ $

## CARE OF DRINK VICTIMS MANY TIMES LIQUOR REVENUE

Public institutions in the state of Washington during 1913 cost the state $872,201.91 which was divided among seven institutions, according to figures given by Adele M. Fielde, in *Western Woman's Outlook*, as follows: the penitentiary at Walla Walla, $131,987.39; the reformatory at Monroe, $134,776.95; three state hospitals for the insane, $494,560.22; the institution for the feeble-minded, $48,184.49 and the training school, $62,692.87. Figures compiled by Hon. M. E. Hay, for the year 1909, at which time he was governor of Washington, show that these institutions are supplied with inmates largely because the liquor traffic is legalized in the state of Washington. His records show that of the 1,155 prisoners in the penitentiary at Walla Walla in October, 1909, 81½ per cent had used liquor to excess, leaving a balance of 18½ per cent of moderate drinkers. At the conference of Charities and Corrections held in Seattle during July, 1913, experts, in discussing the chief evils afflicting humankind, named alcoholic beverages as a principal cause of crime, disease, pauperism, mental disorders, domestic misery and youthful delinquency. The amount spent for the institutions above named, which the liquor traffic makes necessary, was greater by $676,509 than the total liquor revenue of Washington for 1913. Does it pay?

## HAVE YOU A BOY TO SPARE?

| PROHIBITION MAINE | LICENSE MISSOURI |
|---|---|
| Sent to the Penitentiary in 1909, 65 Convicts | Sent to the Penitentiary in 1908, 88 Convicts |

Have You a Boy to Spare for the Prison?

IS IT FAIR?
The Schools cost less than a third of our Drink bill

The church costs one-sixth of Missouri Liquor Bill

Which Do You Stand For?
The Church and the School or the Saloon?

Thousands upon thousands of cards bearing the wording shown above have been distributed through the agency of a Missouri Sunday school, says the *Sunday School Times*.

## COST TO THE TAXPAYER OF ALCOHOLIC INSANITY

A matter much under discussion at the present time is the amount of insanity that can rightly be charged to the use of intoxicants. Dr. Rosanoff of Clark University in 1909 declared that twenty-five per cent of the insanity in the United States could safely be charged to the use of alcohol by the victim or by others. This means that 48,605 persons in the United States are being cared for at an annual expense of about $5,500,000, solely because of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States. The direct cost, however, does not represent the entire loss to the community, nor in fact the largest loss which is due to the non-productivity of this army of insane who are unable to render service of any kind to the generation in which they live. The number of insane is constantly on the increase, as is the cost of caring for them owing to the greater humanity of the age which demands better care for the unfortunates of the community.

## MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS FAVOR DRY CITY

"When we contrast the difference in our city with the saloon absent and with the saloon present," says Mr. J. E. Frederick of the Kokomo Steel and Iron Company, Kokomo, Ind., who is also secretary of the manufacturers' association of that city, "the change is so great that the writer can not conceive of the saloon ever being returned to Kokomo. A careful canvass of our merchants, grocerymen, news and cigar stands, shows all of these men to be unanimous in judgment that the saloon is the worst competitor that legitimate business has. If we talk with the educators of our city, they tell us that our attendance in schools is greater in proportion to our population than it was when the saloons were running; also that the children are better dressed, better fed and happier because of the absence of this institution. So far as our industrial and factory life is concerned, this is greatly improved by the absence of the saloon. We doubt if there is a single manufacturer in the city of Kokomo that would vote today for the return of the retail saloon."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

**Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it**

**Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.**

**Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.**

**Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.**

# THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE CANTEEN

Since the appearance in the April *Ladies' Home Journal* of the article, "The Badness of Good People," by Margaret Deland, in which she gives an entirely wrong idea of the effects of the abolition of the army canteen, numerous requests have been received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, that the matter be taken up with Mrs. Deland, and with Mr. Bok, editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Acting upon these suggestions, the Publicity Bureau of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union sent out letters, copies of which we give below:

April 2, 1914.

Mr. Edward W. Bok, Editor,
*The Ladies' Home Journal*,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Mr. Bok:

Enclosed is copy of a letter mailed today to Mrs. Margaret Deland; also copies of the Anti Canteen documents to which it refers.

Thousands of W. C. T. U. women are subscribers to *The Ladies' Home Journal*. On their behalf and because we, the National W. C. T. U., believe you are always ready to publish the truth without fear or favor, we ask that, as editor of a popular magazine which stands for world betterment, you give careful attention to these statements of an officer whose position in the United States Army permits him to speak with authority. A large number of readers would be glad to see an article from the pen of Colonel Maus in *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

Very truly yours,
PUBLICITY BUREAU NATIONAL
W. C. T. U.

April 2, 1914.

Mrs. Margaret Deland,
Care *The Ladies' Home Journal*,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Mrs. Deland:

Many letters are coming to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters calling attention to your article in the April issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. In this article you point to the abolishment of the army beer canteen by temperance people, notably the W. C. T. U., as an illustration of the "badness of good people." You say that it has caused "a horrible and appalling increase of drunkenness among soldiers;" that this is "not a matter of opinion but of statistics."

I am sending you the testimony of a United States Army officer. These statements have been reiterated again and again, on the platform and in the press, and so far without successful challenge from any authoritative source.

Your manifest interest in this subject, with your undoubted sense of fairness, is assurance that you will give Colonel Maus's statistics as careful consideration as you have given those on the other side —which, by the way, we should be glad to have brought to our notice in detail.

Very truly yours,
PUBLICITY BUREAU NATIONAL
W. C. T. U.

We would suggest that readers and subscribers to the *Journal* write to the editor, urging the presentation in his periodical of the actual facts as to the effects of the abolition of the canteen.

## WHAT THE SOMERSET Y. P. B. OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY HAS ACCOMPLISHED

As a local organization the Somerset Y. P. B. of Syracuse University has accomplished many definite things. A medical cabinet with complete non-alcoholic first aid equipment has been placed in the lounging room of the Liberal Arts College. A mission book-case, also a beautifully framed copy of Hoffman's "Christ" have been presented to the Y. W. C. A. rooms in the Administration building. All these bear a tablet giving the name of the Somerset Y and the date of gift.

The organization is now endeavoring to raise a fund with which to erect a suitable fountain on the university campus. The idea was projected in 1912 and every effort is being made to have the fountain in place by June, 1914. The annual custom of selling carnations previous to Mother's Day has been a popular means of financial aid and a recital under the auspices of the Y added to the funds for the fountain.

The playlet, "A Lark at Nonotuck Hall," was recently presented at the university, in honor of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., who at the close of the production, in a short address, emphasized the lesson of medical temperance taught by the play. Mrs. Boole later in the week spoke before the Congress of Reforms held in the assembly hall of the court house, Syracuse.

## ARTICLES OF INTEREST IN CURRENT MAGAZINES

"Why Some Men Drink?" by Addington Bruce, *McClure's Magazine* for April.

"What Do You Know About Rum?" Announcement of prize offer in *Everybody's Magazine* for April.

"The Drug Endangered Nation," in *Literary Digest* for March 28.

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS MUST NOT SMOKE

According to the *Chicago Daily News*, cigars, pipes, cigarets and even "eating" tobacco have been barred at the medical and dental colleges of the University of Illinois in Chicago, by formal order of President Edmund J. James.

The edict is said to have gone forth with the explanation that it was for the student's own good in that it would be an aid to his purse and his health, as well as lessen the danger of incineration.

The editor of the *American Dental Journal* was moved to comment on the decision, as follows:

"This ruling should be welcome news to all parents, who now have or later contemplate having their sons at an educational institution. Tobacco not only saps the purse but the neural energies as well, and the latter objection is primal. Tobacco impoverishes the bank account, does likewise to the general health. Tobacco ruins the ideals, dwarfs the body and stunts the ambition, and action of this kind merits the support of all who seek to protect the rising and promising generation of university students."

## EXPLANATION

Our attention has been called to the fact that a statement published by us to the effect that the president of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and also the president of the board of trustees, have supported liquor licenses, is without foundation in fact, and we gladly make the correction. The statement was taken from what we supposed to be a reliable source of information, and we regret that we were the medium of circulating this misinformation. The president of the college and the president of the board of trustees we are now informed are temperance men and incapable of the actions charged.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life.

REV. HENRY H. GEORGE, husband of Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. As president for many years of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., Dr. George made for himself an enviable record as an educator. He was ever interested in reforms of various kinds and at one time was president of the National Reform Association. He was in hearty sympathy with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and accompanied Mrs. George to the World's Convention at Brooklyn and the National Convention at Asbury Park.

## HAVE YOU HAD A POSTER SOCIAL?

**Pictorial Posters are Popular for Publishing Prohibition Propaganda.** Have you tried them in your community?

Arrange for a poster social, the admission fee to be a prohibition poster. Secure the assistance of your artist friends, watch THE UNION SIGNAL and other temperance papers for effective cartoons, mottoes, etc., and adapt cartoons from the daily papers. One resourceful white ribboner on the Pacific Coast clips pictures from the magazines, combines them effectively, emphasizes the points by proper lettering, and finishes with a coat of varnish.

A poster bee, to which may be brought all the materials necessary for the construction of posters, may be planned. Let each guest bring or be provided with illustrated magazines and periodicals from which pictures may be clipped, and with cardboard, water color paints, paste and shears.

The posters when completed may be posted in conspicuous places in the town —in railroad and interurban stations, near factories, mills, and wherever "the people most do congregate."


## EAGER TO WORK

**Health Regained by Right Food.**

The average healthy man or woman is usually eager to be busy at some useful task or employment.

But let dyspepsia or indigestion get hold of one, and all endeavor becomes a burden.

"A year ago, after recovering from an operation," writes a Mich. lady, "my stomach and nerves began to give me much trouble.

"At times my appetite was voracious, but when indulged, indigestion followed. Other times I had no appetite whatever. The food I took did not nourish me and I grew weaker than ever.

"I lost interest in everything and wanted to be alone. I had always had good nerves, but now the merest trifle would upset me and bring on a violent headache. Walking across the room was an effort and prescribed exercise was out of the questio

"I had seen Grape-Nuts advertised, but did not believe what I read, at the time. At last, when it seemed as if I were literally starving, I began to eat Grape-Nuts.

"I had not been able to work for a year, but now after two months on Grape-Nuts I am eager to be at work again. My stomach gives me no trouble now, my nerves are steady as ever, and interest in life and ambition have come back with the return to health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter?. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

# NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RALLY

(Continued from Page Five)

Kate F. Newton, ex-president of the Missouri W. C. T. U.; and Mrs. May L. Woods, National organizer. All Missouri white ribboners in a body arose with these officers to greet the great audience and distinguished guests.

Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., spoke in favor of adopting the motion and introduced her delegation of fifty Kansas white ribboners, among whom were Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer, and Mrs. L. B. Smith, National superintendent, who were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Mamie M. Claflin, president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., whose husband accompanies her on campaign trips, spoke in favor of the resolution. After other introductions the motion to adopt the resolution was unanimously carried by the great audience arising "as one man."

A very gracious civic welcome was voiced by Mr. Hunt C. Moore, assistant city counselor, who represented the mayor. Mr. Moore is the son of the author of the "four mile prohibition law" of Tennessee. Ex-Governor John P. St. John of Kansas, Judge William H. Wallace, of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Virginia Brooks Washburne, of Chicago, and Mrs. Edith Brooks Davis, daughter of John P. Brooks, all made short addresses.

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., and the state vice-president, Mrs. F. I. Smith, were among the late arrivals at the rally, having been delayed by a washout and campaign work, but added much to the interest of the meeting by splendid addresses.

The prohibition demonstration by Young Campaigners in regalia, who had been carefully trained by Mrs. Dorcas Ireland, district superintendent of L. T. L. work, assisted by Mrs. Mollie B. Blount, state L. T. L. secretary, was one of the great attractions of both meetings. At both meetings Mrs. Stevens' "Proclamation" was recited by Miss Alta Armstrong, a talented young reader of Kansas City, and the joint resolution by Mr. D. B. Curtis, state Y. P. B. superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, won great applause.

Add to this brilliant array of speakers and speeches, stirring patriotic and campaign music, two magnificent, convincing, stirring, uplifting, vote-winning, fund-raising addresses by Mary Harris Armor, and only those who were present to see and hear can realize the great value of the rally which will radiate a mighty influence for all lines of W. C. T. U. work and for National Constitutional Prohibition, in Kansas City, Missouri and the nation. Among other things Mrs. Armor said, "Public sentiment has reached such a stage that today John Barleycorn finds himself between the devil and the deep sea. His enemies have long ago exhausted not only the English language but all other languages in denouncing him, and not one of his friends dares say a word in his defense."

At the close of the rally the song, "Victory" was sung by fifty voices, led by Professor Hobbs, one of the finest vocal instructors in Kansas City.

For the great success of the meetings all credit is due the National W. C. T. U. officers, the state W. C. T. U. officers, the Kansas City W C. T. U., the publicity man, the daily and weekly papers, religious and secular in Missouri and Kansas, the four printers who contributed their services, the three business colleges which also donated their work, the firm which contributed the flags, the florist who presented the cut flowers, the hosts and hostesses of the distinguished members, the ministers and organizations of men and women which aided, the officials and members of entertaining churches, the W. C. T. U. women of Kansas City, Kansas, and the state president and all Kansas women. The interstate National Prohibition rally was most decidedly a red-letter day in this initial year of aggressive campaigns for National Constitutional Prohibition.

To Mrs. Burger and to Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president of the Kansas City district and her faithful women who spared no pains in making the rally a success, too much praise cannot be given.

## THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL QUARTERLY

George H. Martin, ex-secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, in the opening article, "Learning by Doing," shows how the children of Lynn, Mass., assisted in the temperance work of that city. Both teachers and pupils put into practice what they had taught and learned in the schools.

At the request of a prominent teacher, Count Leo Tolstoy's "God or Mammon" is republished in the *Quarterly* for the use of teachers all over the nation. The fine work being done among foreign-speaking students through the prize essay contests is shown in the essay, published just as it was written, by a student of the International College for Foreign-speaking People at Springfield, Mass.

Two essays on tobacco by high-school students show what is being taught in the schools concerning the danger in the use of nicotine.

The lesson by Miss Grace Hendricks, special teacher of temperance in the schools of Philadelphia, is a clear-cut, practical lesson on "Helping Others." It is based upon Louisa M. Alcott's charming story, "Little Women."

The legislative side of the temperance problem is also most carefully discussed in the *Quarterly* and the latest scientific investigation along all lines of temperance is given. No student of the subject can afford to be without this number, and it should be in the hands of all teachers.

**A GOOD USE FOR SPARE TIME**

You can easily earn a little money in your spare time by giving samples of Vacher-Balm to your friends. It costs you nothing to start.

Write today for particulars and a Free Sample to E. W. Vacher, New Orleans, La.

## WEAR THE WHITE RIBBON

HARRIET E. SAWYER, Clinton, Mass.

"You make me think of temperance whether I want to or not," said a business man to a white ribboner, as he hurriedly passed her on the street one day. There was no opportunity to ask questions then, but later she asked him what he meant by the remark. "I meant exactly what I said," he answered. "You women who wear the white ribbon in our sight compel us busy men to think of the temperance question every time we see a white ribbon, even if at the time it is the furthest from our thoughts." **Isn't it worth while** to set busy men thinking, when we can do it simply by wearing our little pure badge?

* * * * * *

"Lady, do you know where I can get a job?" a young lad in his teens asked a woman passing down a busy street in a busy city. He looked tired and hungry and forlorn. The "lady" didn't know where he could find work, and told him so. Then she said "But, my boy, why did you ask me?" "My mother told me before I left home," was the reply, "that if I was in any trouble and saw a woman with a white ribbon on, to tell her about it, for she said the women who wear the white ribbon are always ready to help any one in trouble." The mother heart of the white ribboner opened wide to the boy in a strange city, who had appealed to her in this way, and she took him to her home and kept him until he secured work. **Isn't it worth while** to let our white ribbon emblem speak help to the forlorn in strange places?

* * * * * *

"I see you wear the white ribbon, lady," was said to a woman on a train by a brakeman in a seat behind her. "Yes," was her reply. "Are you interested in the white ribbon?" "My mother used to wear it," he answered. After a little more conversation she inquired, "Are you the kind of young man your white ribbon mother would like you to be?" "Oh, no," he said, "I don't live as she would want me to. But when I see a white ribbon, I always think of my mother, for when I saw her in her casket for the last time, she had on the white ribbon." **Isn't it worth while** to remind these young men of their mothers?

* * * * * *

"No, I can't go with you this morning. I can't face Mrs. Howe's white ribbon with the smell of beer on me," said a grocer's clerk to another, one day. If all our women wore the white ribbon, would there be others who wouldn't take their beer when coming to our homes? **Isn't it worth while to wear the white badge?**

* * * * * *

The writer told some of the above and other incidents at a W. C. T. U. meeting one day. Afterwards a woman came to her and said, "I would like you to see a letter I received today from my son who is in Ohio. She passed it along. It was written during the campaign out there about a year ago. The young man said, "When I was going down the street the other evening I met a woman with a white ribbon on. She made me think of you, mother, and all you had taught me. I knew I couldn't vote out here, but I thought perhaps I could help some one else to vote right; so the next morning I began to talk to the boys, and before we finished our talk, three of them promised to vote the way you would like to have them. Mother, it was all because you had made me love the white ribbon, and that other woman made me think of you."

# *Your* Foot Comfort

is guaran eed in the **EZ WEAR** OXFORD Postpaid **$2.50**

Soft Vici kid, unlined, turn style flexible sole, dressy model. Steel arch support, rubber heels. Laced to conform to shape of any foot.

SIMON'S **EZ WEAR** Shoes For Men, Women and Children

Also made in Lace Shoes, $3. Style, Service & Comfort Combined.

Do away with foot troubles. Don't suffer agonies that are caused by misfit shoes. Ezwear Shoes are built to give every possible comfort—soft, stylish, do not need breaking in. We GUARANTEE to fit any foot perfectly or if for any reason you are not satisfied to refund your money.

**FREE CATALOG** of 453 handsome EZWEAR styles & measurement blanks. Write today! **The F. Simon Shoe,** 1589 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.



**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago


## LIQUOR TRAFFIC A LIABILITY

From the economic standpoint, as well as every other standpoint, saloons are a liability and never an asset. In answering the statement of one of the senators in the general assembly of Virginia to the effect that if the state went dry it would lose $600,000 revenue, Mr. J. A. Reese in a letter to the *Richmond* (Va.) *Virginian* well says:

"If the statement made by Mr. Kelley, the president of the National Whisky Association, be true, Virginia will not lose a copper, but will make a small sum of $29,400,000 if the state goes dry. Mr Kelley said the whisky people were doing a liquor business of $30,000,000 in the state a year, and were paying a tax of $600,000 to the state for the privilege. Where is the corporation or individual who would invest $30,000,000 in a business and get back $600,000 and hopelessly lose $29,400,000?

"According to Mr. Kelley's statement, this is just what the state of Virginia is doing, and I suppose it takes all of the $600,000 to prosecute crime, maintain paupers, insane asylums, prisons, etc. So the state doesn't get a dollar back in return for these $30,000,000 spent for liquor."

If Virginia is like other license communities for which figures are available, the $600,000 revenue pays but a small part, possibly one-tenth, one-twelfth, or one-sixteenth of the cost of prosecuting crime, maintaining prisons and asylums for the victims of the drink traffic and the balance of the money for the maintenance of these institutions must be paid by the tax-payers of Virginia.


**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois



TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th AVE., Tacoma, Wash.



Attention Singers! New Octavo Songs

"We're Headed Straight for the White House." "Keep the Magic Slogan Ringing." Testimonials say, "Big Hit." "Enthusiastic Reception," etc., etc. Also Sheet Music Songs Octavos, 10c each, 3 for 25c. Sheet size, 20c; 3 for 50c. ELLA S. CLARK, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.


## NORTH DAKOTA SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS AT JAMESTOWN

The headquarters of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. are located at Jamestown, N. D., not at Bismarck, as erroneously stated in a recent issue of THE SIGNAL.

Mrs. Kate Wilder, president of the Fifteenth district of North Dakota W. C. T. U., is filling dates that were made for Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, who was called to the state of Washington to help in the vigorous campaign which is being waged there for state-wide prohibition. Mrs. Wilder is proving herself a successful campaigner, creating a great deal of enthusiasm and making "Votes for Women."

Miss Pearl Kirk is giving illustrated suffrage lectures in the northwestern part of the state with most gratifying results.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., recently spoke to a large audience at a union meeting held in the Norwegian Lutheran church in Cooperstown. The congregation voted unanimously to endorse the Hobson Joint Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition.

That there is a remarkable increase of interest in the suffrage question in North Dakota is indicated by the fact that orders for suffrage supplies are being received at W. C. T. U. suffrage campaign headquarters in such large numbers that it is difficult to keep a stock on hand sufficient to supply the demand.

Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, state superintendent of Franchise for North Dakota W. C. T. U., who has been working at the W. C. T. U. suffrage campaign headquarters at Jamestown, has gone to her home near Cando to look after the spring work on the large farm she owns and successfully manages. Mrs. Salmons is one of the numerous North Dakota women who have proven their ability in business but are still classed by the state with lunatics, idiots and criminals.

## PROHIBITION SENTIMENT RAPIDLY GROWING

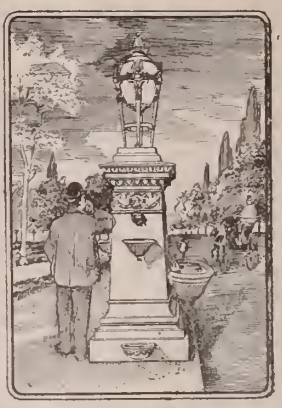
The vaunt of the liquor interests that "prohibition does not prohibit" is mere whistling in the dark to keep one's courage up. The facts are against such a statement. If it were not true the liquor men would not fight so strenuously to prevent the enforcement of prohibition laws and if the prohibitionists found that they were useless they would make no effort to maintain them or to enlarge the area of their influence and operation.—*Birmingham (Ala.) Ledger*

## ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS IN NEBRASKA NOT SO WILLING

Special Correspondence

An amusing little incident occurred recently in Omaha, Nebraska. Some eastern "antis" came to that city and organized an Anti-Suffrage League, which included some of the liquor dealers. In their addresses the leaders advanced the old threadbare argument that "a woman's place is at home caring for her family." Mrs. E. M. Covell, suffrage lecturer for the Nebraska W. C. T. U., thereupon issued a challenge invitation to the anti-suffragists to take part in a bread and cake-making contest. As Mrs. Covell's housekeeping efficiency is well known, it was surmised that whoever should enter such a contest against her would be sadly defeated. But no one has, thus far, accepted her challenge. At a recent meeting of the Frances E. Willard union of Omaha, of which Mrs. Covell is a member, she said: "Do you know my husband onco told me that I was a better cook than even his mother. I have talked and preached suffrage for thirty years, and I don't think I have neglected my home."


# Mott Drinking Fountains



*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828



## A ROUGH SKIN

depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For once only, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman 51 Astor House, N. Y


## INCREASES GROCERY TRADE

To the grocery trade the passing of the saloons has meant increased business, says the *Nashville* (Tenn.) *Banner*. Such is the universal consensus of opinion among the larger stores; and to a majority of the small establishments in the residential districts the change has meant much more prosperity than the open saloon allowed them. Credit accounts, long overdue, paid up, more cash payments and a larger trade in the staples is the record that has marked the few weeks since the passing of the saloon. There is scarcely a grocer in the city of Nashville to-day who would declare in favor of the return of the saloon. In fact, when questioned, only those who had maintained saloon annexes in connection with their grocery stores bemoaned the passing of the saloon, and even they admitted that the change had meant more grocery business. The remainder were emphatic in their declarations that the closing of the drink shops had meant so much to them that they would fight their return with all vigor.


# ANTI-CANTEEN ARGUMENTS

*will be found in the following:*

General Frederick D. Grant Opposes Restoration of the Canteen

Canteen Arguments Demolished, Col. L. Mervin Maus

Reasons for Opposing Army Canteen, Col. L. Mervin Maus

The Anti-Canteen Law, Lillian M. N. Stevens

A Woman's View of the Canteen, Anna Russell Maus

General Miles on the Army Canteen

Price, per fifty, 12 cents; per hundred, 20 cents

Anti-Canteen Testimony, Col. L. Mervin Maus

Price, per fifty, 20 cents; per hundred, 30 cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

# Revolution of Thought on Liquor Traffic in Europe

"During the last ten years there has been an absolute revolution of thought in Europe on the liquor traffic," says J Stitt Wilson, the noted Socialist and former mayor of Berkeley, Calif. "The nations are becoming terrified over the ravages of alcohol. Strange to say, wine-drinking France and beer-drinking Germany have begun a war on liquor with astounding zeal. And the working-class movement and Socialist leaders have already gone far in the attack on the traffic.

"The Socialist platform of Norway declares war against the liquor traffic through legislation that shall conclude in national prohibition, a portion of the revenue now coming from licenses to be used by the government in propaganda against the traffic. The Socialists of Sweden are following hard on those of Norway.

"The Socialists of Finland, where the women vote and are elected, have declared most aggressively for the general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor.

"Robert Hunter says, in his book on 'Socialists at Work': 'The liquor traffic is one of the most important problems that now confront the Socialist party. Aside from the purely humanitarian motives which influence the Socialists to attack alcoholism, there is also a party motive. They fully realize that one of the greatest enemies to the propaganda of Socialist ideas is drunkenness.

"'In France, Jaures, the leader of the French Socialists, is one of the anti-alcohol group in Parliament.'

"Vaudervelde, the leading Belgian Socialist, said: 'Frankly I see no reason for waiting for the morrow of the social revolution before we stop poisoning ourselves. We should prohibit the sale of alcohol.'

"Dr. Victor Adle, the Austrian Socialist, recently declared: 'The alcohol question is, according to my inmost conviction, a veritable life question. Alcohol is a poison which destroys our most important organ, the brain, the instrument with which we, as a party, obtain all that we can obtain. I know no one in our ranks who has ever compromised us who was not brought thereto by drink. We attack alcoholism because it is one of the chief deadening and dampening factors in the fight for the freedom of the working class.'

### Would Tell Workers

"This attitude is supplemented by Vaudervelde, one of the giants of the European Socialist movement. He says: 'We must have the courage to tell the workers that those who are filled up with gin are not capable of marching with us to the conquest of a better future. It is the imperative duty of the Socialist to attack not only the enemy without, capitalism, which exploits him, but the enemy within, which gnaws his entrails and wastes his resources.'"

## AN EASTER MIRACLE

(Continued from Page Six)

"Paul had the same experience on his way to Damascus. The breath of the living, risen Christ has changed your life as it did his, and this reviving Spirit is going to sweep over this country, I believe, until all these great reforms shall become, not an ideal condition to be hoped for, but an accomplished reality."

"And my share in it must be to go back and pick up, as best I may, the threads of the evil I have wrought."

"Rather, my brother, like Paul, let the past bury its own dead while you press on, doing double duty along the new lines, as a good soldier of Christ."

## PROHIBITION LAWS AS WELL EXECUTED AS OTHERS

Prohibition does not prohibit—altogether. Men so desperate, men so beyond the reach of conscience, men so lost to sensibility as to the results of their acts, not only upon their victim but upon innocent and helpless women and children, are still to be found who will dispense for a price this poisoned stuff. They will secrete it in alleys, bury it in cellars, hide it in coffins, and sell it in defiance of law, making themselves outlaws and criminals by so doing. But will any man in his senses say that the prohibitory law which denounces and punishes the sale of this poisoned stuff is not as well executed as any other law on the statute books? If he does so say, he is very much misinformed or very partisan even to the limit of blindness.—*Exchange*

Nationwide prohibition is bound to come, but just when I cannot tell.—*Senator Borah of Idaho*


# FRECKLES

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.


## PROHIBITION IN CALIFORNIA WILL AID NATIONAL CAUSE

Believiug the moral effect of California voting for statewide prohibition would be to promote the nation-wide movement, the *Pasadena Star*, which is heartily in favor of a National Prohibition Amendment, has declared itself an advocate of state suppression of the liquor traffic. "Public sentiment," says the *Star*, "is forming gradually but solidly and substantially against the traffic. The struggle against it is being waged militantly, with appeal to reason as the watchword."

In putting itself on record as favoring the amendment, the *Star* explains that it is not unmindful of the situation in the grape-growing section of the state and what a victory for prohibition might mean in its effect upon their enterprises, but while it appreciates the force that argument will have with many voters, nevertheless "the conviction is deep-rooted and growing with great numbers of people in California and throughout the nation, that the traffic in liquor is a detriment to society as a whole and that it should be suppressed nationally. In this attitude the prohibitionists are not alone, for the same position is held by many men who drink occasionally, but who are willing to yield a privilege which they believe is their inalienable right, for the sake of those who cannot resist the appetite for strong drink. The *Star* recognizes and respects the decisive position which men of this type hold with reference to bringing about state and national prohibition, and believes their influence and their vote, whenever the issue is squarely presented, will be cast for the abolition of the liquor traffic."

"There seems to be good reason to hope for the success of the proposition as it stands," prophesies the Pasadena paper. "The issue having been made clear-cut and the battle-lines drawn, there is but one course for friends of temperance to pursue—that is, support the proposed amendment."

## RHODE ISLAND MAKING SENTIMENT FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

There has been lately organized a new permanent state committee with membership from the various temperance organizations of the state, to be known as the "Allied Temperance Committee." The work of this organization will be the formulating of plans for a campaign of education on the temperance question.

National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment day was very generally observed by the W. C. T. U. forces throughout the state. In the city of Providence an all day service was held in which all the unions of the city participated.

Y. P. B. work is increasing in activity, many new members having recently been secured.

At a pure food fair recently held in Providence, the W. C. T. U. had a booth displaying posters and charts. Spring water was dispensed and literature distributed. The ladies serving in the booth wore the pennants, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go."

Rhode Island is now working for police women in its cities.

## German Temperance Literature

**The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.**

**1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.**

**2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.**

**3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.**

**4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.**

**Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.**

**J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas.**

SECOND EDITION NOW READY

CLOTH, $1.50 MOROCCO, $2.50

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 16, 1914. | No. 16

Lillian M. N. Stevens

# "GO YE FORWARD!"

(Dedicated to our National W. C. T. U. Chieftain, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)

GEORGIA L. WEATON

*Speaks the Chieftain, "Go ye forward!"*
*Faith, the bugle's clarion call,*
*As "the host of right" advances,*
*"Citadels of wrong" must fall.*
*High above the smoke of battle,*
*Flares the torch of truth's great light,*
*Illumining the "glad to-morrow"*
*End of ages' blackest night.*

*Speaks the Chieftain, "Go ye forward!"*
*Faith beyond our mirrored sight,*
*Sees the "holy conflict" ended,*
*Justice towering over might.*
*Floats the stainless flag of glory*
*O'er a land of liberty,*
*Sails the Ship of State serenely*
*On the nation's peace-shored sea.*

*Speaks the Chieftain, "Go ye forward!"*
*Give the right of womanhood,*
*Power in the home and nation,*
*Law and love of common good.*
*Guard the youth in life and knowledge,*
*Joy and right of childhood save.*
*Open doors of pen and prison,*
*Free the cringing, bondaged slave.*

*Speaks the Chieftain, "Go ye forward!"*
*There are blood marks all the way,*
*And the path to victory leadeth*
*Up a hillside long and grey.*
*But, upon its faith-crowned summit*
*Fulfilled promise of the dawn,*
*We shall shout, o'er wrong triumphant,*
*"Hallelujah! It is gone!!!!"*

March 1, 1914

*Still the Chieftain, "Go ye forward!*
*In that land beyond all fears*
*I will work with you till morning*
*Brings the visioned day of years."*
*Heart so brave that never faltered:*
*Through the mist of grief and loss*
*We with you the gleam will follow*
*Past the tomb, around the cross.*

April 6, 1914

# LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

## March 1, 1844—April 6, 1914

Biographical Sketch

Amid the pine trees of the state of Maine, Lillian M. N. Stevens was born, and grew to beautiful womanhood. "She is, indeed, a worthy daughter of sturdy Maine. The strength of its hills is hers, the erectness of its pines, the dignity of its prohibition," wrote one who loved her. "She is as strong as Maine's granite rocks, as steadfast as her ocean waves, and as easily moved by humanity's needs as her pine-tree tops."

Born in Dover, March 1, 1844, her early life was spent in the town of her birth. In the schools of Dover and later in other educational institutions of the state she was recognized as a brilliant student, showing unusual proficiency in mathematics. Like many of our leaders, her first public work was in the schoolroom as a teacher, and in this profession her clear, logical thought, her keen sense of justice, her strong, winsome personality made her a wonderful power for good.

Birthplace of Mrs. Stevens, Dover, Maine

She early left the sphere of the teacher and at the age of twenty-one became the wife of Mr. M. Stevens of Stroudwater, at that time a charming little suburb, but now a part of the city of Portland. Mr. Stevens was always in full sympathy with his wife's life work, and was the most genial of hosts to the multitude of white ribboners and friends who were so frequently entertained in the charming, hospitable, New England home. Their only child, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, from her earliest years has been an ardent, enthusiastic worker in the W. C. T. U. She is the editor of *The Star in the East*, the state paper of Maine, a state W. C. T. U. superintendent, and president of the Stroudwater local union in which her mother held membership. Those who were at the Asbury Park National W. C. T. U. Convention will recall the daughter's beautiful tribute to the mother after her election—a glimpse into the intimate home life that brought the tears to every mother's eyes and called forth a burst of applause.

Mrs. Stevens' interest in reform work, particularly along the line of temperance, dates back to her childhood. "When the Crusade call sounded," writes one who knew her intimately, "Mrs. Stevens, then a young mother and busy housewife, heard it and somehow, perhaps because she was a young mother, it seemed to summon her to service."

A little later, in 1875, Frances Willard came to Maine and organized the Maine W. C. T. U. Among those who listened eagerly to Miss Willard's impassioned plea for the temperance cause was Lillian M. N. Stevens. Not only did she enlist in the white ribbon army, but she threw herself heart and soul into the work, became the first treasurer of the Maine W. C. T. U. and was in a short time elected its president, which office she held to the last. In this position she displayed such unusual executive ability, and such evidence of efficient leadership that it attracted the attention of Miss Willard, the President of the National organization, and in 1880 Mrs. Stevens was chosen National assistant recording secretary, and later, recording secretary. When in 1894 the office of National Vice-President-at-Large was established Mrs. Stevens was nominated to occupy that important place. Most intimate and beautiful was the friendship of the two great leaders who are now together. "As sweet and wholesome as her own piney woods," was Miss Willard's description of her whom she was wont to call "Stevie."

In 1898 Frances Willard was called to heavenly activities and the responsibility of leadership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rested upon Mrs. Stevens—and as a sacred trust she accepted it. When at the end of the year, at the St. Paul convention, she was elected President, she responded in these characteristic words: "I know it is hard for you to write on your ballots any other name than that you have written for nineteen years—your joy, your love, your hope, your inspiration in the work. How much harder it is for me to stand here and try to accept her place. For twenty-four years I worked with Miss Willard and never dreamed she would go and leave me to act. When she went I did not know how to go on. I don't know what to say or how to thank you, but did I not believe she still lives I could not stand beside that empty chair. Let us not say her mantle has fallen on me, but on all of us. Let us strive above all things else to extend the work to which she consecrated her life. I shall try to serve you in the name of our Lord."

Undoubtedly the secret of her wonderful success in the difficult position she has held for sixteen years is told in the words of one who knew much of her

(Continued on Page Four)

# MY MOTHER

GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT

The first remembrance I have of being out in the evening at a public place, attaches itself to a temperance meeting in a schoolhouse near our home. My mother held me by the hand, while she gravely took part in the proceedings. I asked her if I might sign the pledge, and when she found that I knew what I was to promise, she gladly gave her consent.

My next public meeting was at a little mission chapel down town. When we came out I asked about a woman who had stood upon her feet to pray, and I well remember that my mother said: "When my little girl is older, I hope she will not be afraid to rise, or kneel to pray in public as well as at home."

Shortly after this, a Band of Hope, as the Loyal Temperance Legion was called in those days, was organized, and my mother helped in its work, and with great care, taught me selections to speak in the weekly meetings. My first sewing was done upon a piece of regalia which we children wore.

What more natural than that later we should go to Old Orchard to hear Miss Willard speak, and that my mother should assist in the organization of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union, herself becoming its first treasurer?

Some years ago while visiting a friend of my mother in New York, my hostess told me the following story: She said that although she knew that my mother could cook with great quickness and skill, she had never seen her sew, and when a guest in our home she one day asked her if she knew how to use a needle. My friend said, "Your mother quietly smiled, and turning, took from a drawer the baby clothes which you yourself had worn and which, stitch by stitch, had been made entirely by her hands. I stood ashamed and amazed, for I could not sew like that."

My mother has always been absolutely fearless. One morning she went early to the stable to feed her horse, and just before her on the hay lay a tramp quietly sleeping. She fed her horse and left the man to finish his nap. So little impression did the occurrence make on her mind that her family, who were at their summer camp, did not hear about it for a long time.

I remember that once, when I was being taken to see a circus parade, we turned aside from the busy street that my mother might visit a famous rum hotel in quest of a young man whom she believed to be staying there. She found him and was instrumental in turning him from his wicked ways to "paths of pleasantness and peace." Then we went on to see the parade. I do not recall much concerning that particular pageant, for the interview at which I had been a "little pitcher" blotted out other happenings of the day.

In looking back it seems to me that there was always company at our home. I do not mean the kind one usually entertains. True, we have been privileged to have as guests some of the nation's best beloved temperance women, and in later years Lady Henry Somerset from over the sea, but the kind of company I mean was such as found a welcome in few other places.

The Home of Mrs. Stevens at Stroudwater

There was Blind Krissie, whose sweet face, lovely voice and pretty manners, endeared her to us. She, poor child, was the daughter of drunkards, and her only moments of security and peace came to her when my mother brought her out to visit us.

There was Little Jim, a foreign, impish lad, who remained some time with us before going to the institution where he learned so much and from which his spirit went at last to God. During his stay in our house he had occasional outbursts of temper and nerve-wearing, wild, exciting escapades, but my mother, by a gentle look or word, could always bring him back to good behavior.

Then there was Judith—a poor, much abused young thing, who was with us several weeks. She had been shamefully beaten by drunken relatives and had never known what a clean bed or decent living meant. The night my mother brought her home, she saw that she had a bath and supper, and then taking her to a clean bed, said, "Goodnight, Judith." Judith evidently felt that something ought to be done. She had heard in a mission school that people pray, and, dropping on her knees, she offered her petition: "I thank Thee, God, for bringing me to such a good place," and then, with a strong, realizing sense of the power of human agency, she jumped to her feet, threw her arms about my mother's neck and exclaimed: "I thank you, too."

That Judith was grateful to all who were kind to her is further shown by the fact that from the place to which she afterwards went, she sent some delicious cherries to my father, with the explanation that he let her have "all the eggs she wanted to eat."

Other children, almost too many to be counted, have found a shelter for a shorter or a longer time at the hospitable old house. All were kindly treated and sent on, better equipped than before, for the struggle of life.

At the time the Armenian refugees came to America, many homes in Maine were, under the direction of my mother, places of refuge for these poor men and women. More than one family was "set up in housekeeping" for themselves.

The last childie to come into my mother's heart was my son, Ralph Ames Leavitt—Ames being my mother's maiden name. Her love for him has always greatly touched us, and Ralph's devotion to "Mamsie" and her principles, has been a joy to his father and to me. He is a student at Hebron Academy, the largest preparatory school in Maine, and when recently he returned to his studies, after a vacation, and came to say good-by, with loving cheer my mother sent him on his way. I think she knew, what he did not fully understand, that it was, in truth, "goodby," but she bravely bore the ordeal.

She rejoiced in his growing manliness, and in her vision, Ralph was no longer a boy but a future voter for civic righteousness, for had he not already, in boyish fashion, stood by his principles, and written with earnest purpose an excellent composition on "National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920."

My mother fondly loved animals and her horse, Madge, who traveled 50,000 miles for temperance, was a pet and comfort. Among her last requests to me was that the pine tree over Madge's grave should never be cut down. The

(Continued on Page Four)

# MY MOTHER

(Continued from Page Three)

American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals awarded to her a silver medal with the following inscription on the back: "Awarded for Humane Service to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

She was always considerate of others; I never saw her angry; I never knew her to be unjust. She never failed to say "thank you," no matter how trivial the service, and she always remembered to say "please."

From my earliest childhood I have feared that something would "happen to Mama" as I used to say as a child. Somehow this past winter the fear grew greater. She seemed so much less strong that I was worried, but with matchless courage she insisted that she would soon be as well as ever, and that I go about my usual round of duties and pleasures.

When I felt at last that my fears were not groundless my heart stood still; but I clung desperately to hope. Her bravery and patience upheld us all, and made it seem impossible that what we dreaded was so near.

During the last few days of her earthly life, she and I had many blessed hours together, and talked of friends and duties and the life that is not only here but hereafter. She told me many things she wanted done, and I shall try not to forget one thing.

Mrs. Stevens and Madge

It made her happy to have Miss Anna A. Gordon with her. Her dearest, truest friend she thought her, and loved her with tender love, which will endure throughout all eternity. Their devotion to each other is as rare as it is beautiful and what it meant to both, no one but they themselves should try to tell.

As the end drew near my mother said: "My full day's work is done," and I responded, "And well done, too." And so it was. In everything she ever undertook, in duties great or small, she gave herself unstintingly; and such work as hers will bring results of which we cannot even dream. I think Edwin Markham's tribute to Lincoln best expresses what I would say about my mother:

"The color of the ground was in him, the red earth;
The tang and odor of the primal things—
The rectitude and patience of the rocks;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The justice of the rain that loves all leaves;
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;
The loving kindness of the wayside well;
The tolerance and equity of light
That gives as freely to the shrinking weed
As to the great oak flaring in the wind,
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn
That shoulders out the sky."

# LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

(Continued from Page Two)

inmost life: "She is a Christian, with the direct, childlike faith of an honest soul that believes all things, hopes all things and fears nothing since God is God and Christ is all in all."

As Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U. she presided over the great international conventions at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1903; at Boston in 1906; at Glasgow, Scotland in 1910; and at Brooklyn in 1913, her unusual ability as a presiding officer being recognized by all who attended these gatherings.

At the recent World's Convention at Brooklyn she was urged to accept the presidency of the World's organization, but she refused, preferring that Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, should continue to lead the World's white ribbon sisterhood.

### Neal Dow's Chief Coadjutor

Mrs Stevens was closely associated with General Neal Dow, and to use the words of another, "was reckoned as the chief coadjutor of the 'Father of Prohibition' and since his death has been recognized throughout the state as the leader of the prohibition forces. Indeed in the campaign of 1884 which placed prohibition in the state constitution, Mrs. Stevens won for herself a fame as organizer and agitator hardly second to that of Neal Dow himself."

In 1911, in what she termed "the greatest battle ever fought for prohibition," when all liquordom was arrayed against Maine in the struggle for the retention of her constitutional prohibitory law, Mrs. Stevens was the intrepid leader of the white ribbon forces in the contest that resulted in a victory for the prohibitory law. On the evening of September 10, the day before the battle of the ballots, Mrs. Stevens, in the name of the World's and National W. C. T. U., issued the proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition which appears on page 11.

It was during this memorable campaign that Mrs. Stevens received from Bates College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. From that time forth, with the clear vision of the prophet, the intrepid courage of the reformer, the untiring zeal of the patriot, she prophesied and prayed and labored for National Constitutional Prohibition. It was the key-note of her annual addresses, and indeed of every speech she made, every article she wrote, and was constantly referred to in her personal correspondence.

As the pioneer among the leaders of the National Prohibition movement she was one of the speakers at the great demonstration on the steps of the Capitol at Washington last December, the presiding genius at the meeting that preceded it on Sunday, and as the leader of the National W. C. T. U. she participated in the hearings before the Judiciary Committee.

But her interests were not confined to the temperance cause. Her heart went out to every enterprise that would "loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burden, let the oppressed go free, break every yoke." She was one of the first to promise to harbor twenty-five Armenian refugees from the massacre of 1896. When word was wired to her that the refugees had reached our shores but were not permitted to land, she telegraphed the Commissioner of Immigration, "In the name of our great society I protest against the return of the Armenian refugees. Pitying hearts await their coming, homes are open to receive them. I implore that they be given a chance to live and breathe in this Christian land of ours." A little later twenty-five Armenians arrived in Portland, were comfortably clothed during the Maine winter and generously cared for, later becoming honest, industrious citizens.

Mrs. Stevens was a member of the Maine Prison Reform movement and was greatly interested in the effort for a reformatory for women in her state. For several years she was the representative of Maine in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and for six years was treasurer of the National Council of Women. Notable among her public services was her work as a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892-1893, serving on that board on most important committees.

As a speaker, her forceful, eloquent delivery made her a power upon the platform. One of her admirers has well said, "The words of this richly-endowed, truly noble woman stay with one and 'ring like the tones of a great bell after the sound ceases.'"

Her contributions to literature on the temperance question alone would have made her a noteworthy factor in the reform movement.

Her executive ability was of a high order and the combination of strength and gentleness in her nature made her an ideal leader.

Above all else, in these first days of unutterable grief and loneliness, her comrades remember her as the "perfect type of friend"—and is there any greater form of service? So unsparingly did she give herself for the enrichment of the lives of others that today thousands who have felt her uplifting and inspiring influence thank God that she has lived among us.

"A whiter soul, a fairer mind
A life with purer cause or alm,
A gentler eye, a voice more kind,
We may not seek in earth to find.
The love that lingers o'er her name
Is more than fame."

# THE PROMOTION OF OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT

During the last few months Mrs. Stevens' health had not been as vigorous as usual, although up to the last days she had been able as National President to attend to the increasingly heavy work made necessary by the movement inaugurated by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for National Constitutional Prohibition. From her Portland home she had been in daily touch with National W. C. T. U. Headquarters in Evanston, and indeed until within a few days of her home-going, letters signed by her own hand were received by the resident General Officers. While unable to attend the interstate meeting for National Constitutional Prohibition at Kansas City, Missouri, on March 29, it was not supposed that her condition at that time was critical, and her words to her comrades, published in last week's SIGNAL, were most hopeful. Letters from Portland awaiting Miss Gordon upon her return to Evanston from the Kansas City meeting were encouraging, but on Wednesday, April 1, in response to a telegram inquiring when she could come to Portland, Miss Gordon hastened to Mrs. Stevens' bedside. A message sent to the resident officers upon her arrival in Portland indicated that a serious change had taken place:

"Very thankful I hurried back. Our friend much weaker than when I left. All very anxious. Am writing our leaders of her illness. We earnestly hope for improvement but must face the sad fact that she is very ill. She sends tender love to all at National Headquarters."

From that time on Mrs. Stevens grew rapidly worse. Sunday the intensity of the pain which she had suffered at times, increased and the physicians brought to the family the news that the dear one could not linger many hours. To the last conscious moments her mind remained clear and her spirit strong and triumphant. As through all her life, she had tender thought for those who watched with her, and for all comrades and friends, and carried on her mind the great work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

On Sunday she dictated to the county presidents of the Maine W. C. T. U. the following words:

"My dear comrades: I hope your convention will adopt a resolution commending and upholding Governor Haines for his attitude on national and statewide prohibition. I hope all the county conventions will adopt such a resolution. I have sent, or will send, a letter to your county convention covering this and other points."

A short time before there was read to her a telegram received from a Boston paper telling of the action of the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, in prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors in the Navy. As she listened, her dear face lighted with a soft smile, and she said audibly to all present, "It is splendid. It is another step toward nationwide prohibition." There seemed to come over her a reassurance of the fulfillment of her hope, and she said again, "Great, great! Everything will go on victoriously." About midnight she aroused from sleep, said one who was with her to the last, "and bade us all goodby. She was most especially urgent that we should give her dearest and most grateful love to all at National Headquarters, and among her last words were these, 'Give my love to all white ribbon friends in the state, the nation and the world.'"

Watching by her bedside and unceasing in their ministries of love were her husband, her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, and Mr. Leavitt, her sister, Mrs. Robert Skillin, and Miss Anna A. Gordon.

*"O beauteous soul, your sun has set;*
*In what fair clime to rise again,*
*We know not yet;*
*But somewhere, though beyond our ken,*
*Forevermore a day is dawning*
*Where hearts clasp hands and cry good morning."*

*—Ella Gilbert Ives*

# SERVICE AT PORTLAND HOME

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8

In accordance with Mrs. Stevens' expressed wish the service held at the home on Wednesday, April 8, at 2:30, was very simple and brief. Because of the financial needs of the campaign, she specially requested that no money be spent for lavish floral offerings after her departure, but that it might be used to bring nearer the day of National Constitutional Prohibition.

In one corner of the parlor, which was banked with pines, reposed the casket of fawn gray, simple in design. Upon it rested Easter lilies and violets, from the family and Miss Gordon, and a pine bough sent from Mrs. Stevens' early home. At the head was a beautiful laurel wreath.

On the pure white of her dress as she lay as one in peaceful sleep, rested the little bow of white, emblem of the cause to which she had given the devotion of a lifetime. In her hands was a rose of deepest red. Within the casket were sprays of fragrant pine she loved so well, and the first pussy willows of the spring.

The beautiful and impressive service was conducted by Rev. Henry G. Clark and Rev. Jesse Hill, D. D.

The Scripture selections opened with the words of Christ, "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you," continuing through the first fourteen verses of the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. John. Other passages read were Matthew 25:34-40; the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, beginning with the fourth verse and continuing through the chapter, the word "love" being substituted for "charity"; the 121st Psalm, and the 23rd Psalm, John 11:25-26 and the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, beginning with the fifty-third verse to the end of the chapter, closing with the words of St. Paul, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

Mrs. Stevens in her Study

Between the leaves of Mrs. Stevens' Bible was found a poem, "A Citizen of the Universe," copied by her some years ago and treasured as an expression of her own hope and confidence. It was read by Dr. Hill, and is given in full on page nine.

In addition to the officers of the Maine W. C. T. U., and Portland friends at the services were: Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Miss Eva K. Foster, Miss Lella M. Sewall, Dr. Louise C. Purington, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher and Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, all members of the National W. C. T. U. Executive Committee.

A memorial service will be held in the City Hall, Portland, Maine, April 25. Governor William T. Haines will be among the speakers.

*"If we have lost*
*The fondest hand that ever crossed*
*Our own, and so hath passed*
*For us Time's light, we will not cast*
*Life's warp away, but quickly take the thread*
*That fell from out the quiet hands, and tread*
*The loom, or spin*
*Beside the distaff where Love's hand hath been."*

# Memorial Service at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

When to the beloved leader of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union came the summons to freer, fuller life, which knows no weakness, it brought grief unutterable not only to the Portland home but to her other home in Evanston. The room in Rest Cottage which she occupied when at Headquarters was veritably a "bit of heaven'" to her comrades and co-workers, for peace and love and faith and hope dwelt there for all who entered. To the tired, worried comrade, troubled and perplexed over many things, out of our leader's rich experience was given the gentle reminder, "In quietness and in confidence is my strength." To those who entered bowed down with discouragement, she imparted some of her own serene faith and buoyant optimism. The timid and fearful who felt unequal to the task before them went out from her presence clothed with a sense of confidence and power because the "chieftain" believed in them and doubted not their ability to perform the needful task.

The sun shone brighter, the birds sang more sweetly, the world was more beautiful, when the word was passed from one to another at Headquarters, "Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon are to come today." The springtime of the year had come to be associated in the minds of her comrades with the return of these loved leaders, for Mrs. Stevens planned, if possible, to be in Evanston on or near March 1, her birthday. For weeks we had been looking hopefully forward to seeing her. The morning the news that she was seriously sick reached us, the sky seemed suddenly overcast with clouds—it was impossible to realize that she, who had always such tender thought for the health of others but who herself never admitted weariness or weakness, could be ill. During the trying days that followed, prayers constantly ascended from overburdened hearts that if it were God's will she might be spared, but when the word came on Sunday that "though strong in soul and spirit" the frail body was enduring exquisite suffering our hearts stood still with agony. Just as the members of the Headquarters force were assembling in their various offices on Monday morning the message came:

"Our beloved dauntless leader grew suddenly worse yesterday and early this morning the end came peacefully. Her faith and courage were triumphant. 'I am ready to go when the summons may come,' she told her best beloved, 'the songs, the flowers, the joys of the life immortal far surpass all that we may have loved and enjoyed on earth.' The news that came to her last night concerning Secretary Daniels' order regarding prohibition in the Navy gave her great joy. God comfort our hearts and help us courageously to do our part in pressing the battle to the gates of National Constitutional Prohibition."

Overwhelmed by grief beyond expression the workers at Headquarters gathered in groups and tried to forget their own sense of utter bereavement in comforting one another. Lady Holder, president of the Australasian W. C. T. U., was most providentially at Headquarters and as the family met in the reception room of the Administration building she led them to the Comforter in tender, uplifting prayer. Having been but a few months before in the home of Mrs. Stevens, she spoke of her beautiful home life and the love and devotion of the husband and daughter. Feelingly she referred to her Bible worn by constant use; marked and underlined by one who from its sacred pages drew wisdom and strength and guidance for a triumphant life. For her we knew had come the full realization of the life eternal, and that with sainted Frances Willard she had gone to dwell forever with the Master she had loved and served.

Mrs. Stevens and Child of Armenian Refugee

### Her Co-workers' Tribute

On Wednesday afternoon, at the hour the service was being held in Portland, Maine, white ribbon friends gathered for a simple memorial service at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Our flag drooped at half mast as did those before the City Hall and the Woman's Club. Above a picture of Mrs. Stevens was draped an American flag, while on either side and on the easel were flags of the various countries so loved by the vice-president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and in whose interests she had labored tirelessly, despite her ceaseless efforts for the uplift of her home country and her native state. Everywhere were flowers, sweet peas, violets and growing things—symbolic of the Eastertide, a risen Lord and his risen followers. They were emblems, too, of the heavenly joys of our risen leader, who, unhampered by the frail body and cares of earthly existence, will watch with loving forethought those who are to lift up her burden and to press forward in her footsteps.

Softly the words of one of Mrs. Stevens' favorite hymns,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall,"

were sung by her girls, the faithful workers at National Headquarters.

"Our beloved leader has passed into the other land and for her will be the joy of an Easter in heaven," said Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National W. C. T. U. treasurer. "Even in our grief we rejoice for her to whom has come the joy ineffable of meeting her Master and the sainted friends who are in glory.

"In attempting to speak of Lillian M. N. Stevens as a Christian, there immediately come to my mind the words spoken by her at the Denver Convention following her election. I can bring you no message which more clearly sounds the keynote of her work: 'All that I have, all that I can command, is yours, and the deepest regret of my heart is that I have not more to give, that I have not more ability, but I assure you the depth of my consecration covers all that I have and am. I will bear the torch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, since you have chosen me to do it, the torch which never burned so brightly as now; the torch which never flamed out over all the world as it does now. Yet I remember, and you know, that it is the torch the people follow, whoever the leader may be—it is the torch. And I will try, God helping me, to do my part to keep the torch burning brightly. I will try to lift it so high that the individual will be lost sight of, and you will see only the torch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.'

"Very tender was Mrs. Stevens' thought for the younger members of the Headquarters household. I remember an incident which occurred shortly after I came here. One morning, as I entered the offices, I said to one of the 'girls,' 'I'm early, but Mrs. Stevens is here first.' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'I always watch for her good-morning. It's just like a ray of sunshine to us all.' So considerate was Mrs. Stevens that she was always on the lookout for the new worker who, she thought, might, perhaps feel a little strange. One of them told me this story: 'It was among my first days at Headquarters. Entering Mrs. Stevens' room one morning on an errand she said to me with such a sweet smile, 'Good-morning, good-morning. I may not see you every day but when I don't, always remember that there is a good-morning in my heart for you.' Mrs. Stevens' messages were always just such loving ones, full of encouragement and good cheer. In her last moments she said, 'Give my dearest love to the girls.'

"Extremely reserved in referring to the intimate things of her spiritual life Mrs. Stevens' words, 'I will try, God helping me' were an index of her character. At every Convention she accepted her responsibilities as leader with this solemn vow to claim Divine help for her task—at every Convention she sought to direct the thoughts of the white ribbon army to the Divine leader. She car-

(Continued on Page Seven)

# Governor Haines of Maine Pays Tribute

*State House, Augusta, Me.*

The news of the death of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens comes to me as a very great shock. She will be mourned greatly all over the world. A life of service is the best life one can live and the greater the cause that service is rendered in, the more useful such a life may become.

Mrs. Stevens has rendered a greater service to mankind than any woman that ever lived in Maine with possibly one exception, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and I think the greatest service of any woman of this day and generation.

She was a wonder of intellectual, moral and physical strength. Every great cause has great expounders. The cause of temperance and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors has had its greatest advocate in recent years in Mrs. Stevens, to the everlasting honor of her memory and to our state. Her voice is stilled at a time when needed as much as at any time in the past, but there are thousands who have been inspired by her work and will continue the battle she so bravely waged against the liquor traffic in all its forms.

When she began her work it was considered a moral question. Now it is considered also the great economic question of the United States and Europe. Slavery had its Lincoln and Sumner. Temperance had its Neal Dow and Mrs. Stevens, both natives of Maine. All four were great workers in the cause of human freedom, and lovers of liberty, and the best interests of mankind will link together these great names.

I have ordered the flag at the state house to be placed at half mast in recognition of the respect with which I know this great woman was held by all the people of Maine.

WILLIAM T. HAINES

# Memorial Service at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

(Continued from Page Six)

ried the torch high, for the hand of the Omnipotent was underneath. She never failed us, for she had learned the source of Divine wisdom and power and it made her strong and wise and loving for the whole world. I think of the room where she did her work as the 'upper chamber.' No one entered burdened with trial so heavy that she could not help to lift it. Her thought was always for others. Among the last words written to me by her own hand were these: 'Do not be over anxious about me. I hope soon to feel better.' Her last thought and message were for the great cause she served and the white ribbon comrades whom she left to carry it on to victory. I would that it might be said of all of us that we are as faithful in holding aloft the torch of righteousness as was Lillian M. N. Stevens."

As a member of the Official Board of the National W. C. T. U. Miss Helen L. Hood spoke on "Mrs. Stevens as a Leader of Women."

"She was a true American, loyal to her country, believing in its greatness, proud of its achievements, eager for greater victories. She was a cosmopolitan, her ear always ready to hear the cry of humanity everywhere for help; to solve its problems.

"Thus was she enrolled in the citizenship of the world. Like the tides of the ocean, she was deep-natured, steadfast, and, like them, had always a purpose to accomplish. Her words, like golden coin, rang true. To her the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, meant a direct, forceful organization, which should count mightily for God and humanity. Presiding over World's, National and state W. C. T. U. conventions, she handled with clear judgment and rare tact, the many discussions which came before these great meetings, and was ever just and courteous in her rulings.

"Mrs. Stevens was a leader because of her wide outlook and her years of experience in putting forward plans and methods which had been tested and proven of value. As a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition, her practical suggestions were recognized as most valuable in the furtherance of the great enterprise.

"Those who at the Milwaukee Convention of our National organization, heard Mrs. Stevens tell the story of the battle in Maine in 1911, to retain prohibition in the state constitution, saw on the face of our leader the white heat of earnest consecration. She knew as did none other, what would be the meaning to the whole world of failure to keep Neal Dow's state a prohibition one. Stately and immovable as the pine trees of her well loved state, she stood fighting a good fight, willing if necessary to give her life in the battle for righteousness and justice. Today white ribboners in every state and the whole world re-consecrate themselves, and will not falter in the fight until America is free from the liquor traffic."

### Mrs. Stevens as a Friend

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, spoke of "Mrs. Stevens as a friend." She said: "Today, in this consecrated hour, we of the Headquarters family are thinking of Mrs. Stevens as a friend, a personal, strong, loving friend, alike responsive to our hours of joy and speaking comfort in our times of sadness. Miss Hood has well said that Mrs. Stevens threw all of herself into the work of the hour, and she did. It gladdens our hearts, however, to remember that ever in her public life, as in private, she was a woman and a friend—a friend to all humanity. Directly the world will begin to pay its tribute to her, but today we are honoring her as our friend, our earthly friend of past days, our glorified, risen friend of the days to come. These lines which I found on her desk in her own handwriting were doubtless intended as a message to some sorrow-stricken comrade:

"'If we knew whose feet were standing
Close beside the shining stream,
If we knew whose eyes were closing
In the sleep that knows no dream,
We should be so true and tender,
Kindly think and gently speak.'

"Thousands have received from our beloved leader personal messages of comfort and cheer, as well as of inspiration to high endeavor. 'True and tender' she ever was to all who were honored by her friendship. The world needs nothing so much as gentleness and kindness. These attributes Mrs. Stevens possessed in marked degree. She was loved by all because she loved all; she was trusted by all because she trusted all. People in all stations of life involuntarily turned to her for advice. She was the safe depository of secrets of a personal nature, a devoted friend, a wise counselor. 'As sweet and wholesome as her own piney woods,' Miss Willard said of her. The tiniest little seed of possibility hidden away in any one with whom she came in contact was warmed and developed into usefulness by the genial rays of her inspiration. Thousands today who were first moved to activity by Mrs. Stevens' personal touch, by her confident expectation that they would help the world to be better, are lifting the world to a higher plane.

"When it came time for Mrs. Stevens to leave us for her home in Maine, it was always the custom of the Headquarters family to assemble in the room in which we are holding this simple service. There were unfailing words of commendation for the workers, words of confidence that they would continue faithful to their part in the great work which is radiating out from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters through all the nation. Then with a handclasp for each one of us—perhaps with a whispered special word of good cheer—she was gone, and at the corner of the square, as the carriage turned into Church street, the flutter of a handkerchief answered the signaling white of our own as we waved to her from the doorstep of Headquarters. Each time, with a glow in our hearts and a fresh baptism of zeal because of the love and faith of our friend, the 'chieftain,' we would hopefully return to our own tasks.

"Mrs. Hutchinson has referred to the last tender word she left for 'the girls.' Her last thought was of the loved ones of the intimate home circle and of 'my white ribbon friends in the state, the National and the World's W. C. T. U.' She was going out of this world into the better land, and as she 'turned the corner' she wafted to us who were privileged to be her yokefellows in service, a characteristic message of tenderness and love:

"'I know we are to win. In whatever world I am my activities will be devoted to this end. The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in heaven and on earth; will hasten the establishment of the kingdom of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.'

"She is a 'pilgrim of the infinite,' and her closing words are in reality her confession of faith on the subject of personal survival beyond the change we call death. That message is the legacy from her soul to ours. Shall we not prove our love for her, our inexpressible appreciation of the privilege of calling her friend by doing all we can to bring nearer the goal she set—nation-wide prohibition?"

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, April 16, 1914

## HEARINGS AT WASHINGTON ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Before this paper reaches our readers the hearings on the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment will undoubtedly have taken place before the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Senate. At the time of going to press it is expected that Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge and a number of state presidents will attend, in addition to a large company of white ribboners from the District of Columbia and nearby states. A report of the hearings will appear in next week's UNION SIGNAL.

In no more fitting way can we honor the memory of our sainted leader than by our continued activity in securing the adoption by influential bodies of resolutions in favor of the Amendment, and circulating petitions for signatures of voters, the former to be sent when properly filled out to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, the petitions to be forwarded to the Senators of the state in which they originate and to the Congressmen of the respective Congressional districts, by them to be presented to Senator Overman in the Senate and to Representative Clayton in the House. Before this all-important question is presented to the Congress of the United States for a vote, the representatives of the people in this body should be made to understand that the voice of the people demands that they take favorable action on the Amendment.

The magnificent victories for prohibition in Illinois and in other states make this an opportune time for the voters of the nation to urgently demand that immediate attention be given to their appeals.

## CITIZEN OF THE UNIVERSE

Found in Mrs. Stevens' Bible

*This is not evening twilight, 'tis the dawning,*
*Fairer and plainer grow the hills afar.*
*I am not folding up my hands from labor,*
*Freshly I lift them, while the paling star*
*Melts into light.*

*O, vaster, grander grows the world before me,*
*The shadows vanish with the rising ray,*
*I am not aged, I am just beginning*
*Through God's great universe to make my way*
*With soul alert on pressing toward a day,*
*Unhemmed by night.*

# HOW STRAIGHT SHE STOOD!

"I never saw anybody who stood so straight." This was the comment of a little boy after seeing Mrs. Stevens upon the platform of a National Convention. And the white ribbon hosts are thanking God today that for sixteen years they had for their commander-in-chief a woman straight in mind and heart as in body, a soul poised as a star, unswerving in her loyalty to first principles, never swayed by mere wind of doctrine, a woman eminently fitted by heritage and training to lead the Christian Temperance forces. In the dark days which followed Miss Willard's home-going white ribboners gave their faith and fealty unstintingly to her successor—a successor of Miss Willard's own choosing. The passing years proved the wisdom of Frances Willard's characteristic forethought; time and circumstance ratified her far-seeing judgment, and intensified the loyalty and confidence of all W. C. T. U. women. How wisely, yet modestly, she led us—how keen her vision, how well thought out her plans and policies! She not only saw far but she saw all around.

And now—and it seems to us in a most critical history-making hour—the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is again called upon to give up its leader. Fallen in the strife? No, soldiers of the Cross do not "fall;" they are promoted, crowned—whatever you will, so that the word expresses fuller life, higher service. We do not "lose" our leaders, our comrades; we only do not see them with the eyes of flesh. We believe that they still "haste to the fore" and that unencumbered by the wearying, limiting conditions of earth life, they are still about the Father's business, more efficient in that other life as co-laborers with God in the world's harvest field.

So with thanksgiving and rejoicing our ranks press forward, step unbroken, never losing the elbow touch and the *esprit de corps*, giving to the new leader, left so bereft and desolate by the going of Mrs. Stevens, the sustaining love and loyalty of 300,000 mother-hearted white ribboners.

The world advances. "New occasions" confront and will continue to confront us. But we are not dismayed. Our standard-bearer's touch with the Supreme Leader is very, very close, and we are essentially a praying organization. Divinely led, with faces set victory-ward we stay not nor pause, but work on faithfully and trustingly for the bringing in of Christ's kingdom.

# "I KNOW YOU ARE STRONG"

Fortunate is the cause that has as its leader one who is possessed not only of invincible strength of purpose, but as well the ability to impart that quality of spirit to others. In a marvelous degree was this true of Lillian M. N. Stevens. Her assurance of confidence in the power of her white ribbon comrades to accomplish what seemed to them the impossible, was irresistible.

Long will those who were privileged to hear the last words of her last annual address at the Asbury Park Convention remember the eloquence of her confession of faith in the white ribbon sisterhood. "I know you are strong. I know that when the battle is hardest you are the bravest. I know you are never faint-hearted, but will go on and on and bring nearer the day—the glad and glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition." Had any of the hundreds who listened to her impassioned words felt an inclination to withdraw from a battle which involved great self-sacrifice, that clarion call drew them back into the ranks of the faithful. Had any faltered in their purpose to follow in the train of the heroic leader, courage leaped to their hearts at her triumphant expression of confidence in them. Could she have realized with the prescience that sometimes comes to a human soul before it passes from earthly limitations that they, the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whom she so dearly loved, were soon to go on without her earthly leadership and that this was the last great Convention at which she was to speak to them? We know not; we only know that she made no mistake when she trusted them to carry forward the campaign for righteousness. When on the same occasion she bade them "never to lose sight of the fact that God is at the forefront of every holy conflict, leading the host of right against the citadels of wrong," she knew they would not faint nor falter, but when she had passed on to "other ministries in the world beyond" they would rally loyally and lovingly around the one who was to take her place, and move forward to glorious victory for the abolition of the liquor traffic.

# TRIBUTES

Of the hundreds of messages of sympathy, and the many tributes to our sainted leader, sent by cable, telegraph and mail, we give a few. Others will be published in a later issue:

### A Great Woman in a Great Cause

CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

I mourn with you. We have lost one of the great women of America—one of the great women of the world. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens combined the sweetness and gentleness of a tender, considerate friend with the sagacity, energy, persistence and strength of a great leader. Her proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition from the Maine battlefield of 1911 will go down through the years as marking an epoch in temperance history. In her long active life covering a trying and critical period in the progress of temperance she has contributed more enduring and constructive service to the greatest cause in the world than has any man or woman I have ever known.

### Heroic Figure of Her Time

HON. MORRIS SHEPPARD, United States Senator.

In the death of Mrs. Stevens one of the most forceful and heroic women of the time has passed from the state of action. Her influence for good was tremendous during her physical life, but it will become infinitely greater through the years to come. The memory of her labors for the cause of purity in government and society, the cause of temperance and prohibition, will enable those who follow her to continue the fight with increasing confidence of ultimate success.

### Her Usefulness Lives on

HON. E. C. BURLEIGH, United States Senator, Maine

I have been grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. She was one of the remarkable women of our times, and her influcnce for good has been nationwide. Her earthly work is finished but the influence of what she has accomplished will live for generations to come.

### A Leader Among Public Women

HON. FRANK E. GUERNSEY, Member of Congress, Maine

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens' life work was as remarkable as it was fruitful. She was the leading public worker among women of her time.

### Human Uplift, Her Motto

HON. J. A. PETERS, Member of Congress, Maine

Mrs. Stevens was a woman of strong character and great intellectual and moral force whose uncompromising attitude on the liquor question was probably the leading factor in holding Maine in the prohibition column two years ago. She was greatly respected even by those who did not agree with her and beloved by her immediate friends and sympathizers. Not only prohibition but human uplift generally has sustained a severe blow in the death of that wonderful woman whose memory Maine honors as one of her most illustrious daughters.

### A Devoted Neighbor

HON. ASHER C. HINDS, Member of Congress, Maine

I knew Mrs. Stevens before she became the leader of the great cause to which she devoted the later years of her life, and I realize that what she became in usefulness in the broader field was the natural result of her courageous and devoted life among her neighbors in Portland first. She grew slowly because she was too sincere to use the arts of popularity, too earnest to think of the possible fame which ultimately became hers. This means that she was a great leader, and her reputation will be enduring. And yet her old neighbors think of her today, not first as the famous leader, but as the helpful and thoughtful friend, who had the kind heart to know their troubles as well as remarkable efficiency in helping.

### The Christian World Pays Tribute

GENERAL A. S. DAGGETT

I was shocked when I learned that Mrs. Stevens had passed away. How she will be missed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union! Yes, and in only a less degree by the Christian world. She was an indefatigable worker in a righteous cause. She was never defeated. If some of her efforts failed, it only nerved her to greater zeal. Her works will live on; her memory will long remain and be fondly cherished, especially by that noble organization of which she had been so long President.

### Great Were Her Sacrifices

COLONEL F. N. DOW, Son of General Neal Dow

From the inception of her interest in that to which later she consecrated herself, I was permitted to know something of her hopes and unselfish plans. Great were her sacrifices, her achievements grand. We know that man's progress will be made easier because of her life and labors.

### An Able General of the White Ribbon Army

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Frances Willard made no mistake in selecting Mrs. Stevens as her successor. She has proved herself an able general of the white ribbon army. Her passing away is a loss to the cause of woman suffrage as well as to the cause of temperance. I sorrow with you.

### Divinely Commissioned for Service

DR. GEORGE C. CHASE, President Bates College, Lewiston, Maine

Sincere, direct, self-reliant, resourceful, endowed with sound judgment, clear perception, strength of will and uncompromising moral sense, Mrs. Stevens saw distinctly the great moral issues of her age and consecrated herself unhesitatingly to the cause of social and civic righteousness. A true woman in the finest sense of the word she demonstrated as plainly as did Joan of Arc that leadership is not conditioned by sex, and by virtue of her own self evidencing individuality, she became one of the first citizens of her country and of her time. She will rank with those few choice spirits that have been divinely commissioned for unique and heroic service to her race.

### Friend of the Children

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

The death of Lillian M. N. Stevens marks the passing of one of the world's greatest women. She was deeply, sincerely and earnestly devoted to a great cause, and to her faithful efforts for its advancement the world owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. She was truly the great champion of the rights of wome and children. Every child is born into the world with the divine heritage of a father's firm and guiding hand and a mother's love. Mrs. Stevens was one of the great leaders who made war against one of the evils that is doing most to rob the child of its heritage. She was a sweet, gentle, kind and yet firm and powerful woman. It was an inspiration and joy to know her. In the darkest days of the fight of the Juvenile Court of Denver against its enemies she was one of those who gave us encouragement and comfort. She was a faithful and beloved leader and in her passing the world has suffered a great loss.

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### Christian Endeavorers Mourn National Leader

From Daniel A. Poling, assistant to President Francis E. Clark, of the World's Christian Endeavor Society, and superintendent of Temperance of the same organization, came the following tribute:

"The world has lost a great and good leader. Five million Christian Endeavorers mourn the passing of Mrs. Stevens. She is not dead but gone to coronation. The cause to which she gave her life moves on to its final triumph."

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### She Rejoices Today in Our Victories

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH

The news of the summons Home of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens came to us not only as a great grief but as a surprising shock. I had that day dictated a letter to Mrs. Stevens telling her how splendidly the Illinois women were preparing themselves for their first election and how all signs pointed to many victories for the temperance cause. I said to her that the coming overthrow of the saloon would probably hasten her convalescence, but she went before my letter could reach her and in another world today rejoices with us that so many Illinois women kept the faith, following her teachings.

For her sake we wish she could have lingered to have enjoyed the fruition of her hopes; to have found her work growing yearly lighter and her followers more numerous, but never before could she have so safely left us. Today great groups of women in churches and women's clubs are practicing the total abstinence doctrine she preached and are coöperating with us as white ribboners in helping to purify our nation.

Rest, true, strong, faithful heart from your incessant labors. We who remain must never cease till all your hopes are realized. We pledge to your successor, Anna Gordon, the trusted friend and adviser, our loyalty and help and offer to her, in this hour of bereavement, our deepest sympathy.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## PENAL AND REFORMATORY

### MINNIE B. HORNING

Evidences of great advancement in the line of bettering prison conditions are shown by reports of the work accomplished in 1913. More states have adopted the parole system, which allows to certain prisoners their release under the oversight of a parole officer. The probation, suspended sentence plan has been more largely adopted, and the indeterminate sentence, with only the minimum and maximum number of years of sentence being prescribed, is placing the exact time of the prisoner's discharge practically in his own hands, to be decided by his own conduct and obedience.

During the year, Maine, Oregon and Nevada have adopted these systems wholly or in part, and nearly every state is working out the idea in some form or other. Parole has been heretofore denied life prisoners, but 1913 saw New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas and Nevada passing laws to include them in this favor after they have served fifteen years.

The "honor system" of working convicts on the roads and on farms with only slight guarding, has received greater attention the past year, and not only Vermont, Oregon and Colorado have continued in successfully carrying out this plan, but New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maine, Delaware and many other states are giving their prisoners this healthful out-of-door life, which also greatly benefits the state. Thirteen states passed laws last year allowing the employment of convicts in the construction and repair of highways.

Ohio is taking an advanced step in the divorcing of the care and control of prisoners from the machinery of politics. The new law relating to minor delinquents makes it impossible for any court after April, 1914, to commit to a reformatory or penal institution. A state board of administration handles this subject and it in turn refers all cases to a bureau for research composed of experts in psychology, medicine and sociology who examine the delinquents and determine by careful study the treatment best suited to make them normal citizens. The minor's parole and final discharge are in the hands of these authorities also.

Dr. Robert H. Gault, editor *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, says:

"The year 1913 has not been lacking in positive contribution of a scientific nature in the field of criminology. There, for instance, is the massive work of Dr. Goring, 'The English Convict,' a close analysis of 3,000 convicts in the English prisons with respect to their physical and mental condition, and social status. The investigation covered a period of ten years. It is the most thoroughgoing negative reply that we have to the Lombrosian theory that there is a criminal type distinguished by physical and mental characteristics. Convicts are, says Goring, under size and of somewhat lower general intelligence than the normal population on the average. Such characteristics, however, are not essential and we have no justification for entertaining the suspicion that any one is, by his physical makeup at any rate, 'signed and sealed to do a deed of shame.' There is no occasion therefore for the sentimental reflection, 'Poor fellow, it could not have been otherwise.' On the other hand it lends encouragement to the supporter of probation, parole, indeterminate sentence, and other methods by which we seek to adapt the delinquent to normal society."

While there has been marked advancement and reform in the state institutions, there still seems to be a great lack in the county jails, and a greater need of thorough investigation and improvement. In a report of the State Charities Commission to the Illinois legislature it was shown that of the ninety-eight jails upon which the report was based, in twenty-six it was necessary to use artificial light all the time, because they were so poorly constructed and lighted. Nearly as many had little or no ventilation. Only about one-tenth of the total number were at all sanitary, and in this small number much was still lacking to make them perfect, while a large proportion ought at once to be condemned for any use whatsoever. Much is still lacking in the county jails of Illinois for the proper and necessary separation of women, children, and the insane from the other prisoners. The report was astounding as to the lack of cleanliness, lack of the common necessities for decent living, and the need of immediate renovation and thorough reformation.

Will this condition of things in Illinois find duplication in the other states? State superintendents, please look up these statistics and with the help of the county and local superintendents of this department let us instigate a thorough house cleaning in our minor prisons all over this country.

In the states where women are voters there will be an immediate response to suggestions from them as to the necessity of such reform measures, as has already been evidenced by our appeals and the responses in Illinois.

Other states can agitate, and make uncomfortable and arouse to action the delinquent officer, supervisor, Board of Health—any and all who have jurisdiction over these matters. Let us make this our specific work for the next six months in addition to the usual evangelistic work of the local, county and state superintendents.

### WIDE PUBLICITY FOR THE PROCLAMATION

Certain unions are giving wide publicity to Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition by using the reverse side of the sheet on which it is printed, to advertise public meetings in the interests of the amendment or prohibition in general—a capital method of bringing before the public this splendid pronouncement.

### VENANGO COUNTY, PA., GOES DRY

After a stormy session of license court, lasting more than a week, many witnesses on both sides being called, Venango county, Pa., has gone dry. Every license in the county was refused. The temperance forces give credit for the victory to a religious campaign held in Oil City by an evangelist, W. E. Biederwolf, aided by other Christian workers.

### WEAR THE WHITE RIBBON

Two women were passing along a street in a large town, when they met a nicely dressed man who cast a look of intense hatred at the white ribbon worn by one of them. The glance did not seem to be directed at the woman but at the ribbon itself. The wearer of the bow was so curious as to the reason for the expression on the man's face that she turned and watched him. He entered the largest hotel in the place. Later she drafted her husband into the work of finding out who the individual was. He proved to be a wholesale liquor drummer after business. The town was a license town. Isn't it worth while to make even the liquor men feel that the little white ribbon means an eternal protest against their business?

Oh, the white ribbon preaches, delivers lectures, enters protests, reminds people of their principles, and tells the world of loyal, loving hearts. Isn't it worth your while to wear the white ribbon?

"The people seemed waiting to express their opposition to the liquor traffic," writes a correspondent in sending in a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition adopted at a Sunday evening service at Fairfield, Vt.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Mrs. Stevens' Last Words Written for the Public

(Prepared March 29, and given later to Miss Anna A. Gordon to be read at the hearings at Washington)

The movement for National Constitutional Prohibition is meeting with greater favor than I dared to hope on that memorable evening, September 10, 1911, when on behalf of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I made the Proclamation --and I dared to hope almost everything for the temperance cause. I know we are to win. In whatever world I am my activities will be devoted to this end. The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in heaven and on earth, and will hasten the establishment of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# TRIBUTES

### Remembrance of Her a Precious Legacy

REV. CHARLES M. STUART, D. D., President Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

I want just to offer a word of tribute to the work and worth of the late Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, your distinguished leader and colleague. She came to the presidency when the first excitement of the great temperance agitation was subsiding, and when the work had none of the popular acclaim by which leaders are encouraged and inspired. Nevertheless, the work she did was no less important or serviceable, and the wonderful growth of a helpful and hopeful public sentiment in behalf of total abstinence and legal restriction of the traffic is in large measure the result of the intelligent, resourceful and unflagging industry of the great organization of which she was leader, and in which she was ever an informing spirit. The remembrance of her will be precious to every lover of God and home and native land.

### Gifted Champion of Righteousness

JOSEPH H. CROOKER, President Unitarian Temperance Society, Boston, Mass.

Frances Willard never showed her remarkable wisdom to better advantage than in the choice of her successor, Lillian M. N. Stevens. In her hands, the temperance standard has never been lowered, but steadily advanced from victory to victory. Under her courageous leadership, the hosts of total abstinence have marched bravely forward. She never sounded an uncertain call; she never allowed a side issue or personal feeling to blur her vision or restrain her hand; she never resorted to half measures or permitted a compromise on main issues.

As a presiding officer, she was quick, just, effective. As a popular advocate, she was clear, strong, convincing. As an organizer, she combined a fine insight into human conditions, a complete mastery of details, a wide vision of the social field and its spiritual needs.

A reformer without fanaticism; a leader who could learn from others; a richly gifted champion of the supreme things that make for righteousness, Mrs. Stevens made, by her character and genius, a notable contribution, not only to home and native land, but to the world-movement for better life.

Her entrance into rest means to millions a keen sense of loss and bitter tears. But it means also more than this: Under the inspiration of her tireless loyalty, multitudes will feel a new consecration to the cause which she so ably represented.

### The Promise of Success Gleams Bright

REV. ARBA JOHN MARSH, Portland, Maine

Mrs. Stevens has placed the whole nation in debt to her for her selfsacrificing and heroic efforts in the line of temperance and other reforms, and is dying just before the fruition of many of her efforts. The promise of success along these lines of endeavor is brighter on the day of her death than at any time during her life.

### Suffrage Workers Sympathize

DR. ANNA SHAW, President National Woman Suffrage Association

Entire executive board of National Woman Suffrage Association express sympathy and appreciation of her wonderful work.

### Fearless Soldier in a Good War

REV. JESSE HILL, D. D., Portland, Maine

"This one thing I do" are the words that force themselves upon us today. Mrs. Stevens' personal graces, characteristics and pleasures were secondary to the consuming purpose which inspired her unselfish service for humanity. Her deep conviction, tireless energy, strategic leadership and self-denying ministry for the triumph of the great aims of the W. C. T. U., have won the admiration and respect of friend and foe. She was a fearless soldier in a good war. There is a divine extravagance in the service of some men and women for their country. We mourn the loss of a great leader.

### The Whole World Her Debtor

REV. JAMES F. ALBION, D. D., Portland, Maine

The death of Mrs. Stevens is a loss which not only affects our city but reaches out over the civilized world. She performed a wonderful task, seemingly far beyond her strength to sustain. Her influence was wide reaching, more than any of us realize. She was one of the most conscientious workers in the field of reform and it will be difficult to fill her place.

### Patriot and Worldwide Lover of Humanity

REV. CLIFFORD SNOWDEN, Portland, Maine

To know Mrs. Stevens was to admire her moral earnestness, her high courage and her noble enthusiasm. She belonged to that pioneer group of temperance advocates who believed in the cause when the world was either hostile or cynical or blatantly derisive. She lived long enough to see the principles for which she stood the commonplace of economics and civics. In her passing, the state of Maine has lost a citizen who brought honor to the commonwealth, our country has lost a true patriot of the highest order and the world a true lover of humanity.

### Her Legacy of Faithfulness

THE "GIRLS" AT HEADQUARTERS

She was our friend, our loving counselor, our rock of strength in times of stress. Her loving appreciation of our every thought for her and effort for the success of the work at Headquarters was a constant inspiration. Our hearts are saddened and our eyes grow dim that no more shall Mrs. Stevens' tender smile cheer us, no more shall we clasp her strong right hand and feel the joy of her physical presence. Yet, sorrowing, we strive to remember the legacy she bequeaths of faithfulness to duty, love of our fellows and service for humanity. May we go on in her way—God's way—knowing her loving eye is still upon us, and her radiant presence near us.

### World's Comrades Mourn Her Passing

ROSALIND, the Countess of Carlisle

Am heartbroken at our irreparable loss.

MRS. RANDOLPH CLARKSON, Corresponding Secretary, British Women's Temperance Association

British women mourn world's great loss.

CATHERINE FORRESTER PATON, President W. C. T. U. of Scotland

Scottish comrades mourn with you. Our beloved leader's removal is world-wide loss. God comfort you.

### Great Souls Never Die

LADY HOLDER, President of the Australian W. C. T. U.

The first sight of our now sainted World's W. C. T. U. Vice-President, Mrs. Stevens, was a surprise to me. I had pictured her as a very strong, rather tall woman, but when I saw her as she was, a frail looking body, yet one giving the impression of strength, I was led to wonder where lay the marvelous power which she possessed. I had only to meet Mrs. Stevens to realize that hers was a tender, loving heart. The beautiful welcome she gave to me at the great World's W. C. T. U. convention in Brooklyn, New York, won my heart completely. At the first Executive Committee meeting were revealed the wonderful tact and wisdom she ever displayed as a leader. The entire week of the Convention she was the center of interest. Her powerful voice could be heard in all parts of the great hall, and as the days went on, her wonderful personality stamped itself beyond effacement on our minds.

She has been called to higher service but to all who have known her, and to those who have been closely associated with her at Rest Cottage and National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, she will ever seem near to guide and inspire. Truly such great souls never die. No deeper sorrow will be felt than stirs the hearts of the white ribboners of Australia. We earnestly desire that divine comfort may be given to Mr. Stevens and to the dear daughter, Miss Gordon, also, we tenderly remember and pray that in her second great loss she may be sustained by the thought that she was able to do much for her dear leader. As President of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States, Miss Gordon's fine qualities and splendid ability will help her in her great loneliness.

It was a sad privilege to be at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters during the anxious days when the beloved leader was nearing the borderland but it was a joy to note the loyalty shown by her comrades in a desire to carry out every detail just as she would desire.

God removes the workman but the work goes on. National Constitutional Prohibition will come, though the strong, steady hand of Lillian Stevens no longer guides the ship. Depending on God, our Helper, the great goal will be reached—the overthrow of the great enemy of all people—the liquor traffic.

# THE VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION IN ILLINOIS

HELEN L. HOOD, President Illinois W. C. T. U.

Incomplete returns show that our state has cause to rejoice over many victories gained at the polls on April 7. Out of the 235 townships voting, 162 voted dry, 73 for the saloon. Twenty-three dry counties are added, making the entire number in the state, 53. Illinois is now more than one-half dry. Some of the richest counties voted dry. Eleven large cities voted against the licensing of saloons. Several of the mining counties, which had a large foreign population, voted dry. A conservative estimate, at this time, shows that out in the state, over 100,000 women voted, and the returns indicate that 70 per cent cast their ballot against the saloon.

In Chicago the no-license question was not on the ballot. The total registration of women in that city, was 217,614—the number voting 164,540—about 73 per cent. Women voted for aldermen in thirty-five wards, and defeated a number of candidates who were seeking re-election but who had voted against the anti-smoke ordinance for the street cars, and against taking out all screens and wine booths in the saloons. Bond issues, which if passed, would have meant more graft, were defeated by the word, "No," crossed on the ballots of thousands of women. A bitter fight was made against one of the most corrupt and vicious aldermen Chicago has ever had in its council and while his opponent, Miss Marion Drake, was defeated, a lesson was taught, which later means defeat of every politician of this stripe who seeks office.

Decatur, Elgin, Rockford, Galesburg, Clinton, Monmouth, Pontiac, Freeport

*Chicago Daily News.*

(which town had had saloons for over forty years) are some of the places in the dry column and the returns are adding to the number each day. Thirty-six women were elected officials in as many counties.

On April 21, about thirty cities, some of them large ones, will engage in another wet and dry fight, and in a city election battle. According to reports to date, as the result of April 7 elections over 1,000 saloons are gone Leaders of every party are convinced that women are in politics in the state, as a good factor. The women as a whole voted the non-partisan and independent tickets. Over 1,600 women in Chicago voted for Prohibition aldermanic candidates. Women of the clubs, suffrage, missionary and other associations, with the W. C. T. U. women, joined in one common fight, and this splendid co-operation of womanhood was not shaken by the liquor traffic nor diverted from voting against the saloon.

The complexion of the map of Illinois April 8 is much whiter and clearer than it was April 6. The tremendous moral struggle on April 7, the greatest that the state has ever engaged in, blotted out many a dark shade and put in a new pure tint.

We wish Mrs. Stevens might have been permitted, in the flesh, to have heard the good news, but we believe that our two beloved leaders—Frances Willard and Lillian Stevens—are rejoicing with us. The state of Illinois is headed towards prohibition. We shall not rest until we make it a saloonless one.

# ONE WOMAN'S VICTORY

That woman with her hand in God's can accomplish wonders in overthrowing the power of unrighteous men is shown by "The Wayfarer," writing in *The Continent*. Citing a prohibition city, in which conscienceless officials, by failure to enforce the law, had worked serious havoc in the community, the writer proceeds to demonstrate that where there's a woman's will and a woman's way, even unscrupulous administrators of law must succumb. His story follows:

Of a day came news: "The lid is on. The city has been closed up tight." The judge, who was an appointee of a liquor governor, had gone along "safe" for years. Occasionally well-staged spasms of reform had been created to keep the temperance people within bounds. At no moment was the saloon element deceived. They knew the game, and had a perfect understanding with the higher political powers. And all the sophisticated church men also knew the game perfectly well. They were sick at heart that the judge, a respectable, church-going man, who was the key to the entire situation, should thus play low politics with the moral welfare of the city.

Recently the judge's wife was riding in a street car. Seated behind her were two unknown men, to whom she was a stranger. They were talking over a current spurt of temperance sentiment. With gusto they rehearsed the part the judge was playing. At length and in detail they went over the judge's political history and his present affiliations and allegiance. The dazed woman heard every word, and learned for the first time a side of her husband's life which was really common property, although wholly unknown to her. A torrent of new emotions—horror, indignation, dishonor, humiliation and shame—surged through the heart of this godly wife and mother, as she hastily left the street car and sought her own home.

The code calls for tears and reproaches here, and the role of the outraged wife. But this woman came of sturdy fighting stock. Her real piety was leagued with vigorous common sense. Hence her unconventional course. Her first action was to telephone to the courtroom for her husband.

"He is on the bench, trying a case, and cannot be disturbed," came the answer.

"I am his wife. It is of the utmost importance that I speak with him instantly."

There was no withstanding that, and soon the judge was on the wire. A solemn voice greeted him with:

"You must come home right away. I must see you at once."

"But, my dear, I am in the midst of a case. I simply cannot come now."

"Nothing is important enough to keep you from coming home at once. Everything depends on it. Dismiss the case for the day and adjourn the court. Do not delay a moment."

Conjuring up all sorts of dreadful domestic calamities, but never once suspecting the truth, the frightened judge made all speed to his home. There a white-faced woman met him and solemnly led him to their own chamber.

Then the wife told him what she had heard, piecing it out with other facts that had previously been meaningless to her. Caught unawares, the judge had no answer to make to this accusing angel. Church delegations and newspaper criticisms he could divert or parry; but this unexpected assault caught him with his armor off. His manner itself was confession; and there was no evading this loving wife transformed into a minister of justice.

"If you are that sort of man, you are not the sort of man I married; nor the sort of man I can have for a husband," fell the inexorable judgment.

The judge broke down. He admitted all. Within a few minutes his wife had him on his knees beside her, making his vow to God that he would, so far as lay in his power, rectify the mistakes of the past, and do his utmost to drive evil, and liquor in particular, from the city. The scene was one of those tremendous and dramatic episodes which occur oftener in real life than fiction knows.

The corrupt judge had been overruled by the superior court of a Christian wife, whose ingrained righteousness could not be lulled into compliance with evil. The unique power of woman had once again done what the votes of the city had failed to accomplish.

Little did the liquor traffic of the city, and its political allies, dream that in a sudden hour judgment had fallen on them through one woman's devotion to God and to her husband's highest welfare. Upon them the blow descended like bombshells from an unexpected enemy. The court ordered arrests. The word swiftly ran through the panic-stricken liquor crew that the judge had turned against them, for some mysterious reason.

BECOME A NURSE

WE have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7,000 — a record unequalled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"— 248 pages with actual experience. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St. Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.

## LADY HOLDER'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

*"Evanston, Illinois, April* 6, 1914.

"*My dear Comrades*:

"On this day, with so much sadness filling our hearts, I am saying farewell to Evanston with its many sacred memories, and moving westward to join the boat that will take me back (God willing) to my native land. The months I have spent in close association with the members of our great organization have been filled with precious hours of communion and friendship, which will last through life.

"The inspiring faith of our women in their work for prohibition will go with me to other cities and we shall all realize as never before the tender meaning of 'the tie that binds.' May God richly comfort and bless all our sorrowing sisters and the leader who, following on in the path marked out by our two sainted leaders—Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens—shall help America to secure National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920.

"I am glad I came, and I am sorry to go, but our interests will ever be one 'For God and Home and Humanity.'

"Yours in loving service,

"J. M. HOLDER."

Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

## MICHIGAN'S CAPITAL DRY

In the recent local option election in twelve Michigan counties six remained in the dry column, viz: Benzie, Kalkaska, Mecosta, Midland, Shiawassee and Wexford. Roscommon and Ingham counties voted out their saloons, the latter, in which is situated Lansing, the state capital, going dry by over 700 votes.

## PROHIBITION VICTORY IN ALABAMA

A telegram received from Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama Woman's Christian Temperance Union, reports, "Both branches of legislature overwhelmingly dry! Wets lost everything but senatorship." With an overwhelming majority in the legislature, statewide prohibition for Alabama is near at hand. The splendid campaign of Congressman Hobson, while not resulting in his selection as United States Senator at the primaries on April 6, has been of incalculable educational value in creating sentiment for prohibition. The press of the country, by virtually admitting that no other candidate save Mr. Underwood could have defeated Mr. Hobson, gave a sufficient explanation of the large vote cast for what many of the people of Alabama considered the administration's candidate.

## THE BREWERS' APPEAL

Letters are being sent to Senators and members of Congress by brewers and liquor dealers, protesting that the passage by Congress of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution would be "the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the nation; that it would wipe out industries which represent investments of over $4,000,000,000, create an army of idle men, and bring about a financial panic more serious and lasting than any that has ever been experienced in the United States."

To patriots who have at heart the highest and best interests of the nation, who value the health and character of the youth of the nation above any investments, no matter how vast, even the wiping out of a $4,000,000,000 business would not seem as appalling as the continuance of an institution which yearly debauches and destroys the physical, intellectual and moral life of the nation.

However, dealing with the statements made from a purely economic point of view, let us view them through the eyes of an authority on labor problems, Rev. Charles Stelzle, for many years at the head of the labor department of the Presbyterian church. Estimating the annual drink bill, on a conservative basis, as $1,800,000,000 and the amount spent by the consumer for bread and clothing as about the same, and supposing that because of the inability to buy liquor, all this money should be turned into legitimate channels and be spent for bread and clothing, what, he asks, would be the effect upon labor?

From statistics secured by him from the Bulletin of Statistics on Manufactures of the United States Census Bureau, Mr. Stelzle found that if the $1,800,000,000 now spent for liquor were used to purchase such useful commodities as bread and clothing, employment would be given to eight times as many workers, who collectively would receive five and one-half times as much wages or nearly $200,000,000 more. In addition the cost of the raw material necessary to produce $1,800,000,000 worth of bread and clothing (retail price) instead of liquor, would be over $600,000,000 more than the liquor industry now uses, and this, of course, would mean the employment of an additional large number of workers.

In the face of these well substantiated statements which anyone can verify for himself from the Government statistical reports, the "labor panic" argument loses much of its force.

## EVANSTON PHYSICIAN HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE AT CLINIC

With heartfelt regret that because of professional duties she could not be present at the memorial service held at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Dr. Mary McEwen, a prominent physician of Evanston and Chicago, and an enthusiastic white ribboner and admirer of Mrs. Stevens, paid tribute to our great leader in a memorial service she conducted personally before a clinic at the medical department of the University of Illinois.

As the students, preparatory to the clinic, sat reading the morning papers in which were heralded the wonderful victories for prohibition, Dr. McEwen called attention to the wave of sentiment which is sweeping the saloons from Illinois and the United States, and spoke with deep feeling of that dauntless pioneer in the work—Lillian M. N. Stevens. She reminded the students of the heroism of the great reformer who had maintained her leadership during all the changing conditions of the years, and who had done so much to mould the sentiment that made possible the victory of which they had been reading. "Though having reached the allotted age of three score and ten," said Dr. McEwen, "personally I always had a feeling that Mrs. Stevens was only my age—a woman in the prime of life. The world is immensely poorer for the loss of her personality as a working force but we today are honoring her memory as a great leader who lived to see the fulfillment, very largely, of her heart's desire." Dr. McEwen closed with a tender tribute to the enrichment of her own life through her acquaintance with Mrs. Stevens.

UPWARD START

After Changing from Coffee to Postum.

Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee troubles and a Tenn. lady's experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun.

"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time.

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after an hour I felt as though I had had something to eat—felt strengthened. That was about five years ago, and after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, today I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want. My nerves are steady.

"I believe the first thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start, was Postum, and I use it altogether now instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—Must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

## LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS

I can but commence this weekly letter with a word concerning our beloved promoted leader, who, for the past sixteen years, has been such a source of inspiration to this department of our work. Those who have been privileged to see Mrs. Stevens preside over a great National or World's W. C. T. U. convention have perhaps beheld her at her best, for, as a presiding officer, she was second to none. But to have seen her in a committee room, when some important measure was being considered, was something not to be forgotten. Her alertness, keenness, and logic held the attention of every individual member of the committee, who followed with interest her every word. She had been planning to be present April 15 at the hearings on National Constitutional Prohibition before the House Judiciary Committee, and only on Saturday, April 4, did I receive a letter, dictated by Mrs. Stevens, and signed by her with pen and ink, giving directions relative to the hearing. It was a beautiful signature, written without a tremor, though even then she was within a few hours of entering the celestial city. A royal soul has gone from our midst.

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The sweeping order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, abolishing not only the traditional "wine mess" of the officers, but all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the Navy, which order was published in full in last week's UNION SIGNAL, constitutes one of the most notable victories ever won by th temperance forces. The order was issued upon the recommendation of Surgeon General Braisted.

Secretary Daniels to-day declared that he had "largely in mind the question of efficiency" when he issued the order mentioned. "If I had not felt so," he said, "I should never have issued it. The fact is, that on the modern battleship, there is so much machinery, electrical and steam, that it is of the greatest importance that those in charge of it be not exposed to any opportunity of being in the slightest degree influenced by alcohol. The old days of the sailor-man have gone by. The modern navy is a navy of machinery, and alcohol and machinery do not go together."

As men of the Navy are known to be the most obedient to orders of any men on the globe, July 1 next, unless for some unforescen reason the order is rescinded, will see an honest temperance Navy under the American flag, as the President declare he considers the Daniels' order entirely a departmental matter.

The time-honored rule of secrecy relating to proceedings in executive sessions of the Senate was made the object of attack one afternoon this week, when Senator Kenyon of Iowa, after a conference with those of his colleagues who are leading in the movement to lift the ban on publicity, introduced in the open Senate a resolution to provide for open sessions on all matters exccpt treaties, unless otherwise directed by unanimous consent of the Senate. The support accorded the resolution far exceeded what Senator Kenyon expected. A resolution directing inquiry into the manner in which information regarding secret proceedings is made public, has been introduced, and referred to the rules committee, where it has since reposed, no action having been taken. Ever since that resolution was submitted there has been a suppressed undercurrent of feeling against secret proceedings.

Representative Joseph B. Thompson, of Oklahoma, has offered in the House an innocent-looking, though ingeniously devised bill, the passage of which would practically make the District of Columbia dry territory. The measure simply is designed to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in any building within 400 feet of intersecting street railroads, where transfers are issued to passengers. Should it become a law, it would operate to wipe out of existence nearly every down-town saloon and bar-room. The places where liquor could be sold would be so limited under the proposed arrangement, that it would be hardly worth while to issue any licenses. The present law, passed by the last Congress, carries provisions which have closed up bar-rooms in the residential sections.

*Saturday, April 11, 1914*

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## TWENTY WISCONSIN CITIES GO DRY

Wisconsin is able to record the greatest inroads yet made in the state by the prohibition forces. Twenty cities have gone dry and present reports indicate that ten localities have remained dry. In Madison, where the battle was intense, the wets won by less than one hundred votes. Cities in the southern tier of counties were found most frequently in the dry column. This was attributed to the Illinois prohibition contest.

## DRYS SCORE VICTORIES IN NEBRASKA

Local option elections over Nebraska resulted in seventeen changes from wet to dry and only nine changes from dry to wet in 140 towns reporting.

## PROHIBITION GAINS IN MINNESOTA

Municipal elections in a large majority of Minnesota cities of the fourth class, where the license question was the main issue, resulted in prohibition gains. The most notable victory of the anti-saloon forces was scored in southern and southwestern Minnesota, where four leading saloon towns and historic St. Peter, where saloons have operated continuously for more than sixty years, were swept into the dry column.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:
*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 61h Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

**German Temperance Literature**

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas

**You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should**

You can be Strong, Vigorous — full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from Chronic Ailments—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.
You can have a Clear Skin.
You can have a Good Figure—as good as any woman.
You can increase or reduce your weight.
I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 65,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

**No Drugs—No Medicines**

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

**What My Pupils Say:**

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 pounds. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good."

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

**SUSANNA COCROFT**
**Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college-trained woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women, and is daily in personal charge of her work.*

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### FOR MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Many requests are coming for information and material for memorial meetings in honor of our beloved Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Arrangements have been completed whereby copies of this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, April 16, can be supplied at the special rate of $1.50 per hundred.

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167. Mrs. Lucy McDougal, Neligh, Nebr.
168. Mrs. I. F. McClure, Glendive, Mont.
169. Mrs. T. Y. Murphy, Pine Bluff, Ark.

## ON THE PACIFIC COAST A MIGHTY BATTLE RAGES

### Splendid Leadership—Wise Planning of the Drys

LORA S. LA MANCE

The mightiest prohibition battle of the nation has its storm center on the Pacific Coast. Other battles are on hand and important ones, but no other states are now facing the sharp conflict that confronts California, Oregon and Washington. The liquor forces are making tremendous efforts to hold these states in line, but their every action shows their uneasiness. In Oregon the hop men are trying to unload their holdings and get out of the hop raising industry. In California, the center of the wine growing industry of the United States, the wine growers are shouting themselves hoarse over what they pessimistically term "complete ruin and annihilation." From their frantic appeals one would suppose that none of them ever had heard of the product of the vine being turned into sweet grape juice and unfermented wine. In Washington the liquor men shake their heads over the situation and some saloon men have refused to renew their licenses.

As the prohibition forces see it, California has the hardest battle to fight, Washington the next hardest, and Oregon the easiest. Oregon ought to win; Washington is putting up a magnificent fight; California has made exceptionally able plans, her task now being to put those plans into execution. The latter state has a large urban vote—always a ticklish proposition for the dry people to handle. There is a large floating population which comprises many foreigners. Visits to the prohibition headquarters of both Northern and Southern California show that a close federation of the various temperance organizations, is planned and a "get-right-after-it" campaign to win. The white ribbon ranks in the Golden State are especially rich in workers.

Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, of wide campaign experience, has her home in Los Angeles, as has also Mrs. Ellen D. Blair, the well-known chalk-talker. Two other National W. C. T. U. organizers, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler of San Diego, and Rev. Bridelle C. H. Washburn of Suisun, bring the number of National workers in this state up to four. There are also five state workers.

Our women are quite alive to the needs of the hour in the southern part of the state. The northern part is fettered by San Francisco's wet blanket influence and by the wine growing interests; it could not be otherwise. But we trust the splendid citizens of Northern California will rise above these hindrances and vote the Golden State dry.

Oregon is pinning her faith largely to personal work. The W. C. T. U. will canvass the whole state through house to house visits and distribute literature. Miss Lucy Broad of England has been doing fine work in Oregon on the western slope. The state president, Mrs. Edith Hill Booker, did magnificent service before her summons Home. Dear woman, she will be greatly missed. Others will carry on the battle to victory. Two candidates for Oregon's governorship have come out squarely for statewide prohibition.

West Washington, with "the two Margarets"—Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, state president, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, state corresponding secretary—at the helm of the white ribbon ship, is doing grand work.

There is no hesitancy in their methods; every plan is clear-cut and distinctly put. They are determined to win. They are putting emphasis on reaching the women voters. East Washington has a less strenuous battle. Her largest city is Spokane, and commercial men, the best judges in these matters, think she may go dry. The country district will vote heavily for the prohibition amendment.

The writer is of the advance guard of National W. C. T. U. workers on the coast. Washington sent her to the training school for delinquent boys and girls at Chehalis, to the reformatory at Monroe, and she spoke later before the Granges. Her work so far in Oregon and Washington has resulted in new unions in the wettest kind of towns and in the most unexpected places. Every campaigner knows what that means. It is proof positive that a strong undertow of public sentiment has set in for prohibition. The women are stirring. Women are the barometers in a wet and dry battle. Stir them, get them to move out and a tidal wave follows. *It means victory.*

170. Lydia Foote, Gainesville, N. Y.
171. Miss Mary H. Rud, Rutherford, N. J.
172. Julia A. Hunt, Hood River, Ore.
173. Mrs. Ella C. Washburn, Westbrook, Conn.
174. Harriet L. Lathe, Ridgeway, Ia.
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191. Mrs. Retta Norton, Dundee, Ill.
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193. Mrs. H. H. Trumpfheller, York, Penn.
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200. Esther M. Fitts, Merchantville, N. J.
201. Mrs. W. G. Sidwell, Clairsville, O.
202. Mrs. C. B. Slossnagle, Wooster, O.
203. Mrs. S. Thompson, Cobbleskill, N. Y.
204. Mrs. R. J. Smith, Wooster, O.
205. Mary E. McFredrich, Woodsfield, O.
206. Mrs. E. M. Marker, Honaker. Va.
207. Mrs. J. A. Lee, Richmond, Va.
208. Mrs. Arthur Leafe, Richmond, Va.
209. Fannie M. Pelletreau, Newark, N. J.
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219. Mrs. Z. A. Newell, Spokane, Wash.
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221. Mrs. S. Fieldhouse, Dodgeville, Wis.
222. Mrs. Hugh Byrnes, Dodgeville, Wis.
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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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## A Sacred Message

Written by Lillian M. N. Stevens, March 29, 1914, and, at her request, read by Miss Anna A. Gordon at the hearings on the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution in Washington, April 15.

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The movement for National Constitutional Prohibition is meeting with greater favor than I dared to hope on that memorable evening, September 10, 1911, when on behalf of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I made the Proclamation-and I dare to hope almost everything for the temperance cause. I know we are to win. In whatever world I am my activities will be devoted to this end. The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in heaven and on earth, and will hasten the establishment of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

# Now Is the Time For Action

## ON THE SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION

## TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS SHOULD GO IMMEDIATELY TO SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

*To Insure Favorable Action in the House and Senate, Brief, Definite, Emphatic Appeals Should be Sent by Influential Voters and Assemblies and Organizations to all Members of Congress*

*See Page 8 for Directions*

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

### HEARINGS ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION BEFORE HOUSE AND SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES—NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STATE PRESIDENTS AMONG THE SPEAKERS—APPROPRIATION FOR CHILDREN'S BUREAU GREATLY INCREASED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This week has been crowded with momentous interests. Hearings on National Constitutional Prohibition have been carried on before the full Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was granted by all that more satisfactory hearings before congressional committees, relative to the temperance cause, had never been held. Three General Officers were present, Miss Anna A. Gordon, coming directly from Portland, Maine, the home of our promoted leader; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, assistant recording secretary and president of the Virginia W. C. T. U. Ten state presidents were present, including Mrs. Hoge: Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson of Massachusetts, Miss Helen L. Hood of Illinois, Mrs. S. M. Holman of Tennessee, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost of West Virginia, Mrs. Lena Messick of Delaware, Mrs. Mary R. Haslup of Maryland, and Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, represented New Jersey and your Legislation superintendent represented the work here in Congress.

#### Representative Hobson Opens Proceedings

Wednesday morning, April 15, the spacious room of the House Judiciary Committee began filling an hour before the time set for the hearing, the W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League, and the Reform Bureau being out in force. Representative Hobson opened the proceedings with a short address. Among other things he said that he had "introduced the resolution in Congress in response to the official petition of organized morality in the United States, and that it had been endorsed enthusiastically by ninety-seven uplift organizations. "We do not propose to go into the merits of temperance," he said, "but to ask you to give the people of the various states the right to pass on the matter. There has never been a matter which had behind it so great a public sentiment, and we think Congress should put the question up squarely to the people having requested it."

Mr. E. C. Dinwiddie, superintendent of Legislation for the American Anti-Saloon League, was in charge of his forces. Fifteen men from various states spoke, alternating with the members of the W. C. T. U.

Miss Gordon presented to the committee a statement, written by our promoted leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, with her own hand, a few days before her death.

As Miss Gordon pronounced the name of Mrs. Stevens, Chairman Clayton asked her to pause a moment and said most sympathetically, "I would like to say to you that the committee learned with profound regret of the death of Mrs. Stevens."

Our women speakers were limited as to time, but made a deep impression, as questions from members of the committee indicated. After the hearing, Wednesday afternoon was spent by the state presidents in interviewing members from their respective states. Thursday morning we met in the Judiciary Committee room of the United States Senate. Senator W. E. Chilton, of West Virginia, is chairman of the sub-committee, and he gave every possible aid by making the participants feel that they were there to be heard, and that the committee would grant them all the time required.

Senator Sheppard opened the proceedings with a brief argument in favor of the resolution. Captain Hobson was present, but only as a listener, and the women who had spoken at the House meeting the previous day, again spoke, as did the members of the Anti-Saloon League and other organizations. When Mrs. Yost, president of West Virginia, rose to address the committee, twelve women who had accompanied her, rose also, and stood while their state president was being heard.

The prohibition map was passed from representative to representative on Wednesday, and occasioned much interest. Thursday it was taken to the hearing before the Senate committee, and examined carefully, and was, we believe, something of a revelation as to the extent of prohibition territory in the United States.

William H. Anderson, president of the New York Anti-Saloon League, placed in the record a letter which aroused the interest of the committee and the spectators. It was addressed to the "Keeley Institute, Dwight, Ill.," and was signed by "The Kentucky Distillers' Distributing Company, W. Franklin, President." The letter reads:

"Kansas City, Mo.,
"December 3, 1913.

"Keeley Institute,
"Dwight, Ill.

"Gentlemen:

"Our customers are your prospective patients.

"We can put on your desk a mailing list of over 50,000 individual consumers of liquor. The list is the result of thousands of dollars of advertising.

"Each individual on the list is a regular user of liquor. The list of names is new, live and active. We know because we have circularized it regularly. We will furnish this list in quantities at the price listed below, remittances to accompany each order: 40,000 to 50,000, $400; 20,000, $300; 10,000, $200.

"We will not furnish this list in lots less than 10,000. Discontinuance of business January 1 is the occasion of our selling our mailing list."

(Continued on Page Six)

# KEEP THE TORCH LIFTED HIGH

ANNA A. GORDON

What are we, the white ribbon hosts of this great republic, to do without the earthly presence and compelling inspiration of our beloved, warrior-souled leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens? How can we endure the desolation of our loss; how catch a gleam of light beyond the heavy shadow of the sorrow that so suddenly overwhelms us? These and similar questions are the spontaneous outburst of our breaking hearts as we face the days and weeks just ahead and wonder how "with so much gone of life and love" we can go on.

Dear comrades, if Mrs. Stevens could speak to us from the "Happy Land," as she frequently termed the heavenly home, I believe she would earnestly entreat us not to lose a day—nay—not to lose an hour in the mighty battle we are waging for the redemption of our country from the liquor curse. There is solace for our heavy, aching hearts, if we bravely try to carry out the plans adopted at our Asbury Park Convention—plans in the shaping of which Mrs. Stevens had a large share. We have a wonderful opportunity to show our love for her and our gratitude to God for the successful years during which she has led our organization to heights of power and influence. Let us pray with her faith, love with her devotion, and work with her courage and consecration to promote the plans and principles of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to increase the membership of our blessed heaven-born society, and to push still more vigorously our W. C. T. U. plans in the soon-to-be-victorious campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Mrs. Stevens longed to live that she might continue the work that with glory and honor has crowned her life for the past thirty-nine years. Rich and radiant years they have been—years crowded to overflowing with "deeds of week-day holiness," with days of ministering to the sin-sick and sorrowing, to the prisoner and the outcast, to the drinking man seeking "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world," to the homeless little children who have found a haven in her warm heart and hospitable home—days of arduous toil; days of long journeys in excessive heat and bitter cold; laborious days of legislative work at state and national capitals; campaign days when her generalship was magnificent, when her courage kept the ranks from faltering. She never knew defeat, she always heard the shouts of victory.

There remain six months before we assemble in National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, Georgia. Let us, during these months, work diligently to increase our membership in every state in the Union. Let us bring to the Convention this tribute to our promoted leader, who in the last days she spent with us on earth sent out the earnest request that this year be made a "great membership harvest-time."

Here is a message that came to us a few days ago deeply touching my heart: "I hope that every woman in our organization will feel as I did when the sad news reached me. I went right out and secured two new members." Word has just been received that Indiana, through its executive committee, has set in motion a plan to secure an increase of 3,000 members as a memorial to Mrs. Stevens.

Let us all, dear white ribboners and friends, strive to increase the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL and its elec-

"Some glad day, the states in which today is entrenched the liquor system will rejoice that it has been abolished. Science, philanthropy, reform, religion, and the business world are testifying against the liquor traffic. In the light of all this we can see prohibition looming up all the way from Mt. Kineo in the east to Mt. Shasta in the west; from the pine forests in the north to the palmetto groves in the south. We verily believe that the Amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition is destined to prevail and that by 1920 the United States flag will float over a nation redeemed from the home-destroying, heart-breaking curse of the liquor traffic."

trical Campaign Edition, as an expression of our grateful appreciation of its long-time editor-in-chief.

Let us seek contributions from friends of the cause to increase our W. C. T. U. fund for National Constitutional Prohibition—a fund which the General Officers desire hereafter to designate as the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Constitutional Prohibition.

It is significant that Mrs. Stevens' last public utterances in connection with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union were given from the steps of the Capitol building in Washington, D. C., on the memorable date of December 10, 1913—a plea on behalf of all white ribboners for the passage of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution.

Her last address in Maine (and it proved to be her last public address) was given on January 15 in her home city of Portland, on the afternoon of our National W. C. T. U. Day of Prayer for the Amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition. Mrs. Stevens' topic that day had in it the ring of victory: "Why We Expect to Succeed." Her closing sentence was this, "Some glad day, the states in which today is entrenched the liquor system will rejoice that it has been abolished. Science, philanthropy, reform, religion, and the business world are testifying against the liquor traffic. In the light of all this we can see prohibition looming up all the way from Mt. Kineo in the east to Mt. Shasta in the west, from the pine forests in the north to the palmetto groves in the south. We verily believe that the Amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition is destined to prevail and that by 1920 the United States flag will float over a nation redeemed from the home-destroying, heart-breaking curse of the liquor traffic."

We do well to name our W. C. T. U. National Campaign Fund, the sinews of our prohibition warfare, in Mrs. Stevens' honor. We can hopefully appeal to the hearts of the generous and the good. The needed money for our campaign literature and for the help of states now in the heat and stress of statewide campaigns will come to us. Her work will go straight on. Her forceful influence will be continually felt by our leaders and workers in every state in the Union. Our Branches and our department work will increase and not lessen. Our organizers and lecturers and evangelists will faithfully do their important part in the building up of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and all together with God's blessing we will sacredly endeavor to lift the torch of total abstinence and prohibition higher and yet higher, lighting the way to "the glad and glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition."

Mrs. Stevens was a perfect exemplification of her own beautiful saying, "To love one's self last goes a long way toward establishing the kingdom of heaven upon earth."

During the sixteen years of daily association with our beloved leader, which it has been my sacred privilege to enjoy, the self-forgetting devotion she lavished on the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union constantly called out my ardent gratitude and admiration. A spirit of heroic, holy service in the struggle against the liquor traffic, animated every fiber of Mrs. Stevens' being. She never swerved from her purpose, though the enemies' batteries of ridicule and false accusation were mercilessly turned upon her. Her courage was unflinching, her compassion and her tenderness were Christ-like, her love was enduring.

"Love is a virtue for heroes; as white
as the snow on high hills,
And immortal,—as every great soul is
that struggles, endures and fulfills."

"Beloved," said Mrs. Stevens in a convention address several years ago, "what a blessed tie is that of the white ribbon. If only we are true to its holy

(Continued on Page Nine)

# TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LEADER AT MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

At the state convention of the Republican party of Maine, April 9, a resolution was introduced by Hon. Charles S. Hichborn of Augusta, as a tribute to the sainted leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He said:

"For the first time in our history the state flag is half-masted for a woman. It is the silent tribute of a great people to a great life. It is the symbol of a great grief at the passing of a great soul. It seems fitting, too, that this convention give expression to the following sentiment:

"'In the midst of our deliberations we pause to pay this tribute of sincere respect to the memory of a woman whose name has become a household word wherever men and women are interested in the cause of temperance and righteousness. The great leader is dead but the cause still lives. All nations will pay homage to her virtues and generations yet unborn will venerate the heroic character of Maine's illustrious daughter, Lillian M. N. Stevens.'"

The convention praised the law enforcement measures of Governor Haines, indicated that its policy in respect to the liquor question was unchanged except that it was more emphatic in favor of prohibition, and declared for National Constitutional Prohibition.

# THE UNDISMAYED

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER

Leadership seeks the truly great—is rarely sought by them. This was conspicuously so in the case of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Leadership early began to grope its way toward Mrs. Stevens. While yet a young woman she became prominent among the reformers of the "Pine Tree" state, her home state, and was identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maine from its inception in 1874, became its treasurer first, then its president, continuing as such to the present time.

But it was in 1898 when the white ribbon forces of America were so grievously stricken by the passing of Frances E. Willard, their revered and matchless leader of many years, it was then, perhaps, in the gravest crisis the organization had yet known that Lillian M. N. Stevens first manifested her peculiar fitness for a widened leadership, her unquestioned ability to become the chief, the general, of the white ribbon army of America.

A child's gentleness and simplicity, a woman's strength and dignity, all and at once are crowded into the words of Mrs. Stevens spoken in the first hour of her national leadership, when so reverently and so tenderly she lifted the emblem of office just laid down by Frances Willard's master hand: "Did I not believe she still lives, I could not stand here."

And the same faith which helped her to "stand" in that hour has made it possible for her to stand, and to stand with unflinching courage, in the repeated crises common to leadership. That same faith, beautiful and unfaltering, wrapped itself about our general like a great army cloak. Like a great army cloak it wrapped itself about her when Maine's political storm of 1911 beat upon her with a cruel fury, and she was unafraid. That same faith enabled our mighty leader to stand undismayed by the bombardment of 1911 trained upon Maine's prohibition citadel. Firm and immovable as the citadel itself, Lillian M. N. Stevens stood among the raining bullets of the enemy and dared to issue, as her call to arms, that mighty "Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition," that proclamation which today is the slogan of our organization and tomorrow shall be, please God, in its realization, the monument to our fallen leader—fallen leader—no, to our risen leader, our risen general.

From distant heights we hear her call today, but through intervening valleys and hills it rings clear and strong in echo, and the listening soldiers of her own and other lands are going to quicken their pace, double their activities and hasten the coming of national constitutional prohibition—their monument to their loved and honored general.

# EDITORIAL TRIBUTES TO MRS. STEVENS

In connection with Mrs. Stevens' services as a temperance reform leader, one thing always stood out as a possessing quality of her mind and soul. This was her courage of conviction, and coupled with it her desire not to seem to be unduly harsh in her judgment of those connected with the liquor business. She would frequently remark in conversation with a friend that she hated the man's business, but not the man, and desired to be kindly in her judgment of even those who were wrong.—*Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express*

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We mourn the passing of the leader, but we rejoice that she gave her life to the task. Many a woman dies at seventy whose end has come earlier than it should, without the justification of a noble passion for truth and sobriety. It is good that so many are willing to pay the price in life-stuff, that the country may the earlier be free from the blight of the saloon.

Mrs. Stevens succeeded to the presidency of America's great organization of women on the death of its commanding genius, Frances E. Willard. She gave sixteen busy years to the task, and nobly maintained the high traditions of the office. If she was not so prominent a figure in the public eye as her predecessor, she filled full the measure of devotion and resourcefulness and played a conspicuous part in the later and more hopeful days of the war against drink.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is coming to its own. For a generation this company of faithful and clear-visioned women has been agitating, educating, directing public sentiment, never sleeping, and never giving up. And now the time of triumph draws so near that even the most conservative among temperance workers are beginning to set dates not so very far ahead, when the organized liquor traffic will be an outlaw in every state of the Union.

That Mrs. Stevens did not live to see the full consummation of all she and the other leaders of the older day had worked and prayed for is something to regret, of course. But it is certain that she did not care, first of all, for that. She saw the victory with a clearer eye than that of the body, and her superb faith was worth more to the cause she loved than any joy of achievement could be.—*Epworth Herald*

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The temperance people of America will mourn the death of Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U. and Vice-President of the international organization. Mrs. Stevens has been a leader in temperance reform work for many years, having succeeded the lamented Frances E. Willard. Her voice has been heard in nearly every state in behalf of prohibition. In 1911 on the evening before the vote was taken in Maine, she announced the slogan of national prohibition and lived to see a formidable movement develop throughout the country in behalf of this issue. The country will mourn her loss as one among the noblest of our American women.—*The American Friend*

No woman ever had a more difficult task than to pick up the work of the sainted Frances Willard and no living woman could have accomplished the task more successfully. She dedicated every moment of her life, every ounce of her strength and every atom of her great ability to the one supreme purpose of her soul, the delivery of stricken men and women from the oppression of the sellers of drink. Her life was a benediction to all with whom she came in contact. The world is better and happier because Lillian M. N. Stevens lived in it for seventy years.—*The New Republic*

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The passing of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U., marks a career of consecrated devotion to the great reform, rich with service and achievement. For almost half a century she gave unstintedly of all she had, life, influence and means for the sake of the cause, which has been so mightily conserved and advanced by her endeavors and those of the magnificent host of organized motherhood which she has generaled for more than a decade and a half. God in his own good time calls one by one the leaders in the vanguard of humanity's battle line, but evermore the truth goes marching on to wider and more permanent victory. May His spirit grant to the new and gracious-hearted leader a fresh benediction of that wisdom and courage which have so signally characterized the words and deeds of the white ribbon army since its birth in that marvelous Pentecost of four decades ago.—*Victory*

# EDITORIAL TRIBUTES TO MRS. STEVENS

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens was once described by Miss Willard as being "as sweet and wholesome as her own piney woods." Her spirit was fine and gentle, and her methods conciliatory rather than dictatorial.

As an organizer and a practical, persistent, efficient worker, Mrs. Stevens was a remarkable woman. During Miss Willard's life Mrs. Stevens and Miss Anna Gordon, who now succeeds Mrs. Stevens as head of the organization, were Miss Willard's closest and most beloved fellow-workers. Mrs. Stevens took part in the early Ohio crusade, about forty years ago, out of which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union grew, and the year after she founded the Maine branch. She filled almost every office in the association at one time or another; was elected president regularly, year by year, since 1898, and was also repeatedly an active representative from her state in the National Conference of Charities and Correction and a participant in many other forms of philanthropic effort.

Her faithfulness, devotion and sincerity were intense, and endeared her to all who shared her purpose and convictions.—*The Outlook*

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In the recent death of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens there is removed from the ranks of our valiant temperance workers among the women the one who has held the chief place in all hearts since the death of Miss Frances Willard. During the latter's life, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Anna Gordon, who succeeds Mrs. Stevens as the head of the National organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, were in the closest fellowship and association with her. Miss Willard once characterized Mrs. Stevens as being "as sweet and wholesome as her own piney woods." That she was a woman of pronounced gifts goes without saying. Not only was she a platform speaker of unusual ability, but she possessed a genius for administrative and executive work which has made the organization of which she has been the president for many years admittedly one of the strongest organizations in the country. But her public work was by no means confined to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She participated in many other forms of social and philanthropic effort, and had been again and again the representative of the Pine Tree state in the National Conference of Charities and Correction. She was indeed an elect woman, who has nobly served her generation. Hers has been a career which might well be the model for many misguided seekers after the ballot who have abandoned sanity in their blind zeal for a cause, the justice of which is evident, but, which in many quarters is being indefinitely delayed by the perverse methods of the militants.—*The Standard.*

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The late president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was a leader among women, a Christian woman first, a serving woman next, but a woman ever, straight and strong as the pines of her native Maine. Around her presence was a dignity that was not cold and forbidding but one that glowed with the warmth of many graces.

—*Portland (Ore.) Journal.*

As we go to press we learn of the death of Mrs. Stevens, the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We feel that we must pause to pay our respects to the memory of a valiant woman who loved righteousness with a consuming zeal through a long lifetime, and who did much by her labor to hasten the day of our deliverance from the curse of intemperance. What she did she did in the name of Christ as did her predecessor before her. The organization over which she presided proudly bore the name of Christian and she tried in all honesty to do honor to the name. We express our heartfelt sympathy to the great organization now bereaved.—*Catholic Temperance Advocate*

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The greatest white ribboner since Miss Frances E. Willard died in 1898, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, had led the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for sixteen years. Her name was known throughout the country as an earnest and forceful advocate of those principles for which this great organization has made so long and so prevailing a fight. She had reached the age of seventy, but retained the vigor of her faculties. In the years of her leadership she saw the movement for sobriety grow to national proportions.—*Chicago Evening Post*

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News of the passing of this great and noble woman will occasion general sorrow and regret among temperance leaders throughout the land. Mrs. Stevens accomplished a great work, her influence for good being international in scope and the W. C. T. U. suffers an irreparable loss in her death.—*Columbus* (Ga.) *Ledger*

Lillian M. N. Stevens

The death of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens in Portland very recently removed a woman whose work in the field of temperance and righteousness has been noteworthy since the early seventies.

Mrs. Stevens was a woman of great capacity for work. In addition to her notable temperance battles she found time to lend her power of brain and forethought to various charities and public works in her native state. She was an eloquent and a forceful speaker, and a woman of great goodness and of commanding personality.

She was truly a soldier for the cause of humanity. Her whole life was wrapped up in the temperance cause and it is said that even as her final moments on earth were being spent and she realized death was near, she was gladdened by the news that Secretary Daniels had abolished liquor from the navy. "It is splendid. It is another step forward toward nation-wide prohibition for which we are working," she is reported to have said. The great benefits accruing to the human race from her work cannot be estimated. In her death, humanity lost a strong champion, and, although threescore years and ten had passed since she was brought into the world at Dover, Me., her death was untimely; she retained a power and forcefulness to the last which the world can ill afford to lose.—*Chattanooga* (Tenn.) *News*

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Every true American patriot mourns the loss of that great leader of the hosts of Christian temperance womanhood, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Every real friend of the temperance cause with bowed head pays tribute to the memory of that noble, womanly woman, who for so many years has stood as one of the foremost figures in the ranks of American reformers of the twentieth century.

Elected to the presidency of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1898, Mrs. Stevens has been a worthy successor of Frances E. Willard. Under her strong leadership the women of America have marked a tremendous advance during the past sixteen years, making unprecedented progress in the militant fight against alcohol.

To recount the achievements in freedom's great war which belong to Mrs. Stevens, would be a task of no small proportions, and to estimate the full measure of her services in behalf of stricken humanity would be impossible.

It was her clarion voice which on the eve of the great prohibition battle in Maine sounded the new call to arms for National Prohibition. That salient message to the temperance forces of the nation in that crucial hour rang with a note of hope that was prophetic of an early dawn—much earlier, in fact, than the American public at that time had faith to believe.

Her weakened body, tired with the strenuous warfare which has been waged under her leadership, may be laid to rest in the bosom of the old Pine Tree state, but her deathless spirit of aggressive Christian service still lives, manifesting itself wherever the forces of righteousness are pressing the crusade for higher citizenship and clean government.

She has fought a good fight. She has kept the faith.—*American Issue*

# VICTORY

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

There must be ever deepening problems connected with a great reform movement; yet they are problems which heighten as they deepen, for all righteous reforms are founded upon Divine principles; and since we know that the Divine spirit of love and of might is abroad, we cannot fail to have faith in our mission; a faith which links humanity to Divinity, a faith which demands steadfast, patient work for humanity in the name of humanity's Christ. In the Crusade days the prayer arose for the "quickening breath that new-creates the soul." In the days and years which have followed, through the quickening power of God, the conscience of the people has awakened; the victory over the liquor traffic is not yet complete, but

"Upon the hilltops glistens
The morning glow for which we wait and long:

* * * *

"Oh, true hearts pause and listen:
Around you soon shall sweep the victory song;
Short is the work when God puts forth His power,
Then patient watch with Christ this morning hour."

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

Wednesday and Thursday evenings were spent by our visiting sisters at our office, 522 Sixth St., N. W. Miss Gordon spoke a few words concerning the homegoing of our National President, and all hearts were tender, as, at her request, we joined hands and sang, "Blest be the tie that binds," Mrs. Stevenson afterward leading in prayer.

Plans for the furthering of the work for National Constitutional Prohibition were discussed, and each expressed a desire to have the membership increased, as an aid in carrying forward the work of our departed leader.

Miss Gordon, who was entertained by Mrs. Ella H. Thacher during her stay, left Washington Friday morning with Mrs. Parks for National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

Members of the German American Alliance, who came to the Senate hearing, were given Saturday, April 25, as the time for them to be heard by the committee.

One would suppose that the order of President Wilson in sending practically the entire Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters to force a public salute to the Stars and Stripes from the Huerta government, as an apology for the arrest of American blue jackets at Tampico last Thursday, would cause considerable commotion at the National capital, but outside of navy circles there seems to be very little, if any, excitement.

The decision to send the fleet was reached after the President and Secretary Bryan had conferred for an hour with John Lind, personal representative of the President in Mexico, and after a two-hour cabinet meeting. Immediately after the meeting adjourned, Secretary Daniels issued his order to the Atlantic fleet, and wireless messages flashed up and down the Atlantic coast to put the fleet under steam for Tampico. It will be the largest fighting force the American government has assembled for possible action since the Spanish-American war. Eleven great battleships, with cruisers, gunboats, and auxiliaries, carrying in all 15,000 men, will comprise the force off Tampico.

After a bitter fight, led by Representative Johnson of South Carolina against any increase of appropriations for the children's bureau, the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole Thursday, overthrew the appropriations committee and increased the $25,000 appropriation to $165,000, adopting the amendment offered by Representative Good of Iowa. The victory was one of northern Democrats and Republicans combined against the southern Democrats, the final vote being 113 to 95. It was suggested during the debate that cotton mill interests had been endeavoring to prevent any investigation of child labor conditions by the children's bureau, but if that is the case these so-called interests were badly riddled on a series of votes which showed that the House is absolutely out of sympathy with appropriating $600,000 for investigation of hog cholera, and several hundred thousand more for eradicating cattle tick in the south, and only $25,000 for the investigation of problems affecting the life-blood of the coming generations. The final vote, delayed as long as possible by picturesque and strategic methods, was applauded on the floor and in the galleries.

In our interest for National Constitutional Prohibition let us not lose sight of the pending measure, favoring legislation to establish a Federal motion picture commission. Hundreds of thousands of children are receiving impressions for good or ill at moving picture shows which they will carry with them through life. Let each union formulate a simple petition, favoring this commission, to be signed by the president and the secretary and sent to its Representative.

## FIGHT HAS JUST BEGUN

When asked for a statement on the result of the primaries in Alabama on April 6, Congressman Hobson is reported by the Findlay (O.) *Republican*, to have said:

"Please tell the liquor interests of America that we have only begun to fight; that the work we have done can never be undone; that we will meet them again on the battlefield of Alabama and on a hundred other battlefields; that we expect under God's providence to be in the battle when the thirty-sixth state ratifies the Hobson resolution placing National Prohibition in the constitution of the United States. It will be a fight to the bitter end and I look for success. The fight has just begun."

## GOING LIQUOR LAW UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

The supreme court of Arkansas has handed down a decision, declaring the Going law to be constitutional. This law, it will be remembered, provides that white people alone should be permitted to sign petitions for the issuance of licenses by county judges to individuals for the sale of liquor. This was construed by those who opposed the law as an abridgement of the political rights of the colored men and in violation of the constitution of the state as well as of the United States. The supreme court held that no political right was involved, and that the selling of liquor or the issuance of a license is a privilege and not a constitutional right.

# Let Us Go Forward!

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

*Let us go forward with patient, dauntless effort, with "faith which is but hope grown wise," and love in harmony with the unconquerable love of God. We have our place on board the great ship of the world. Sometimes we are tossed on the stormy, billowy sea; in the black midnight darkness great fears beset us! Again the spacious firmament glows with sunshine and with gleaming stars, and we catch radiant visions of guidance and of inspiration, of promise and fulfillment! Through storm or through sunshine, the tide of God's omnipotence is ever more bearing the mighty ship onward. Over the entrance of the desired haven we are divinely destined to enter, are emblazoned in living light, the heavenly, yet human words, Love, Peace, Victory!*

# TRIBUTES TO THE GREAT LEADER

### A Leader of Exceptional Ability

The International Sunday School Association, representing a constituency of about seventeen millions of Sunday School people of all ages in North America, wishes to extend to you, your official associates, and all members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sincere sympathy because of the coronation of your honored and worthy president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

We recognize full well how great is the loss sustained. It could not be otherwise when a leader of such exceptional ability is suddenly called from the post of responsibility.

May the Heavenly Father give you His wisdom in carrying forward the great work your organization is doing.

FRED A. WELLS, Chairman,
MARION LAWRENCE, General Secretary

### Giving of a Life to a Great Cause

Seaborn Wright, Rome, Ga.

The giving of a life to a great cause; the unselfish service of humanity through all the long years—never faltering, never yielding, never afraid—there can be nothing more sublime and beautiful than this.

Such was the life of Lillian M. N. Stevens.

I cannot say more than this—I could not have said less.

### A Heart of Love for Humanity

E. L. Robertson, Secretary Florence Crittenton Mission

The news of Mrs. Stevens' passing on brought sadness to all our hearts. We feel that we have lost one of the greatest women of the day; one whose leadership was unequaled and whose big heart was touched with such love for humanity that she was ever ready to fight for righteousness and the protection of the weak. The cause which she so wonderfully led is God's and will go on, but we shall all miss her.

To you and the other National Officers, and to all those who knew and loved Mrs. Stevens, we extend our loving sympathy and pray the God of Comfort to comfort you.

### Her Name Will Abide

Anna R. Maus and Col. L. Mervin Maus

We were deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mrs. Stevens, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the immortal Frances E. Willard fell, was a woman of great force and has been one of the most powerful factors in the great temperance cause the world has ever produced.

While her name will pass down to posterity with that of Frances E. Willard, Neal Dow and other great reformers, her loss will be keenly felt and her genial presence missed by the thousands of American men and women who knew and loved her.

### A Supporter of Missionary Activities.

Mrs. William F. McDowell, president Woman's Foreign Miasionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church

Mrs. Stevens was a woman of broad and varied interests. She was associated first and foremost with the form of missionary work which is known as temperance work. But her sympathies were not confined to that alone. She was a hearty supporter of all missionary activities and in her death we have lost a warm friend.

### BE STRONG

(Read at Home Service, Portland, Maine, Wednesday, April 8)

Be strong!
We are not here to play—to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift

Be strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not—fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

—Maltbie D. Babcock

### Her Influence World-Wide

In behalf of our National Temperance Society and Publication House, I wish to extend our sincere sympathy to you and the National W. C. T. U., the World's W. C. T. U., and the cause of temperance in general, which will mourn so sincerely the going from us of dear Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Stevens, as you know, was a vice-president of our society, and it is pleasant to remember the cordial relations which have always existed between the two organizations and all our lines of work in these many years that she has held the distinguished offices. The temperance cause the world over will miss her, but her influence will go on for all time.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS,
Recording Secretary, The National Temperance Society and Publication House.

### Victory Will Crown Her Leadership

Rev. Wilhelm Pettersen, Portland, Maine

By the death of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens the people of the United States have lost the head and leader of one of the greatest movements for good that the world has ever seen launched. Next to the cross of Jesus Christ, no emblem stands for so much that is pure and ennobling, uplifting and truly progressive as does the little white ribbon. The leader is dead, but the work will go on until society is purged of the most degrading vice from which humanity has ever suffered.

### We Rejoice That She Lived

Mary G. Hay, New York

In the midst of our grief at her departure let us not forget to rejoice that she lived and served the great temperance cause.

Her marvelous executive ability, her infinite patience, her good cheer, her unfaltering devotion to the cause of temperance and her loyalty to the right made her a dauntless leader of a great cause.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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## MISS GORDON AT NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

Immediately after the hearings at Washington, on April 15-16, Miss Anna A. Gordon returned to Evanston. It is an inspiration to the workers at National Headquarters to have Miss Gordon with them. Busily occupied as she is with the manifold duties and responsibilities devolving upon her, she never loses an opportunity to show her sympathetic interest in every detail of the work of every department.

## MAY WE HAVE PEACE

As we go to press the air is full of news of impending war with Mexico. Every mother heart in the nation is praying that this dread calamity may be averted. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union as an organization which stands unequivocally for peace adds its voice in the fervent desire that our statesmen may find a way out of the difficulty without involving the United States in the horrors of war. To our white ribbon sisters and their friends in Mexico we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

## UNPUBLISHED TRIBUTES

Almost every letter that has been received by the editors during the past two weeks has had in it the note of sorrow and bereavement, but with it has been an expression of profound gratitude for the inspiration that has been received from the life and leadership of the great soul who has gone from us. Something of her triumphant spirit seems to have taken possession of those who with eyes now dimmed with tears, are fired with holy zeal to carry forward her work. Truly in the lives of these faithful, loyal women the fearless, indomitable soul of Lillian M. N. Stevens is marching on to victory for the cause to which she gave a life's devotion

## PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

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# NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION

### TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS FROM VOTERS SHOULD GO IMMEDIATELY TO SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

All indications point to a favorable report within a few days on the Hobson joint resolution for a National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. This will be followed, it is confidently hoped, by prompt action by the House. Before the question comes to a vote in the House of Representatives, every member of that body should receive definite, positive and emphatic instructions from his constituents as to what is expected from him. He should be made to understand how urgent is the demand in his district and state for nationwide prohibition, and that he, as a representative of the better element of his community, is expected not only to vote for the amendment, but to use his influence with his fellow legislators to secure favorable action on the measure in Congress.

In the meantime it is tremendously important that the work of securing the adoption of resolutions by influential bodies and circulating petitions among the voters should be prosecuted vigorously and with all possible speed. Forms are given on this page for both resolution and petition, and both can be secured in quantities from your state headquarters or from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. When filled out, they should be forwarded without delay to the Senators of the state and the Representatives of the district in which they originate, and by them be presented respectively to Senator Overman, chairman of the Senate Committee, and to Representative Clayton of the House Committee.

In no more fitting way can we honor the memory of our sainted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, than by urging immediate action, through petition and resolution, on this all important measure.

## RESOLUTION

Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing .....people,

.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

## TRIBUTES AND RESOLUTIONS

Among the individuals and organizations sending messages of sympathy, and tributes to Lillian M. N. Stevens, not heretofore mentioned, were Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Gordon Wright for the W. C. T. U. of the Dominion of Canada, the W. C. T. U. of Ireland, the Good Templars, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, the Frances E. Willard Settlement of Boston, the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Southern California Conference, Maine Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Marie T. Rives and Mrs. Mary McA. Tuttle, daughters of "Mother" Thompson.

From all state presidents and a very large number of other officers and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have come messages and tributes, which, were it possible, we would gladly publish.

## PERSONAL TRIBUTES

### Susanna M. D. Fry

Mrs. Stevens leaves her Christlike impress upon the world. In all our close comradeship I never saw a flaw in her generalship, judgment or justice. That she was my friend is a precious heritage. Her followers will build their altar fires anew and pay their vows of love and profound sympathy.

### Elizabeth Preston Anderson

We are inexpressibly grieved at the loss of our great leader. She counted not her life dear unto herself but poured it out for humanity's sake. She has fought a good fight. She has kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for her a crown of rejoicing.

## KEYNOTE OF MRS. STEVENS' LIFE

JANE A. STEWART

Loyalty to Christ became the keynote of Mrs. Stevens' life service, as shown in the countless acts of humanity with which her days were filled.

When I asked soon after she became National W. C. T. U. President, "What is your special ambition at the present day?" she answered with sweet and solemn resolution, "To devoutly love God and unselfishly serve humanity."

Unselfishness was a marked characteristic of Mrs. Stevens as it was of Miss Willard and next to her unselfishness and modesty, her predominant characteristics were optimism and trustworthiness. More than most leaders, Mrs Stevens possessed the deference-compelling quality and attitude. There was something in the grave quiet face and the look of the kindly, serious eyes that routed nonsense and persiflage.

She herself, as did Miss Willard, possessed in large measure the qualities which she once outlined to me as necessary to the temperance reformer. "They are faith, hope and love, with the courage which can be born only through a combination of these three attributes," she said.

## INDIANA PROGRESSIVES FAVOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The platform adopted unanimously at the Indiana Progressive state convention, pledges the party to work for the elimination of all breweries and saloons in the state and endorses the Hobson joint resolution for National Prohibition.

## KEEP THE TORCH LIFTED HIGH

(Continued from Page Three)

meaning we never shall be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude, but shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, shall go on endeavoring every day to follow Him who is the 'way, the truth and the life.'"

God help us in these coming days to be true to the holy meaning of the white ribbon; true to our beloved leader who has entered upon heavenly activities, and true to one another and to the sacred interests of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. So shall we be true to God whose name is upon our gleaming banner which together we must carry to victory.

## ONE WOMAN IN TEN MILLION

During the past week Maine flags, official and private, have been at half-mast for the great temperance leader, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, who came to the end of her busy life at the age of seventy. Rarely indeed does the flag of the Maine capitol fly at half-mast in honor of a person, man or woman, who never held official position, but in issuing his order the governor undoubtedly expressed the feelings of the people of the state. Mrs. Stevens was one woman in ten million. Few men of our time have ever had her capacity for leadership or her wonderful fighting spirit. It would be hard to over-emphasize what she has done for the cause of temperance and prohibition throughout the whole country, and in other lands, for that matter. For more than a generation Mrs. Stevens has been a familiar figure all over Maine, particularly at the state house, where she appeared at every legislative session to watch over the causes that she had at heart. In the hard fight of two years ago to keep the prohibitory amendment in the constitution no ten men in Maine did the work that she did or equaled her influence on the result. Those whom she fought and who fought her always respected her, for she was a fair fighter and always made the fight one of principle and not of persons. And with all her great executive gifts she was always a woman with a woman's heart. She had a wonderful power to draw the devotion of those who knew her best. Her name will always be coupled with that of Neal Dow—the two great leaders that Maine has given to the temperance cause.—*Kineo in Boston Herald*

Always a fearless and militant soul, Mrs. Stevens has taken a leading part in every demonstration of protest against the saloon power, whether initiated by her own society or some other.

—*The Continent.*

"For doubt not but in the worlds above,
There must be other offices of love;
That other tasks and ministries there are,
Since it is promised that His servants there
Shall serve Him still."

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## WORDS OF INSPIRATION WRITTEN BY MRS. STEVENS

### A Baptism of Love and of Truth

We have been freshly imbued with an intense desire to be true patriots. We have prayed for a new baptism of love—that love which is greater than faith, greater than hope, and which ever abides, being symbolic of Him who is "the same yesterday, today, and forever." We have prayed for a new baptism of truth—that truth which is synonymous with right, and is imperishable!

"Though unreceived and scoffed at through the years;
Though made the butt of ridicule and jest;
Though held aloft for mockery and jeers,
Denied by those of transient power possessed,
Insulted by the insolence of lies,
Truth never dies."

—*From Annual Address at the Portland Convention*

God's glory is displayed on earth through the manifold temperance victories of the past year; through the united determination of His children to work for the destruction of the liquor traffic and its allied evils; through the increased activities to safeguard the youth and to protect each and all from everything which hurts and destroys.

With humble hearts we pray that there may come to us the light that is above the brightness of the sun, the light which will enable us to walk and to work as becometh those who seek to know the truth.—*From Thanksgiving Message in* THE UNION SIGNAL *1913*

The prohibition cause in the United States sustained a severe loss in the death on Monday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, for sixteen years president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She did a great service in organizing the women of the country in the great fight which they have fought for temperance.

Mrs. Stevens, during her career in the cause of temperance, saw wonderful strides made by the prohibition cause and her influence and that of the multitudes of her women followers had much to do with the growth of the cause. A very effective speaker and an energetic and capable organizer, she did a wonderful work, her services being in demand in other countries as well as in this.

Her confidence in the ultimate complete victory of the cause of national prohibition was shown in a statement dictated before her demise and by her instructions now made public.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Observer*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

# MEMORIAL MEETINGS

## In Remembrance of Our Sainted Leader

"We turn our faces from her open grave towards the better future for which Mrs. Stevens stood, and, even through our tears, we pledge our high resolve to consecrate ourselves as never before to the great cause to which she gave her life," reads the message of the general officers of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., lovingly endorsed at a meeting at state headquarters on April 7. "The call to 'Go forward' comes ringing to us from God Himself, and we hereby call anew upon the Christian womanhood of Massachusetts to join with us in our holy endeavor 'for the protection of the Home, and the abolition of the liquor traffic, and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.'"

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At a meeting of the executive committee of the W. C. T. U. of Indiana in Franklin, April 8 and 9, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the state W. C. T. U., spoke tenderly of the home-going of our great and beloved chieftain, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Once again these Indiana leaders pledged their allegiance to the great cause to which she gave her life. As a memorial to Mrs. Stevens plans were adopted to secure a 3,000 increase in membership before the next convention. The recommendation was made that small envelopes be prepared on which shall be a picture of Mrs. Stevens and the words, "This is my Lillian Stevens Memorial member. Who? See inside," with blank for the signature of the woman who secures the member. Inside the envelope shall be placed a card containing the pledge and a promise to pay $1 a year dues, with a space for signature.

It was further recommended that June 4 be observed as W. C. T. U. field day and that every member in the state be asked to make at least five calls on women who are not members and try to interest them in the cause, and if possible secure their membership.

The corresponding secretary reported ten new unions since the state convention and that Miss Christine Tinling has been engaged for work in the state during September and October. The treasurer reported a gain of 519 members over the corresponding quarters of last year. The institute season is in full blast, and unusual interst is manifested in these meetings. All indications point to increasing interest in W. C. T. U. aims. State convention dates are Oct. 9-13.

The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. at its quarterly convention, April 8, held a memorial service in honor of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. The district organization was represented by its president, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, and by Mrs. Sarah D. La Fetra; the National W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, Miss Jennie Smith, National evangelist and Mrs. Don P. Blaine, National organizer and lecturer, and the World's organization by Mrs. Wilbur Crafts.

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Resolutions expressing tender appreciation of Mrs. Stevens' life of self-sacrifice for the advancement of the cause of temperance and human uplift, were adopted at a business meeting of the St. Louis (Mo.) federated W. C. T. U. April 6. "Mrs. Stevens brought to this work the loving heart of a mother, the far-seeing vision of a statesman, and the courage of her convictions," said these Missouri comrades. "The marvelous growth in membership and efficiency of the organization of which she was the head proved her fitness for the exalted position which she occupied." In memory of our promoted leader they pledged themselves to go forward with renewed energy in the work of securing a National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment, knowing that such effort would be most pleasing to Mrs. Stevens, and most fittingly honor her memory.

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With the flag at half-mast before the home of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of the Sunday School department, officers of Riverside county (Cal.) W.C.T.U. and those of the East Side, Arlington and Riverside unions participated in a memorial service to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. The white ribboners formed a circle around the flag, which, with its white ribbon streamers, was slowly lifted by Mrs. Irvine from a bed of roses while the company sang, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds." Prayer was voiced by the county recording secretary, Mrs. Sarah J. Ford. Tender tributes to Mrs. Stevens were given by Mrs. George Hopwood, county corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Florence J. Cutts, county treasurer.

The visit to the city made some years ago by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, was vividly brought to mind by Mrs. Allie E. Simmons, who was then, as now, the county president. These great leaders won the hearts of the people of Riverside and particularly of the white ribboners whom they met in the county convention.

Mrs. Simmons, with comforting words, assured the workers that though the leader has fallen, the great work will go on and God's purpose in the organization will be fulfilled.

Mrs. Irvine spoke lovingly of Mrs. Stevens as a personal friend, and National leader, a woman of rare mental and spiritual qualities, and one known and loved the world over.

Mrs. Stevens' proclamation for national prohibition made in 1911 was reviewed, and a recent letter from her was read in which she expressed the hope that later she could come to California to help make the state dry.

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The closing hours of the district convention held at Lynn Haven, Florida, Miss Minnie E. Neal, state president, presiding, were devoted to a memorial service to Mrs. Stevens. Although this union has been in existence little more than a year, its twenty-four members, earnest and hopeful, are pressing forward in the work, and by renewed activity will pay honor to the memory of our promoted leader.

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### EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

"I feel that I have lost one of my best friends, and I cannot tell you what her beautiful trust and confidence have meant to me. Often when I have felt the feebleness of my own efforts so keenly, there would come a dear letter from her to brace and strengthen me. Her letters—two of them received last week—I shall always keep, for it will seem like her benediction to read again and again that she was my sincere and affectionate friend."

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"Our sainted leader was brave and strong, and with prophetic vision and the ability of a statesman pressed the battle for prohibition to the front. We pray that we may live the same strong, earnest life and not falter until her vision for the nation becomes a reality."

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"We rejoice in her intrepid and triumphant life."

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"We hush our sobs to join in the heavenly acclaim, 'Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

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"I rejoice in her beautiful life which has strengthened mine."

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# SPIRIT OF PROHIBITION IN THE ATMOSPHERE

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

There is abroad an immense sentiment in favor of prohibition—a sentiment often unexpressed, unwritten, almost unknown even by the possessors. Today as never before the spirit of prohibition is in the air. The aim of today's civilization is to prohibit or destroy anything which is dangerous to the life of the people. The hook worm, the mosquito, the fly, infected food, unsanitary houses, factories or stores with unsafe foundations, are included in this list, and we might add war, pestilence, famine, hurricane and flood; yet the use of alcoholic drink causes greater loss of life than all these combined. Scientific research reveals that intoxicating liquors are not a necessity for medical, scientific or pharmaceutical purposes. The sociologists compile statistics plainly showing that strong drink causes poverty, misery, degradation and death. The commercial and business corporations see its damaging, destructive effects and are establishing prohibitory laws of their own, forbidding the use of intoxicating liquor by their employes. The financiers who have thought liquor revenue was necessary are learning how to reckon profit and loss as applied to the liquor trade.

Some people have honestly believed that our country would be bankrupt but for the revenue from the liquor traffic. All true, patriotic Americans should be ashamed to have it said that our government could not be run without revenue from the liquor traffic. It is regrettable that even in the dense shadows which followed the Civil War such a plan of revenue was adopted. It is condemnatory that in the bright light of the present there are those who think the liquor revenue should be continued.

Millions of our people are awake to the magnitude of the liquor business, and believe it should be prohibited. There are other millions who are not educated in regard to the poisonous nature and the terrible effects of alcohol. With renewed enthusiasm the truth must be proclaimed from pulpit and platform, in the highway and byway, in Sunday school and public school, and in the home; not only by persons and public speech but by abundant dissemination of the best temperance literature such as the National W .C. T. U. publishing house is ready to supply.

*From Annual Address delivered at Asbury Park, N. J., November, 1913.*

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Significance of Women's Vote in Illinois

## Seen Through the Eyes of the Press

The woman suffrage cause as an agency of reform received an unprecedented impetus at the April 7 election in Illinois. The liquor interests, which have been anxiously endeavoring to forecast the attitude of the voting women on the prohibition question, are relieved of all uncertainty in this regard. All over the world the result of the election was watched with keenest interest. A prominent paper of Berlin, Germany, according to a special cablegram to *The Chicago Daily News*, comments significantly, "The day's election in Illinois demonstrated again that wherever women are given a voice the temperance movement makes successful progress. One can understand that women would be the most impassioned enemies of alcohol, the enemy of the home, and would fight it with every weapon. American women know very well *why* they are such inveterate enemies of the evil."

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"The importance of these facts (the closing of over 1,000 saloons and the voting dry twenty-three counties) is not to be estimated merely in their bearing upon the sobriety and prosperity of the people of Illinois," comments the *New York Mail*. "By this action the women voters of Illinois have served notice on all the states that equal suffrage means a death grapple between the home and the saloon, with no manner of doubt as to which will be vanquished. Suffrage has challenged the saloon. Even more bitter will be the opposition to the extension of the franchise in the states in which amendments are now pending. But equal suffrage will gain new supporters for every enemy that it thus makes."

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United States Senator Morris Sheppard is reported by the *Chicago Tribune* to have said in an interview on the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution, "The women of Illinois on April 7 contributed more to the success of our cause than has any other single agency in many years. They have justified the confidence that the exercise of the elective franchise by women will result in bettering government."

"The election result in Illinois only emphasizes the power women exercise in elections, and especially when the liquor traffic is an issue. Whether they have had the privilege of voting or not, they have constituted a potent factor in every fight that has been made against the sale of liquor. Though the women cannot vote in this state, their influence was essential to the triumph of the temperance forces, for without their active support in the conflict against the liquor traffic in Tennessee, it is likely the liquor interests would have retained their hold upon the state and the open legalized saloon would now be flourishing in our larger cities." Thus speaks the Nashville *Tennessean*, known as U. S. Senator Luke Lea's paper.

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The *Asheville (N. C.) Citizen* reminds its readers that the action of the women voters of Illinois was a fulfillment of its own prophecy. It says:

"The expected has happened in Illinois, and one thousand saloons have been wiped out of existence by the votes of the newly enfranchised women. If any of God's creatures have any inherent right to hurl anathema upon the rum shop, surely it is woman, for she has suffered much at its hands. Outside of its supposed connection with 'individual liberty,' the saloon has never had a legitimate excuse for existence, womankind has had nothing in common with it, albeit it has been her common lot to see it swallowing up money which was rightfully hers. All the tears that have been shed, all the poverty and misery that the saloon has caused have been woman's, and who, then, has a better right to wield the axe which destroys the saloon than the victim who has suffered at its hands? So it is not too much to say that in the day when women of the country generally go to the polls, the saloon will be conspicuous by its absence, and the distiller will have taken his last dollar with its seventy-five per cent profit."

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It is the opinion of the *Salt Lake City (Utah) News* that the result of the election in Illinois is "a sure indication of the trend of public sentiment in this country with regard to the saloon business. It is a handwriting on the wall which every saloonkeeper should be able to read without an interpreter. The women have no deadlier enemy than the saloon demon, and they can use the ballot, where they have it, to no better purpose than to drive that evil spirit away. The women of Illinois evidently took this view and voted conscientiously."

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My country, 'tis for thee,
To make our women free,
This is our plea.
High have our hopes been raised
In these enlightened days,
That for her justice praised
Our land might be.

—*Mary L. Daly, Yonkers, N. Y.*

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The *Roanoke* (Va.) *News* thinks "the election seems to settle forever the question as to how women may be expected to vote when the saloon is an issue. What women of Illinois will do under given circumstances the women of every state and country on earth will do also under the same circumstances. Mothers in Illinois have the thoughts and convictions of mothers in Virginia, and they have the same opportunity to learn of the wreckage which the liquor traffic causes. Their eyes are open and their hearts are sensitive and they feel and understand the sorrow that alcohol creates, and they recognize that which so many men profess not to recognize, that legislation is the only practical hope for the ultimate eradication of the whisky evil. The splendid verdict which the women of Illinois have rendered is greeted by the pro-liquor and anti-women newspapers with profound silence. The frenzy of delight that made their editorial columns resound with jubilations when a village in a certain suffrage state endorsed the saloons, lies silent in its grave, and the gloom of the depths in which it is buried is impenetrable."

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"Any doubt that there was as to the effect of woman suffrage on the vote on the saloon question was dispelled by yesterday's election in Illinois," says the *Beloit* (Wis.) *News*. "It was unquestionably the women who were responsible for the defeat of the 'wet' forces in dozens of cities. This result in Illinois means that the anti-saloon movement is continually making progress. In some places it is going more slowly than in others, but nearly everywhere the sentiment is growing along the same line. Saloon men themselves see the drift of public sentiment and many of them say that within a few years the number of saloons will be greatly lessened all over the country. With the coming of woman suffrage—and it seems that there will be no stopping that movement—the 'dry' movement seems bound to gain greater momentum."

"The eyes of the nation were on Illinois last week, for the first general election took place in which women of the state used the ballot. So far as one election indicates anything, the result must be accounted a signal triumph for the suffrage movement," says *The Continent*. . . . . "One swallow does not make a summer, and one election is not a demonstration, but the results of this first election in Illinois in which women participated, goes as far as one election can go to justify the extension of the suffrage to women. It is just now the thing which the saloons dread most, and it gives new courage to the friends of righteousness. God bless the good women!"

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"The hand-writing on the wall is writ large," comments *The Standard*. "It will not be long before every city in the nation will look to its women for the sources of purification which will cleanse the contaminated and putrid forces that the quiescence of men has permitted to exist until American municipal government has become a by-word among other nations. It means that we are upon the eve of a new experiment in democracy, the outcome of which, from the returns already in, bids fair to be successful."

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"This, then, was the largest single demonstration this country has had of true democracy in action. And because of its typical features, it goes further than any other to disprove the contention that women are in some way disqualified, or should be excluded, from taking an active part in the shaping of public affairs and policies." Thus speaks the *North American* of Philadelphia. "It will strengthen the conviction of believers in democracy that the sooner women have a full share in deciding these questions the sooner will those issues affecting the welfare of the home and of humanity be settled according to the principles of righteousness and justice."

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### NEW LIFE

**Found in Change to Right Food**

After one suffers for months from acid dyspepsia, sour stomach, and then finds the remedy is in getting the right kind of food, it is something to speak about.

A N. Y. lady and her young son had such an experience and she wants others to know how to get relief. She writes:

"For about fifteen months my little boy and myself had suffered with sour stomach. We were unable to retain much of anything we ate.

"After suffering in this way for so long I decided to consult a specialist in stomach diseases. Instead of prescribing drugs, he put us both on Grape-Nuts and we began to improve immediately.

"It was the key to a new life. I found we had been eating too much heavy food which we could not digest. In a few weeks after commencing Grape-Nuts, I was able to do my house work. I wake in the morning with a clear head and feel rested and have no sour stomach. My boy sleeps well and wakes with a laugh.

"We have regained our lost weight and continue to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meals. We are well and happy and owe it to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

# The W. C. T. U. on the Board of Education of the World

(Excerpts from an After-dinner Speech)

ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Denver, Colo.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has won its way to a seat on the Board of Education of the world. Frances Willard said: "When we began the delicate, difficult and dangerous operation of dissecting out the alcohol nerve from the body politic, we did not realize the intricacy of the undertaking, nor the distance that must be traveled by the scalpel of investigation and research." But you know the Board of Education is a good place to begin that sort of thing, if you want to do it.

I read an incident the other day which illustrates perfectly the difference between our viewpoint and that of some of the other Board members. In one of our larger towns, a woman, in the face of strong opposition, had been elected a member of the school board, and one of the school janitors expressed the sentiments of his kind when he said: "Here I have been janitor of this school for fifteen years, and not a soul bas ever been in the basement but myself, and now this woman comes to inspect the school, and the first thing she does is to ask to see the basement, and that basement," he added plaintively, "that basement wasn't in a fit condition for anybody to see." And I submit to you that in 1874, when the white ribbon women on the world's board of education began the inspection of the national basement, it wasn't in a fit condition for anybody to see. Its atmosphere, foul and fetid with an almost unrestricted drink traffic, was poisoning our boys and girls, and sapping the moral, physical, and financial health of this republic, which didn't even recognize that it was sick; every corner was dark with the cobwebs of unhampered license laws, and lax social customs, while the blinding dust of the belief that the liquor business was an unparalleled source of revenue, filled the eyes, and stifled the throats of anybody who was daring enough to investigate. What was the remedy? Light! Light! That's the thing for cellars! "God's light organized" in a Board of Education without a peer on this planet—a board that has sent its text-books on scientific temperance and medical temperance, and Sunday school temperance and purity and heredity and hygiene, and legislation and Christian citizenship and evangelism, sent them all wheeling round the globe to the music of "We'll take the world for Christ's own Kingdom, Some Glad Day."

And everywhere, men that could see visions and dream dreams, have helped us; lawyers, doctors, merchants, priests, legislators, teachers, orators, singers, saints, and sinners—men, grand good men, have helped us over the hard places with knightly courtesy, recognizing that God had dowered us with a genius, at least, for moral details.

Many years ago I crossed the Brooklyn bridge for the first time, and I said to myself, "John A. Roebling was only a man, but this wonderful bridge was born in his brain; every link and pin and screw and bar and nut in all this wilderness of iron and steel was planned for, and had a definite place in that migthy structure which was the product of one intellect, and as this winter, I have seen the Robeson pictures of the Panama locks, I have been almost overpowered by the same thought. I bow to the majesty of masculine intellect manifested in hundreds of mighty achievements the world over, but, I dare to say that when it comes to the details of nation, state, and municipal house-keeping, men are not in it; they don't want to be; they don't know how to be. They remind me of the little boy that wrote a composition on Patrick Henry. "Patrick," he said, "was a bright boy; he had light hair and blue eyes; he got married, and then he said, (probably at house cleaning time), 'give me liberty or give me death.'"

Simply stated, all this means that from the beginning, our work has been basal—not only elemental, but reaching to the stars; not only individual but collective; not only local but national. At Washington, thirty-two years ago, Frances Willard cried, "Here then at the nation's capital, let us declare our allegiance. Here let us turn our faces to the beckoning future. Here, where the liquor traffic pours in each year its revenue of gold, stained with the blood of our dearest and best, let us set up our standard of home protection in the name of the Lord." Men and brethren we have kept it there; and through all these years we have proven our God-given mastery of moral details, as fine and far reaching in its results as that physical mastery which has compassed the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific, since it has, at last, bridged the tremendous gap between man metbods and woman methods, and made possible, I verily believe, National Prohibition in 1920.

What must first happen? When we have secured from Congress the submission of the National Constitutional Prohibition amendment to the people, it must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states; and since that is a place where population isn't a factor, and Colorado counts for as much as New York, it is of vital importance to everybody, everywhere, that our votes, our money, our tongues make Colorado dry next November, so that we may have time to elect a legislature that can be depended on to ratify the National Amendment.

Oh! If I could only roll upon every heart here the importance of the voting unit in this matter, not only in wet towns but in dry towns; not only in our cities, but in every spot in this state where a human being lives; if I could only make everybody see as I see, these units of power, which are just plain men and women, building, building, building, with the white ballots of clean citizenship, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf, the Mighty Temple of Prohibition! Oh! If I could make them see as I see, Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee and West Virginia, throned under its gleaming dome, and reaching out welcoming hands to Colorado and every other state and territory in this republic as they shall enter its august portal, above which shall float, without a single stain, the stripes of a glorious past, and the shining stars of a still more glorious present, the flag of our love, the thrilling symbol of a "nation exalted by righteousness."

## THE SINS OF THE FATHER

The "clearing house for mental defectives" of the New York Post-Graduate hospital not long ago issued a statement to the effect that of the 20,000,000 school children in the United States, about seventy-five per cent or nearly 15,000,000 are defective. The statement explains that the word defective is applied not only to those mentally below par but to the large number of children suffering from adenoids, swollen tonsils and similar physical defects.

In attempting to discover the "why" for such an army of subnormal and abnormal children, the *Chicago Tribune* ventures the opinion that while in part they are a product of the present day economic and industrial conditions, after all it is largely a case of "the sins of the fathers being visited upon the children." That alcohol is responsible for the larger part of these "sins" for which the offspring must suffer is vouched for by physicians and scientists whose ability to pass upon the question cannot be questioned. Colonel L. M. Maus, M. D., chief surgeon of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, in an address delivered before the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Boston last year, says, "The child conceived by an intoxicated parent is never up to the child conceived by sober parentage, and rarely rises above mediocrity. Following the general use of whisky as a beverage fifty years ago, many of the most prominent and intellectual families of our country have been eliminated and not infrequently in the second generation. Many of their representatives became drunkards and died childless or left children cursed with feeble minds, epilepsy, tuberculosis, insanity, or some other form of degeneracy, which rendered fertility impossible."

To prevent defective children quite evidently one must eliminate from social life the "sins of the fathers," and the only way to accomplish this, if the experts are to be believed, is by doing away, through the prohibition of the liquor traffic, with the great racial poison which is the cause of the majority of these sins.

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. **Nichols Co.**, Naperville, Illinois

**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

## Special Hosiery Offer

**Guaranteed Wear-Ever Hosiery for Men and Women**

**Ladies' Special Offer**

For Limited Time Only—

Six pairs of our finest 35c value ladies' guaranteed hose in black or tan colors with written guarantee, for $1.00 and 5 stamps for postage.

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR MEN**

For a limited time only, six pairs of our finest 35c value **Guaranteed Hose** with written guarantee and a pair of our well known **Men's Paradise Garters** for **one dollar**, and 5 stamps for postage.

You know these hose; they stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are **Guaranteed** for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless and to wear **six months** without holes, or a new pair **free.**

**Don't delay. Send in your order before offer expires.** Give correct size.

**WEAR-EVER HOSIERY COMPANY**
Dayton, Ohio

# Metropolitan Dailies Comment On "Dry Navy" Order

The recent order of Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, abolishing the "wine mess" aboard ships of the United States Navy, is being discussed very generally by the press of the country, and much satisfaction is being expressed that after July 1 one rule will apply to both officers and enlisted men, and the United States Navy will thereafter be conducted according to the principle which is everywhere gaining ground in the business world, that alcohol impairs human faculties and users of it are unfit for positions of responsibility.

On the other hand, advocates of "personal liberty" are again bringing out their ancient and time-worn arguments, and some of the papers have made the point that the United States as a country will suffer humiliation when Navy officers must refuse the courtesy of foreign nations extended in the form of toasts and banquets where wines are served; and must refrain from offering liquor to foreign guests.

"It may hereafter be embarrassing to our officers when entertaining those of other services to be able to serve no wine," says the *New York Evening Post.* "To our minds, this is far less vital than the removal from our young officers of the temptation to excess. Moreover, foreigners, when they are told that the absence of wine is due to a government order, will not only understand, but will respect a nation that can take so bold a stand. If the German Emperor can deny himself all spirits and encourage his officers to abstain totally in a beer-drinking country like his, our government can take the position it has. Twenty years hence, if upheld by succeeding secretaries, the wineless man-of-war will seem as much a matter of course as does the man-of-war without grog and the cat-o'-nine-tails."

In commenting on the change in public sentiment which makes an order of this kind acceptable to a majority of the citizens of the United States at this time, the *Pittsburg* (Pa.) *Times* says:

"In every field of endeavor the demand is for the highest individual efficiency, and in every vocation where human life is exposed to peril and property is risked, 'safety first' is the motto. So that, no matter what one's views are as to so-called 'personal liberty,' Secretary Daniels' stand will be recognized as responsive to the real good of the service. Uncle Sam takes fairly good care of his Navy and its men, and he is within reason in requiring that the latter adjust themselves to a life which will contribute to their alertness, strength, efficiency and longevity."

Another Pennsylvania paper, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, makes this statement: "Nevertheless, the order commends itself to the judgment of the country as based upon common sense, a regard for the efficiency of the service and for the best interests of the officers. It places our navy in a unique position, but this merely indicates that the United States has gone ahead a little faster than other countries in the abolition of a custom which, however hoary with age, is no longer consistent with modern principles of efficiency and good practice."

"An increasingly enlightened public opinion will undoubtedly approve Secretary Daniels' action," says the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, and adds, "It is a well-established physiological fact that the use of alcoholic beverages is detrimental to human efficiency." The *Buffalo* (N. Y.) *Express* comments in much the same way, "Certainly very good reasons have been advanced in support of Secretary Daniels' position—safety, efficiency and a true democratic spirit," adding the prophecy that "the public will not be slow in placing its stamp of approval on the 'dry' order."

The fact that abstinence is more and more being regarded as a requisite for success in any field of endeavor is also cited in these articles. Says the *Augusta* (Ga.) *Chronicle*, "Latterly, individuals as well as corporation managers, apply the 'Do you drink?' yardstick in employing help. Many employers will refuse to hire men who partake of liquors even in moderate quantity and form. Temperance is becoming as exacted a requisite as education and ability." Along the same line are the words of the *St. Joseph* (Mo.) *Press:*

"The order of Secretary Daniels is in harmony with the attitude of the business and industrial world. It serves to strengthen the indisputable fact that the requiem is being sung of the men who concentrate their effort and ability in fighting co-operation with the march of progress and themselves."

"Prohibition of the Daniels' and steel corporation pattern is the best, next to personal prohibition," says the *Knoxville* (Tenn.) *Sentinel.* "Responsibility for the misery and crimes and accidents that follow in the wake of the abuse of intoxicants rests on the individual and on all who are in positions to influence their fellow men. It is not lessened by the demand for the exercise of the responsibility of the community, the state and the nation."

"The most hopeful sign of success in fighting liquor," says the *Manning* (S. C.) *Herald* in giving its unqualified approval of Secretary Daniels' action, "is the attitude of great business concerns, railroads, steamship and other enterprises, which have put liquor absolutely under the ban. The world is moving slowly, but it is moving."

Much has been said concerning the great amount of money invested in the modern battleship and its equipment, and the steady hand and clear brain necessary for its proper management. "No capable manager of an institution costing the money invested in a battleship would momentarily countenance the use of liquor among the men in charge; no additional or better reason exists justifying its use by naval officers," says the *Oklahoma City Oklahoman.*

"No man who has taken a large drink of rum can sight a modern cannon or aim a modern high power rifle with accuracy," says the *New York Commercial.* "If liquor ever did help to win a battle in the past it will not do so in the future, and the defense of its use on any such grounds is futile."

The *Toledo* (O.) *Blade* gives this commendation of the new order:

"It seems entirely fitting that the Secretary of the Navy should take a leaf from railroad experience and order the exclusion of intoxicants from naval officers' mess-rooms. It is just as necessary that war vessels be navigated by men always clear-minded and quick-acting as that railroad trains be run wholly free of the dangers that alcohol creates."

Especially cheering is the closing paragraph of an editorial in the *Philadelphia Telegraph:* "Despite all quibbling and sophistry, 'prohibition' has been ordained for the United States Navy because the time for it had come. Unless those who disapprove of it can turn back the clock of human progress they should save themselves the breath required for complaint."

---

"Billy" Sunday, the evangelist, gives it as his opinion that a prohibition amendment to the constitution is not far distant. He believes that a political party that continues to ignore such a live issue as prohibition is digging its own grave and writing its own epitaph.


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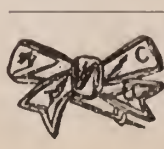

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| 30x3½ | 13.50 | 2.80 |
| 32x3½ | 14.05 | 3.00 |
| 34x3½ | 15.25 | 3.20 |
| 31x4 | 17.00 | 3.25 |
| 32x4 | 18.00 | 3.30 |
| 33x4 | 19.50 | 3.40 |
| 34x4 | 20.40 | 3.60 |
| 35x4 | 21.00 | 3.80 |
| 36x4 | 22.00 | 3.90 |
| 35x4½ | 26.00 | 5.00 |
| 36x4½ | 27.00 | 5.10 |
| 37x4½ | 27.50 | 5.15 |
| 37x5 | 32.60 | 5.40 |

All other sizes. Non-Skids 20 per cent extra. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies order and if two are so ordered, shipping charges will be paid by us. C. O. D. on 15 per cent of amount of order. Our output is limited, so we suggest early ordering. We sell direct only, giving purchaser the advantage of all middlemen's profits.

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"Dry up your town" is the slogan being used in some Illinois towns where campaigns to outlaw the saloons are now in progress.


# FRECKLES

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.


In the prohibition movement of today the employer of men is more important, the business man more active, than the temperance crank and the preacher. The movement, based upon sound economics, has come to stay.—*David Starr Jordan*


### A BAD TEMPER

A bad temper makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For a single trial, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.


### DR. JOSEPH CROOKER ON THE BREWERS' YEAR BOOK

Dr. Joseph Crooker, president of the Temperance Society of the Unitarian church, after reading the year book of the United States Brewers' Association for 1913, says he believes it would be well if this so-called defense of beer were widely read by the American people. After a perusal of this "interesting but irritating document" he thinks they would better understand the real aim and spirit of this "vast and powerful organization in restraint of virtue, the enemy of industrial efficiency, of human betterment, of American citizenship." In a recent article in the *Christian Register* on "What the Brewers Claim," he says,

"An article is reprinted from *Harper's Weekly*, in which it is claimed that abstinence leads to abnormal and vicious popular delusions. For proof, appeal is made to Greenbackism in Maine, Populism in Kansas, and the increase in cruel lawlessness toward negroes in the South (now burning them alive instead of lynching, as formerly), as due to enforced abstinence.

"Too bad, indeed, for poor old Maine! For years it has furnished a larger proportion of distinguished men and women to the world than the average for the nation (see "Who's Who in America"). For many years the Congressional delegation from Maine has exerted more influence upon legislation at Washington than those from states many times its size. These and many similar facts disprove the deterioration asserted. Moreover, Greenbackism did not originate in Maine; it was not confined to Maine; it did not survive in Maine as long as in many wet states.

#### "Look Now at Kansas"

"Look now at Kansas. The majority of the so-called crazy propositions urged by Populists have been accepted by both political parties, while some of them have been embodied in national statutes. The state, instead of being ruined by enforced abstinence, is remarkably successful financially, while many counties, jails and poorhouses have few or no inmates, —53 of the 105 county jails empty at the same time, and 39 county poorhouses empty,—while in 87 counties there were, at the same date, no insane. Surely, Kansas is a horrible example, to which brewers would better not appeal.

"But what about the crimes against the negroes in the Southern states? The fact is, as Booker T. Washington has recently pointed out, lynching of negroes has recently rapidly declined. It is also a well-known fact that, when the horrible outrages occurred a few years ago at Atlanta, both whites and blacks agreed that the lawlessness of the saloons was largely at the bottom of those outrages. Wherever abstinence spreads, the relations of the races become more humane.

"There is one other point to be considered in this connection. The liquor men are constantly asserting that prohibition does not prohibit; that much more liquor is actually used in dry territory. Now, if this be true, then these very states (if drinking promotes good life and greater prosperity) ought to stand at the head of all the states in the Union! If one should search the world's literature, it would be impossible to find anything approaching in foolishness the argument here reprinted and commended.

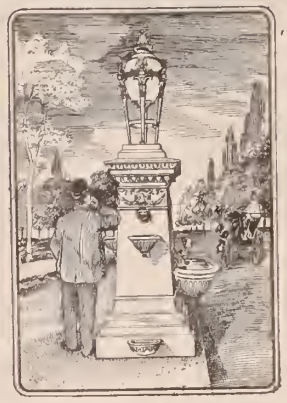
"In this defense of beer, it is stoutly denied that drinking is productive of crime. Appeal is made to an essay by an apologist of beer in Austria, who contends that to hold alcohol responsible for crime is as illogical as to hold tea responsible for vice. But people do not go out from tea-rooms by the thousands and commit crime as they do from saloons. Women do not go home from tea-parties and beat their children as men do who go home from drink-shops. There is a physiological and psychological reason (as scientists clearly and conclusively show) why the use of alcohol leads to crime, producing conditions which tea never produces. Those conditions are these: the inhibition of the feelings of modesty and propriety, of conscience and judgment, while low instincts and animal passions are abnormally excited. Drink produces an atmosphere hospitable to crime, as it prepares the bed for tuberculosis and other diseases.

"The common opinion that drink produces poverty is here vigorously denied. Frances Willard is falsely quoted as holding that poverty is the chief cause of drunkenness, a radical misrepresentation of her real position. One writer makes much of the fact that, in Carroll D. Wright's 'Report on the Unemployed' (1903), out of six million then said to be out of work in the United States, only 1 in 400 is reported as out of work on account of drunkenness, .26 of 1 per cent. But what lies behind this statement? This percentage really means nothing at all or only this,—these few in their replies admitted that they could not get work because drunkards! But among a hundred men out of employment on account of drinking habits, probably not more than one would admit the fact. In the same line, very few ex-convicts, in explaining their non-employment, would state that they were in this condition because they had once been in prison. The figure given (.26 of 1 per cent.) is, therefore, utterly worthless, because it in no way represents real conditions, but only what a few intemperate men were willing to admit.

"Over against this statement may be put the results of an investigation conducted about the same time by the same labor bureau, to discover the attitude of employers respecting drinking men. From seventy-five to ninety per cent of over six thousand, distributed among many trades and occupations, expressed a decided preference for non-drinkers. In reply to the claim that men drink chiefly because poor, appeal may be made to the decisive results of an inquiry undertaken by the large hospitals of New York City, to discover why men begin to drink. Obviously, the proportion, among such persons, who would attribute their habit to poverty would be higher than among drinkers in general. But only five per cent. replied that they began to drink because out of work.

"It is unnecessary to describe or discuss any farther the errors and absurdities of this volume. These references illustrate the general character of the liquor defense."


## Mott Drinking Fountains



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### FOR MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Many requests are coming for information and material for memorial meetings in honor of our beloved Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Arrangements have been completed whereby copies of this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL and the issue of April 16, can be supplied at the special rate of $1.50 per hundred.

### EXCERPTS FROM ANNUAL ADDRESSES OF MRS. STEVENS

THE UNION SIGNAL is the official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is the property of the National W. C. T. U. and every member of the organization is part owner. No white ribboner is adequately equipped for service who is not a subscriber for THE UNION SIGNAL. It keeps its readers fully informed in regard to all that pertains to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the temperance cause, in general, and makes our principles and methods more widely known.

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It is not only the privilege but it is the duty of all white ribboners to subscribe for and read THE UNION SIGNAL irrespective of how many other temperance, religious and other kinds of papers may come into their homes. Those to whom are entrusted the management of THE UNION SIGNAL have endeavored to make the paper valuable to W. C. T. U. members and to all others who desire to be fully and accurately informed in regard to all that pertains to the W. C. T. U. and the temperance cause in general. I must reiterate that no white ribboner who does not read our paper can be well informed concerning the work and the achievements of the W. C. T. U. and the status of the temperance reform movement. No W. C. T. U. literature, however good it may be, can excel in value THE UNION SIGNAL. Let us all act as though we believed this to be true, for verily it is.

—

Are not all well informed white ribboners glad that the National W. C. T. U. has an official paper; that it is owned and controlled by our organization; that it is the largest weekly paper published by any organization of women anywhere. Ownership and control bring heavy responsibilities and it rests upon each state, each union, to do its part toward supporting a paper in whose ownership each local union is a partner. With this understanding may each state officer, each county officer and each local member decide that she will try at least to live up to the one in four plan. I urgently recommend the continuance of effort to secure at least a subscription list of one for every four members, even if no higher mark can be reached. Those unions which have reached this point are to be congratulated, not alone because they have conformed to this request, but because of the great uplift which must inevitably come to a local union and to a community through the liberal reading of THE UNION SIGNAL.

### PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN NORTH DAKOTA TOWN

**Mayor Blewett of Jamestown Tells of Existing Conditions**

In reply to a letter addressed to Mayor Blewett by a resident of a license town of South Dakota as to the efficacy of the prohibitory law in his town, he furnishes the following interesting information:

"Jamestown has a population of about 6,000. There isn't an empty dwelling or business house in the town and if we had fifty modern houses for rent today they would be taken in fifty minutes, and, speaking honestly, every business in the city is prospering as well as the surrounding country. Our bonded indebtedness is only $32,000; our city has a beautiful "white way" one and a half miles long, besides the outlying districts are lighted by electric lights at every corner, thus giving all the residents in our town splendid service at very small cost. We have gas and a water and sewer system that is perfection. We have an inexhaustible supply of splendid water, perfectly pure. You can secure your drinking water from the taps in your house with perfect safety.

"We have a college under the supervision of the Presbyterian Synod of North Dakota. Besides our public schools we have an academy under the supervision of the Catholic sisters, and along with this we have the finest lot of boys and girls that ever grew up in any community. **We have all this without a saloon or a red light district, and there isn't a saloon town on earth that is as clean and fit for clean people to live in as the city of Jamestown.**

"I mean by this that in our city we enforce the prohibition law absolutely. We have no blind pigs or permanent bootleggers. We do, however, have to fight continually to maintain our position, as transient 'booze' pedlers drop in on night trains, dispose of a suit case or two of whisky, and are gone; but we finally **land them and no man can tell me that prohibition cannot be enforced in North Dakota.** The trouble is there aren't many officials who are honest enough, or have the sand to enforce the laws. That is the only reason prohibition does not prohibit. The people whose duty it is to enforce the laws are cowards and are catering, for reasons, to the saloon element.

**"After twenty-five years in prohibition North Dakota, and six years as mayor of Jamestown, I am for prohibition and the strict enforcement of it.**

"From your letter I am unable to satisfy myself whether you are for or against prohibition, but I can assure you if you come to Jamestown to speak against prohibition you will receive mighty little sympathy and you will talk to empty chairs.

"With reference to the statement that **there is more liquor sold in the city of Jamestown than in any other city of its size in the Union. let me make one statement. and it is this: You can see more drunkenness in a saloon town of six thousand people in one day than you can see in Jamestown in ten years."**


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Beautiful College Pennants

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Each 7 in. x 21 in.

All best quality felt with felt heading, streamers, letters and mascot executed in proper colors. This splendid assortment sent postpaid for 50 cents and 5 stamps to pay postage. Send now.

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**Biographical Sketch,** by Mary D. Tomlinson. Price 10 cents each.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois


### TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE COLLEGES

**Significant Essays Now Being Written by Students**

The sending of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* to all their universities, colleges, and normal schools by nearly all of the stronger states has already brought about a large increase of interest in the essay work of the colleges. In some of the larger universities, viz., Chicago University and the University of Pennsylvania, essays are being written in the law schools, and the legal side of the question is being threshed out by the students. Scientific temperance instruction rationally leads to the one solution: The nature of alcohol places it under the restrictive sale of poisons. It is of great value to the temperance cause to have the young people study just what should be the attitude of this nation to the sale of alcohol. Other colleges have sent for extra copies of the *Quarterly* in order to send out its valuable material through extension work. The articles are cut out, pasted upon cardboard and sent to all desiring that kind of instruction. A most significant sign of the times is this rapidly growing interest in temperance on the part of the colleges.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 30, 1914. | No. 18

## We Must Go Forward

Lillian M. N. Stevens

THE mission of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a holy, far-reaching service; it goes out to all those who have heard the "cry of the world," and joins with them in seeking to bring peace and joy in place of strife and sorrow. It is a service which calls for deepened consecration, infinite fortitude, and God-like faith. We must go forward with a steady step, and may it not be said of any of us that "some light which has been entrusted to our care failed on a certain stormy night to shine beside the harbor head." Rather let us raise the beacon high, knowing there are no lights to spare. To be sure these late days are rich in fulfillment but they are far more rich in promise. As children of God, believing in His sure promises, striving to walk with Christ, let us press on toward the realization of the great hope within our souls, that the black clouds caused by intemperance shall roll away. Then God's clear sunlight shall, like His glory, fill the sky and shine upon a nation whose people sing with more meaningfulness than ever before, "All hail the power of Jesus' name, we'll crown Him Lord of all."

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## MISS GORDON ANSWERS MIS-STATEMENT MADE BY NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE—DRAMATIC SCENES IN CONGRESS OVER WAR SITUATION—NATION CONDOLES WITH PARENTS OF DEAD SAILORS

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Saturday morning, April 25, the National German-American Alliance had a hearing before the Senate sub-committee of the Judiciary. A large company of Germans was present and a number of women. To our great delight, Miss Anna Gordon appeared just as the proceedings began, having come on from Evanston to attend the meetings. Quite a number of the W. C. T. U. women and members of the Anti-Saloon League were also present and Captain Hobson and his wife were interested listeners.

Mr. Henry Weisman, president of the Brooklyn German-American Alliance, was among the speakers. During his address he read an extract purporting to be a quotation from Frances E. Willard's writings against National Constitutional Prohibition. When he had concluded, Miss Gordon arose, and said:

"I was associated with Miss Willard for twenty-one years, and I am familiar with all of her addresses and other utterances on the subject of prohibition. I know that she was a strong advocate of prohibition by Federal amendment as long as she lived."

How glad we were that Miss Gordon was there to thwart the efforts of the enemy. The arguments presented were largely concerning personal liberty.

Tuesday, April 28, a hearing in rebuttal will be granted to the temperance forces. This will conclude the hearings.

The D. A. R.'s have rescinded the canteen vote taken last year in favor of a repeal of the law, to a neutral position.

### War Situation Causes Dramatic Scenes in Congress

History has been making fast during the past week. A suppressed excitement is felt everywhere. Perhaps the most dramatic scene ever witnessed in the Capitol was last Monday afternoon, April 20, when the President of the United States, facing the two Houses of Congress in joint session, recounted the incidents leading up to the trouble at Tampico, Mexico, when a boat-load of bluejackets while engaged in putting supplies on board were, with the paymaster who was in command, taken into custody, notwithstanding that at both bow and stern there was a United States flag floating. They were soon released, however, and Admiral Mayo, feeling that the United States flag had been insulted, demanded a salute of respect, which was refused.

After recounting the situation and expressing the hope that war could be averted, the President asked that the approval of Congress be granted to allow him to use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as might be necessary to obtain from Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States. Soon after the President retired, the Foreign Affairs committee reported a resolution, namely, that the President is justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands made upon Huerta for unequivocal amends to the government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this government by Huerta and his representatives. After a spirited discussion of more than two hours, the House passed the above resolution.

Tuesday noon the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution passed by the House, and at 2:30 a. m., after fourteen hours' continuous debate, haggard, hollow-eyed and weary, the Senate, by a vote of 72 to 13, passed a resolution "justifying" the President's course in Mexico.

Six Cabinet officers and the Secretary to the President occupied seats on the Senate floor until an early hour in the morning. Bryan was there and heard without flinching, bitter criticism of his action. During the discussion, a telegram was brought to the Senate, telling of the blood-shed in Vera Cruz, and it helped to bring the strife talk to an end. "Americans are dying while you are talking," was the startling charge of Senator Reed of Missouri, and the flow of oratory ceased, and the vote was taken.

The resolution as passed by the Senate was received by the House at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, and passed after a half hour of discussion, and hurried to the President.

### Mrs. Wilson Opens Executive Gallery to Public

At the joint session of the Senate and House, Mrs. Wilson opened to the public the executive gallery, heretofore always reserved for the occupants of the White House. She directed that the unoccupied seats be given to women in the throng in the corridor, who had been kept out by lack of room in the public galleries.

The diplomatic gallery was crowded to overflowing. Seated on a step in the front row was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and his wife. Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, came early and procured a front seat in the gallery.

Ambassador Von Bernstorff came late and could not get a seat. Mr. Pezet, the Peruvian Minister, had a seat in the rear of the diplomatic gallery. The Chinese Minister also succeeded in getting a seat in the rear, where he was an interested observer of all that took place.

The D. A. R. annual Congress is now in session, and the Mothers' Congress also. Each organization had expected to be received by the President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House, but all such functions have been called off, owing to the great stress of business incident upon the war.

### Cost of War to Nation

The war with Spain cost $425,000,000 during the first year. Congress, in 1898, appropriated $50,000,000 for national defense, and later in the same session appropriated $425,000,000 for war purposes. The Dingley tariff, enacted in 1897, had been a good revenue producer and together with the internal revenue, made up a surplus from which the $50,000,000 was paid. In order to meet the other war expenses, Congress enacted a new revenue law, doubling the tax on beer and tobacco, imposing a tax on legacies, stamps, checks, etc., and authorized a loan of $500,000,000.

Representative Hobson, who, as a naval officer, sank "The Merrimac" at the mouth of Santiago harbor, becoming by this means one of the heroes of the Spanish-American war, April 24 paid a tribute to the enlisted men of the navy on the floor of the House. He spoke with deep emotion and in so sympathetic a voice that there were women in the galleries and men on the floor of the House who were noticeably affected. He spoke of his call for seven volunteers to go with him on "The Merrimac." "One thousand young men responded," he said. "The greatest difficulty I had was in turning down appeals of these boys who sought the chance to go on that perilous mission in defense of their country. You must remember that the privates are nothing but boys. The average age off the Mexican coast today is twenty-one years.

"We have taken a great responsibility. But I want to tell the members of the House that the confidence you have placed in the plain private, representing the average American citizen who is at the front when the drum beats, and when the flag is unfurled, is not a misplaced confidence."

### Nation Condoles with Parents of Dead Sailors

Through the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, condolence expressing the deep sympathy of the nation for which they died, has gone out to the parents of the sailors and marines who were the first to give their lives in the attempt being made to make the Mexican dictator, Huerta, salute the emblem under which they fought. It was history repeating itself, for Secretary Daniels, in his letter, uses the words of President Lincoln, who was called upon at the outbreak of the Civil War to send a similar message to the mother of five young men who had laid down their lives that the Union might live:

"My feelings and the feelings of the President to you in this sad hour were expressed by President Lincoln, when, November 21, 1864, he wrote to Mrs. Bixby of Boston, whose five sons gave their lives fighting under the American flag: 'I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they have died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn price that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.'"

One of the Senators brought these facts to the attention of the Senate: "April has been a fateful month to Americans. We have waged four great wars since 1775. The first shot at Lexington was in April. Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and it was upon the sixteenth day of April, 1898, that the Congress of the United States declared war against Spain. And this twenty-first day of April we are met to consider the possible exigencies of war."

# Portland's Memorial Service to Lillian M. N. Stevens.

## Tributes of Governor Haines, President Chase, Colonel Fred N. Dow and Daniel A. Poling

Special Correspondence

The beautiful City Hall, the pride of Portland, was a worthy auditorium for the memorial service in honor of Maine's great stateswoman, Lillian M. N. Stevens. The presence of His Excellency, the Governor, made the occasion one of extraordinary interest. Never before for a woman had such a service been held in Portland. It was a great, an impressive occasion, and the large audience listened with deep and appreciative interest to the splendid addresses. The organ solos by the gifted municipal organist, Professor Will C. Macfarlane, made a magnificent, a heavenly setting for the service. As we listened in intense and sacred stillness, with heads bowed, to the wonderful harmonies and the chimes of the distant bells, the music recalled the sublimity, sweetness and strength of our promoted leader. "Hark, Hark, My Soul, Angelic Songs Are Ringing," so beautifully rendered by the choir, with exquisite accompaniment on the organ by Mr. Macfarlane, brought tears to many eyes.

The program arranged by the state officers and Mrs. Augusta Hunt of Portland was admirable. The decorations of evergreen and Easter lilies, with the Stars and Stripes over the speakers' stand, were simple and effective. A graceful basket filled with lovely white lilies was the gift of the daughter of Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, one of Mrs. Stevens' beloved friends. Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, now acting president of the Maine W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Stevens had been the beloved leader for thirty-six years, presided at the meeting with dignity and ability.

Rev. Jesse Hill, D. D., read as the scripture passages, following the opening organ number, the one hundred and forty-sixth Psalm, a favorite Psalm of Mrs. Stevens, and offered prayer.

In introducing Governor Haines, Mrs. Quimby said:

"We have met to memorialize the immortal, triumphant life of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, inspired leader of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is fitting that a tribute should come from him who received almost the last words, and those of commendation, of our beloved leader. Her message to the county conventions of the Maine W. C. T. U. voiced the sentiment of the entire constituency, which revered her. These last words were, in part, as you know, 'I hope your convention will adopt a resolution commending and upholding Governor Haines for his attitude on National and Statewide Prohibition.'"

### Governor Haines

"I have come to Portland at this time, to be present upon this occasion because of the honor and respect in which I know the people of Maine hold the life and memory of the great woman whose name we today memorialize. The feelings of sorrow and bereavement that occupy my mind are those which occupy the minds of the people of the state.

"It is the state, or that part of its population which represents truth and uprightness, that I represent. The great value of the work which has been rendered by Mrs. Stevens is appreciated and understood by all thoughtful people.

"Her principal work, and that which we think of first and always associate with her name, has been the greatest moral question that has agitated the minds of the past generation and is the greatest economic question presenting itself to the present generation, and every patriotic citizen, son or daughter of Maine, who loves his fellowmen, demands that highest respect and honor be given, and the finest tribute be paid to the life and memory of this distinguished woman who has just passed from our midst, a most illustrious daughter of Maine.

"The art of eulogy is not mine. My life has been spent with the practical questions of business and the public service, but the state with one accord, in much more eloquent terms than the voice of any orator, universally acclaims, 'Well done, good and faithful servant! Thy soul shall meet its just reward, and thy memory ever be held in grateful remembrance by an appreciative and loving people.'

### Her Ambition the Country's Good

"I know little or nothing of the personal and private life of Mrs. Stevens. My knowledge of her is like that of the average citizen—what I have seen and know of her public work, and the great cause which she has so ably advocated for so many years, that of opposition to the liquor traffic and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is what we know most about her. We have seen her before legislative committees; we have heard her from the public platform; we have read her in the public press; from all these sources we are able to form some idea of her character. From it all, we are able to say first, that she loved herself least, and her fellowmen most. We never discovered in her nature the least bitterness against those who abused and maligned her. Her personal self was always kept in the background. It was her cause that she put foremost. She never could become the subject of envy, because the cause she represented was her only thought, and this she stood ready to defend on every and all occasions. Her whole aim seemed to be the welfare and the betterment of the race. Her one ambition was her country's good.

"The French had their Joan of Arc and Madame DeMaintenon, Marie Antoinette and Josephine; Spain their Isabella and Catherine DeMedici; Sweden its Christianna; England its Elizabeth and Victoria. The list of distinguished American women is too long to recount, yet among those who have shaped the formation and development of this great republic, we cannot forget the name of Martha Washington, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe, and now from our own state, with a just and patriotic pride, I think we can add to our gallery of distinguished women the name of Lillian M. N. Stevens.

"Women often see by instinct what men only appreciate by experience. Every age has its great problem. The great problem of this day to my mind is the abolition and destruction of the liquor traffic. It is the greatest evil that besets all honest undertaking, and no name connected with this great struggle will be recognized by the people with greater gratitude than the name of Mrs. Stevens. Her work was not confined to our state or even to our nation. Its influence was worldwide. It quickened the moral sensibilities of men throughout the world. When she began this work, temperance was a moral issue. She leaves it not only a moral issue, but the greatest economic issue of the age. Alcohol has been the ruin of men, statesmen, scholars and nations. The exigencies of the Civil War, which called for every form of taxation possible, allied our country with the liquor traffic and placed us in the hands of this destructive monopoly from which we have not yet escaped, but the work of Mrs. Stevens has opened the eyes of the American people to the seriousness of this situation, and we are soon to have a new freedom. Mrs. Stevens saw this danger early and spent her life in fighting it. She worked with all the dignity and persistency of patience, justice and prudence, with a mind fixed upon one great purpose—the liberty of the race from the enthraldom of alcohol, and the destruction of the liquor traffic. She worked for many years against general approval and popularity, but her opponents seldom met her in the open forum. Her foe has long been a coward who worked in the dark and stabbed in the back. The pendulum of popular approval has swung back and forth and the enlightenment of a public conscience been dulled by greed and falsehood or has been quickened by truth and a love of humanity. Through all this struggle this noble woman never faltered. With an unswerving purpose she worked to the very end—always pleasant, always patient, always consistent, with that kindness of nature which always sustains one in the pursuit of right. Who wonders her death is noted throughout the civilized world, and that true men and women of our state and nation and of foreign nations pay homage to her virtue! Who wonders that all who knew her venerate her noble character and pay tribute to her memory? She was Maine's illustrious daughter. When she spoke, the world listened to her voice. When that voice is no more, her labors and sacrifices shall long be remembered. Her life's work makes a great chapter in the history of our state. Her memory is sacred to us all."

"One of the distinct lines of work of the organization, which was so skillfully guided by Mrs. Stevens, was the educational," said the presiding officer in introducing the second speaker, President Chase of Bates College. "We now have the honor of presenting one who is president of the institution which signalized Mrs. Stevens' humanitarian and withal educational achievements with an honorary degree."

### President Chase

President Chase said in part:

"In the life and services, public and private, of the distinguished woman in whose name we have met today, we have a choice exemplification of the new ideal of womanhood. For it must be admitted that the ideal woman of today is in many respects a radically different being from the ideal woman of the past. And the new conception is an evolution, a rapid and still accelerating evolution of the last one hundred years. * * *

"At last, in this twentieth century, woman is entering into her full inheritance of thought, investigation, and well defined constructive work for herself and her fellows. But it is in the great fields of moral endeavor, or philanthropy, of social, civic, and industrial reform that she is making her most rapid advances and offering her largest contributions to human welfare.

"Would we see the rich, deep abiding meaning of the activities of Mrs. Stevens, we shall find it in her work as a pioneer, an organizer, a leader, a builder in the broadening spheres that have been opening to women in the entire range of

# She Saw the Promised Land of National Prohibition

the life of our people during the period spanned by her active life, the years, the crowded years from her girlhood onward to the full ripened and vigorous exercise of those powers of heart and mind that she retained in full vigor to her latest hour. And all this, while never sacrificing aught that was worthy in the ancient ideal of the character and duties of a true woman * * *."

### An Ideal Woman

"Mere outworn appliances and materials aside, Mrs. Stevens realized to the full in spirit and content Solomon's ideal of the virtuous woman. As a devoted and affectionate sister, as a loyal wife, as a wise and faithful mother, as the guardian of all that is sacred in the home and in its experiences, she was in every respect a woman of the approved ancient type. But to the virtues of housewife and mother she added the qualifications and the service of a great leader in the most distinctive moral reform or our age and to the requirements for such leadership she brought the breadth of knowledge, the familiarity with the history of her country and of mankind, the sympathy with both men and women in their aspirations and efforts to attain their best selves that won for her, without ambition or solicitude on her part, recognition as a parliamentarian, a public speaker, a counselor, an organizer of social, civic, and political forces for the attainment of great ends—that made her name and her personality familiar to two continents, and that have given her an unchallenged place among those who while true in the ordinary relations of life and efficient in the discharge of common duties, have yet lived for all ages and for all time.

"It was the proud privilege of my own college a few years ago to confer upon Mrs. Stevens the honorary degree of master of arts, and never was degree more worthily conferred. **For our state has produced no more consummate master of that art of arts, the art of leading one's fellows to higher standards of thought and life, of social and civic purity and service, than our beloved and lamented Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.**

### Tribute from Five Million Christian Young People

Daniel A. Poling, president's associate and Christian citizenship superintendent of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, was the next speaker. He said in part:

"The greatest battle that ever was fought,—
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men."

"It was this verse from Joaquin Miller that I mused through with new understanding on the evening of April 6, after my startled eyes had read the news telegram that flashed to the uttermost parts of the earth the triumphant passing of Lillian M. N. Stevens. Never was a braver battle fought than was fought through the stern years of a queenly, fruitful life by this woman of the people who was a mother to the whole wide world.

"Today in the beautiful city she loved, which is buttressed on the hills of the brave state she honored and would not give up, we lay on the shrine of her great surrender the tribute of sorrowing millions who will not forget. History writes deepest the names of those who give themselves.

"I count it a peculiar distinction to stand here with my wreath of sincere though faulty words. As the representative of 5,000.000 Christian young people, I bear the tribute of their graterul hearts. And my own heart is prorounclly stirred, for here is the fruitful soil that bore and nurtured well that seed of God's own planting,—Christian Endeavor,—and here is the cradle of prohibition.

"Ah, citizens of a far-famed town, yours is a high distinction. Raise on your central hill a shaft,—granite from your rockbound coast, far less enduring, though, than the great souls that here were turned to the heart cries of the world. There send your sons and daughters and the children of generations yet to be, that they may 'study to show themselves approved unto God, workmen also that need not be ashamed.'

"But do not misunderstand me. I speak not only as a representative. I speak for myself. The news telegram to which I have already referred carried to me the shock of a distinct personal loss. My words spoken today, immeasurably failing as they must of adequate tribute, are the honest offering of the heart, brought in memory of a friend whose friendship greatly blessed, a friend who largely lived and bravely died.

> "We, too, have seen the vision her far-eyed faith beheld. Standing on the holy ground that chambers the dust of immortal Neal Dow, we dedicate ourselves anew to the unfinished task, to the striking of the rum shackles from the race; we pledge ourselves to high heaven and the state for the consummation of this new freedom for all the sons of men."

"Mrs. Stevens was a wise leader, an administrator, a general. She was a master of assemblies, and as a presiding officer she was magnificent. Frail though she was when I learned to know her, she always gave the impression of present and reserve strength. She was self-sacrificing and tireless, and she did not grow old. With a strange mingling of a mother's tenderness and the sterner attributes of war, she was a commanding personality. I know of no quality of leadership she did not possess.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of today, with its comprehensive machinery and its well-nigh perfect organization, is largely the child of her resourceful mind and heart. And it is this militant, white-ribbon host that history will dedicate as the twin monument to Frances E. Willard and Lillian Stevens.

"Frances Willard sounded the tocsin that called womanhood into a fight that at first gave promise of early triumph. She vocalized the cry of the drinking ages; she put her arms about the world and lifted her voice in unanswerable appeal for the drink-cursed of all peoples; when what at first appeared to be the glowing lines of morning became fresh rivers of blood, she swerved neither to the right nor to the left,—her faith prevailed, and God crowned her. For such a time as this Mrs. Stevens came "to the kingdom." More and more she welded the growing army of mothers and wives and sisters into a mighty whole; keenly sensitive to the psychology of reform, thoroughly acquainted with the logic of government she moved unfalteringly toward the ultimate solution of the liquor problem; her vision remained clear when the sky was filled with unbroken clouds of doubt and her calm statesmanship steadied the exultant host when granite walls of opposition began to crumble. When God called her, she had finished a stupendous task.

### Mrs. Stevens a Soldier

"Mrs. Stevens was a soldier, not a warrior of dress parades and annual reviews; not a captain of epaulets,—a soldier of long and unbroken marches, of wilderness campaigns and Valley Forge winters and bloody charges; a soldier of lost battles and many defeats, but a soldier unconquered. The female of the species has the passion of two worlds when she fights for her young. Womanhood, moving over the battlefield of the earth, with the cries of drunkards and drunkards' children ringing in her ears, is irresistible. The fighting heart of the translated leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union never pumped a drop of fear; her mind, though often disturbed and grieved, was never the chamber of doubt. She bore arms for Christ's sake and that the Prince of Peace might reign, and she knew his was not a lost cause. When the Almighty bent over the battlements of heaven and dropped the drawbridge of Paradise on April 6, 1914, it was not to receive a spent, defeated warrior; the hills of glory rang with the acclaim of a triumphant captain of truth that shall prevail."

### The Prophet

"Mrs Stevens was a prophet. She saw that which is to be. Her compass was set by the rare intuitive judgment that God has given to some women as a peculiar gift. The whole history of reform presents no more inspiring scene than that enacted in this city on the evening of the closing day of the late amendment battle, when the woman whose memory we are here met to honor, surrounded by her exhausted comrades of an unparalleled fight, and with a defeat that would have broken the temperance heart of the world staring her in the face, declared, 'We hereby proclaim that within a decade prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States.'

"She saw the promised land of National Prohibition. From her mount of vision she beheld the day when the river of rum shall be dry at its source; when women shall no longer weep, when children shall no longer be hungry and naked; perverted, imbecile and blind, and when there shall be no unborn because of drink; the day when the mind of genius, unclouded by liquor, shall be clear to conceive, and the hand of labor, unpalsied by liquor, shall be strong to build; the day when the alcohol-frenzied traffic in women and girls shall be as Nero's human torches,—a hideous memory,—and the maudlin shout of the drunkard shall be heard, forever, nowhere in the land; the day of political emancipation from the bondage of the saloon; the day when this government shall be free from partnership with the liquor traffic; the day when stainless ballots shall have achieved a stainless flag.

# Her Name a Household Word in Thousands of Homes

### The Woman

"But it is not upon the shrine of a prophet, an eloquent orator, a wise leader, a brave soldier, nor a great administrator, that I lay my humble wreath today. The sum of these I have not yet spoken. Mrs. Stevens was a brave, a wise, a true, a prophetic, a great woman.

"Her life was a passion flower blossomed in the infinite garden of a woman's soul and filled all the earth with the fragrance of its bloom.

"Ah, wondrous is a woman's love
And naught its bands can sever.
Nor death, nor shame, nor fleeting fame,
'Tis long as God's forever."

"Some day, when nowhere in all the land remains a drunkard shop, a drunkard, or a drunkard's child; some day, when the Stars and Stripes, emblem of freedom toward which the straining eyes of millions, bondaged and oppressed, turn as the morning flower toward the sun, floats over a country without a saloon; some day, some glad day, when Lincoln's dream comes true, a great people will proclaim, 'This hath God through woman wrought.'

"Then will the balance of the centuries be struck for woman, who has borne the greater curse, will bear the greater praise, and they who led the fight will wear the victor's crown.

"Mrs. Stevens is not dead. The mortal chains that fell away on the morning of April 6, unloosed the soul and she has gone to her coronation.

"We too have seen the vision her far-eyed faith beheld. Standing on the holy ground that chambers the dust of immortal Neal Dow, we dedicate ourselves anew to the unfinished task, to the striking of the rum shackles from the race; we pledge ourselves to high heaven and the state for the consummation of this new freedom for all the sons of men."

### Colonel Fred N. Dow

In presenting Colonel Fred. N. Dow as the next speaker, Mrs. Quimby said:

"If Maine was the dearest, Portland was the nearest to Mrs. Stevens. It was her temple. Here she formulated her belief in prohibition, based on a firm conviction in the Maine Prohibitory Law. Mrs. Stevens, the Maine Prohibitory Law, and Neal Dow, the father of this institution, are a triad that has inspired all the temperance forces of America—we may say of the world. It is fitting that the son of this prohibition apostle should pay a tribute for the city of Portland."

Colonel Dow said in part:

"We may well honor the memory of Mrs. Stevens for her great abilities and grand achievements. But above and beyond and more and better than that is the honor that is her due and which we cheerfully accord to the self-sacrificing devotion to her ideas of duty and the unselfishness with which she gave herself to the cause which she espoused and with which her name must be forever inseparably connected.

"Mrs. Stevens needs no word of eulogy or praise from her townsmen. Rather has she brought honor to the city of her adoption. Her name is a household word in ten thousand homes throughout the English speaking world and is and is to be held in esteem and admiration wherever those may be gathered who are interested in the uplift of the race, and the progress and happiness of man. And a greater honor is to be hers in the inspiration that must forever emanate from the memory of her unselfish, tireless devotion in her chosen field.

"My acquaintance with Mrs. Stevens began more than forty years ago. It was my pleasure to meet her first about the time that there was a kindling within her of the knowledge of her own latent capacity for the service of mankind, and what impressed me then more than anything else was her deep anxiety that she might undertake that sort of work for which she was best fitted and in which she might be of the greatest service. She was then engaged in scanning the broad field of human interests and activities upon which was being fought the never ending battle between the humanities and the bestialities of our human nature, to see where she could best strengthen with her assistance the thin line of the defenders of the right. Her sole desire was to take her place where she could be of the most service.

"One of the marshals of France once asked the great Napoleon on the eve of a battle, 'Sire, what shall I do in the morrow if I fail to get a specific order from you?' Quick as a flash came the reply from the great master of war. 'The instinct of a soldier should guide you. March toward the sound of the heaviest firing. There you will be the most needed. There you can do the most good.' Mrs. Stevens has today been referred to as a soldier. Thank God, she was such on the great battlefield for humanity, progress and reform. She had the instincts that led her to listen for the sound of the heaviest firing from the great moral battlefield upon which she wished to lend her aid. She was carefully and conscientiously studying the whole situation that she might make no mistake, as if she realized that when she once put her hand to the plow, there could be no turning back. Still she was listening for the sound of the heaviest firing; still she was asking herself; where can I render the most aid; where can I be of the most service?

### She Wondered Why All the Wreckage Should Be

"Her sympathies of course went out to those who were engaged in reclaiming and repairing the flotsam and jetsam of society. But she wondered why all this wreckage should be and what was causing it. In her search she saw the liquor traffic and comprehended its demoralizing and destructive work. She saw it entrenched in the customs and business and sustained and helped on its either flank by avarice, appetite, ignorance, indifference and bigotry and saw that in the volunteer work for humanity, only those with courage to march with a forlorn hope would venture to attack that great stronghold of evil. As she understood that, she caught the sound of the heaviest firing. To fight that, she thought, the most help was needed. There she believed she could do the most good.

"Then she marched to the sound of the heaviest firing and she took into the contest her strong love of right, her intense hatred of wrong, her religious zeal, her dauntless courage and guiding these by her keen ability to discriminate between the practical and the impractical, the wise and the unwise, and enthusing all with consecrated devotion she made a contribution of immense value to the fight for the people, against the remorseless trust of the liquor traffic.

"And from that day of her decision through all the long years to the very last, she gave freely of her health and strength and at last her life itself, to the work she had undertaken. From that day to the end, wherever the battle raged the fiercest, wherever the danger was the greatest, she was to be found bearing aloft in the thickest of the fray her banner blazoned with its exalting battle call. 'For God, for Home, for Every Land.'

"Who would undertake today to measure the extent of the good she accomplished and to estimate the amount of evil she prevented? It is early yet for that. Far down the ages the inspiration of a consecrated, selfsacrificing example will be operating in ever gathering force for the establishment of the good she loved, for the repression of the wrong she condemned. She has passed beyond our sight, but she will live forever in the beneficent influences which she energized for the right."

The last speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Bangor, National W. C. T. U. superintendent, and formerly president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. Mrs. Livingston spoke with strength and tenderness and was an able representative of the white ribboners of Maine.

During the service tributes were read from several who could not be present, including the National officers at Evanston, who among other things said, "With our beloved comrades of Maine and Portland Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we are bowed beneath the loss of a mighty leader, a leader with a statesman's sagacity and a mother's tenderness, a leader who has been aptly characterized as possessing 'a soul of iron with angelic sweetness,' Maine's most illustrious daughter, our beloved and revered Lillian M. N. Stevens.

"The General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union unite in a message of profound sympathy to the members of the Maine W. C. T. U. and to all the temperance forces of the state.

"Our best memorial to our God-given leader is earnest hard work with her own spirit of faith, self-sacrifice and devotion. There must be no halt in the holy welfare to which our sainted leader devoted her untiring energies. Under Mrs. Stevens' inspiring leadership we have reached the vantage ground where victory is in sight. We must not falter. We must prove the strength of our love for our promoted leader, and the depth of our affectionate gratitude for these wonderful years of her brilliant and successful leadership. We must endeavor prayerfully and trustfully to bring the W. C. T. U. ship, that has her prohibition flag flying at the masthead, into the safe harbor of National Constitutional Prohibition."

The service closed with the singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," by the choir and audience, and the benediction.

The officers of the Maine W. C. T. U.: Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, Miss Isabel Hale Stickney, Miss Clara M. Farwell, Mrs. Emma E. Watts, with Portland white ribboners, had charge of the arrangements for the meeting.

Among those in attendance were all the general officers of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U.: Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, Miss C. R. Wendell, Mrs. Charline M. Abbott, Mrs. Leonora H. Bates, Mrs. Clara H. Sanborn.

# ANNA ADAMS GORDON

## Acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER

"Just to stand at the door of life's smithy and see the smith at work, ringing blow on blow upon the anvil, hammering, shaping, heating, welding, while the glowing metal, the showering sparks, the plunging hiss of white-hot iron, the clouds of acrid steam, the labored breath of the leathern bellows, toil, smut, grime, all intermingle—and a character is forged!" In quite the ordinary fashion, in the conservative atmosphere of a conservative New England home, a Boston home, the life of Anna Gordon started on its way.

Hers was a wholesome childhood, lived largely in the open—close to Nature, when the more confining city home was early exchanged for one in beautiful Auburndale. A glimpse of the child's first day in the new, out-of-town home is furnished by this pretty incident: She had been missed suddenly by others of the household and a search was quickly made, resulting in the discovery of the child leaning over an old cane-seated chair which had blossomed into a miniature bed of violets under her own magic touch; the child's eyes had been quick to spy the blossoms, her small hands scarcely less quick to transfer them to the old cane-seat, dropping them one by one into the perforated surface. Not the only time, this, that flowers have blossomed in unexpected places under the magic touch of Anna Gordon!

In quite the ordinary fashion, we repeat, Anna Gordon's life started on its way—a childhood lived largely in the open, a youth spent in the vicinity of Boston in the enjoyment of the educational advantages which such proximity to a city affords, which were later supplemented by a partial course at Mt. Holyoke College.

Yet those who have been privileged to "stand at the door of the smithy," watching the development, observing the steady growth, witnessing the "forging" of her character, see so clearly now that the life of Anna Gordon was destined to step out of its earlier conservatism into the beautiful altruism—the ever-widening service for others—which characterizes that life today. Little more than a girl when the life of Frances Willard first touched hers—a girl still occupied with uncompleted studies—Anna Gordon was nevertheless quick to respond to the noble and ennobling influences of the older life, quick to follow its leadings. Some "heating" and "welding" had already been going on within the "smithy": young as she was, Anna Gordon had just experienced her first sorrow—the loss of a brother whose life had been knit to her own by ties beyond the ordinary—and "this sorrow," wrote Miss Willard "had broken up the deep springs of her sweet nature, a deeper current Godward now flowed through her soul."

Writing further of this (their first) meeting, Miss Willard said: "On my going to conduct the women's meetings for Mr Moody, there was no one to play the organ; an earnest appeal was made and after a painful pause and waiting, a slight figure in black with a music roll in her hand, came shyly along the aisle, and Anna Gordon gently whispered, 'As no one volunteers, I will do the best I can.'"

In this simple fashion; with never a sign of its true significance, the lives of Frances E. Willard and Anna A. Gordon first came together—that of the elder already recognized beyond the confines of her country, that of the younger just starting on its way. Never afterwards did their paths diverge, for both lives were from the first indissolubly knit together.

As an awakening public came to make larger and larger demands upon Frances Willard (when later she led the white ribbon forces of America) so also upon the younger life heavier demands were made with the passing years. The narrower, earlier existence in the conventional New England home was exchanged for one of significant and far-reaching activities, the significant and far-reaching activities of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Anna A. Gordon

### A SONG OF CONSECRATION

ANNA A. GORDON

*To thee, beloved country—*
*Forever grand and free!*
*From ocean unto ocean*
*Immanuel's land to be.—*
*To thee we pledge allegiance,*
*For thee our souls are strong;*
*With heart to heart united*
*In prayer, in work, in song.*

*Our land shall be triumphant,*
*O'er foes that now oppress;*
*This pilgrimland of nations*
*Her children all shall bless;*
*Shall banish sin and sorrow,*
*The curse of drink o'erthrow,*
*Shall bring a glad tomorrow*
*In righteousness to glow.*

*The dawning day is glorious,*
*Our country's sky grows bright;*
*We hail the holy radiance*
*Of prohibition's light!*
*O God of nations, hear us,*
*Our trust is all in thee;*
*To thee we'll give the glory*
*In psalms of victory!*

Then one day, came some further "heating" and "welding" within the "smithy." Frances Willard's earthly activities ceased, her life passed from this world into the "Great Beyond"—Anna Gordon's crucial hour had come! But the "heating" and the "welding" had done their telling work. Miss Gordon met this crisis (and has since met repeated crises) with a splendid courage and fortitude—met it with a courage and fortitude that knew no flinching. For her the passing of Frances Willard meant a tighter buckling on of her own armor, a quickening of her own activities, for the advancement of the cause she loved.

Valiantly, with pronounced efficiency, Miss Gordon has stood by the side of Lillian M. N. Stevens in the intervening years; with unfaltering, unwavering fidelity she has met the duties of close counselor, co-adjutor and vice-president-at-large, which fell to her when Mrs. Stevens assumed the National presidency in 1898.

The many and varied offices held by Miss Gordon during the period indicated, best testify to the breadth of the woman and the wide scope of her telling work. With the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Miss Gordon is identified as one of its honorary secretaries, and in this capacity she enjoys a reputation which has journeyed beyond the confines of her country.

Also as general secretary of the World's Loyal Temperance Legion Miss Gordon has made a large place for herself in the hearts and in the lives of the world's young people.

Her musical compositions (her "Marching Songs" in particular) have been a conspicuous factor in popularizing the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion and in lining up the youth of the world in a righteous warfare against the saloon.

It was no insignificant part which the Young Campaigners of Maine had in the mighty battle fought by the great prohibition state in the fall of 1911 for the retention of its prohibition law. Called into being in this crisis, splendidly organized and splendidly trained for telling service, by Anna Gordon, the Young Campaigners have become a decided factor in W. C. T. U. activities, and in the campaigns of freshly-awakened states they are destined to have a conspicuous part.

While retaining much of the conservatism of her early New England training, Miss Gordon blends with that conservatism, today, the wider outlook and the broader horizon of the cosmopolitan—a natural consequence of the extensive traveling crowded into later years.

A fresh "heating" and "welding" have marked the recent weeks in Miss Gordon's life. With the passing of Lillian M. N. Stevens, on April 6, a mighty army was bereft of its mighty general and to Miss Gordon it has fallen to lead them forward to new and larger victories.

# A MIDNIGHT MARCH

## (STORY-LESSON)

*"He Travels Safest Who Travels Lightest"*

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

Not very long after America was discovered the Spanish general Cortez landed in Mexico. He conquered the Indians in battle, made their emperor prisoner, and took possession of their capital city. But after a while they summoned up all their courage and determined to drive the foreign invaders away. The Spaniards found themselves hemmed round by foes, and they were unable to obtain enough to eat. They saw that the only thing to do was to retreat. This was however more easily said than done.

The City of Mexico was on an island in the middle of a large lake. The roads that led into it all passed through this lake. They were built on causeways of earth and were not very wide. In many places in the United States today the railroad runs through a lake on a narrow road that stands up out of the water. Perhaps you have passed over such a road on the train and seen the water on both sides of you.

The causeways that led from the City of Mexico had several breaks in them. Usually there were bridges across these spaces, but at the time of our story the bridges had been taken away. Cortez knew it would be a difficult thing to retreat, for the Indians would pursue them and attack them on the narrow road. So he decided to get away in the dark.

It was on a July night, nearly four hundred years ago, that this retreat was made. The little army started out from the palace. First they packed up the things that they needed for the journey, and the treasures that they wanted to take home. There was a great deal of gold in Mexico and the invaders had robbed the natives of all they could find. It was piled up in the palace fortress. Cortez packed a quantity of it on a strong horse. He told some of his soldiers to guard it carefully for it was to go to the king of Spain. He kept a large share for himself. The generals each received a goodly amount of gold also. Still there was more left and it was lying in heaps on the floor of the palace. The common soldiers begged Cortez to allow them to take it, and he gave them free permission. He warned them to be careful, however, and not carry too much, because they were starting out on a perilous journey. "Don't overload yourselves," he said, "remember, he travels safest in the dark night who travels lightest."

But they were so eager for the gold that they did not pay much attention to the warning. They took as much as they could manage and fastened it securely to their persons, for they thought it would be a very fine thing to carry a fortune home.

It was, as Cortez had reminded them, a dark night, and the rain was coming down. The Spaniards opened the gates of the fortress, crept out and passed along the street, trying to make as little noise as possible. They hoped to get away without being heard. They carried a bridge with them to throw across the gaps. As they were marching down the causeway, however, some sentinels saw them and gave the alarm, and soon their enemies came pouring out of the city. The Indians jumped into canoes and rushed up on to the narrow causeway, attacking the Spaniards with great fury.

They fought their way along as far as the first gap, and then crossed over it on the bridge which they had brought. Then they tried to move it and carry it on, for they knew there were two more deep and dangerous ditches ahead. But it would not budge. The weight of men and horses passing over it had driven it firmly into the earth. They had to leave

it behind and trust to getting over the next gap as best they could.

On they marched, with their desperate foes attacking them on both sides from hundreds of canoes. They came to the second gap. Those behind pressed the front ones into the water, which was deep. The cavaliers put spurs to their horses and they swam across, but the bank was steep on the other side and they did not all succeed in landing. Some of the men were dressed in armor and when they fell from their horses they could not get up again. The foot-soldiers had a terrible struggle to get across. Those who could not swim held on to the horses' manes and tails. It was hard enough even for those who were good swimmers. Many of them had fastened their precious gold so securely about them that it would not readily come off, and they were handicapped by its weight. In that dreadful scrimmage in the deep water they would gladly have thrown it away, but they could not do so. They remembered too late what their general had said: "He travels safest who travels lightest." Struggling vainly they sank to the bottom and were drowned.

Cortez was not a good man at all but he said a wise thing that time and I want you to remember it. "He travels safest who travels lightest." Of course you are not going to be soldiers. War is a barbarous custom at best and in these civilized days it ought to come to an end. This is a motto, though, for all sorts of people, and not for soldiers alone.

Many persons form habits when they are young which are a heavy burden to them all through life, and hinder them from getting on. Bad habits are always a handicap. As the gold weighed the Spaniards down, so that they were worsted in the struggle, so such habits as drinking and smoking will handicap anyone in the struggle of life.

Do you wonder why this is? It is because alcohol and tobacco hinder the body in all the work it has to do. Whether we are awake or asleep, whether we are lazy or industrious, there are some things our bodies are doing all the time. Our hearts are beating constantly, and if they stopped we should die. Our lungs are breathing and we should die if they ceased. Our brains, too, are working, for it is the brain that controls both heart and lungs. If the brain did not work we should die. The busy doings of heart and lungs and brain are sometimes spoken of as "the vital processes." This merely means the work of the body that is necessary for life. Alcohol and nicotine are harmful even when they are used in small quantities. They interfere with every one of the vital processes, the working of heart and lungs and brain. The people who use them cannot succeed so well as otherwise they might. Alcohol is always a hinderer, never a helper, and so is tobacco. It is best to leave them alone, for "He travels safest who travels lightest."

On that summer night which the Spaniards have called the "Noche Triste" or the "Doleful Night," there was one man who greatly distinguished himself. His name was Alvarado. He was one of the leaders in Cortez' army, and he had command of the rear. They were in a worse case than the van of the army, for the enemy were crowding so thick and fast upon them. Alvarado's noble horse, which had gone through many a battle with him was killed. He pressed forward on foot till he reached the gap. It looked as if death lay before him. He paused a moment, then struck his long lance firmly into the ground, and summoning all his strength, gave one tremendous leap. We are not told how wide the gap was; we know just this, that though others failed to get across by swimming, Alvarado cleared it at a bound. Everyone was amazed. They could hardly believe their eyes, and the natives cried out, "The child of the Sun!" "The child of the Sun!" They thought he must be more than mortal man. He was able to do it because he had a very strong body and he had perfect control over it. Besides he was not weighed down like some of the others by a heavy load. Ever since that night the gap has been known as "Alvarado's leap."

The grown folks will tell you that there are hard places in everybody's life. Some people get over them triumphantly. They conquer their difficulties and get through their troubles with flying colors. They are ready to meet them for they have strength to spare. Others fail completely at these difficult times because in some way or other they are handicapped.

Those soldiers might have carried their burden safely enough along an easy road. It was when they came to a hard place that they learned their mistake. When we speak of the hard places in life we mean the illnesses and accidents and anxieties and overwork that may come to any of us in the future. Many a man uses alcohol and tobacco for years and years and feels no harm from the habit, as long as all goes smoothly. But when an illness or an accident comes, then he finds these things are a sad hindrance in getting well and may even cause him to lose his life. At such times the doctor says: "This man has been drinking beer and smoking tobacco so long that his heart is not strong enough to fight against the disease, and he will have to die." Another man, perhaps, is just as ill, but he surprises everybody by recovering quickly and the doctor says: "It is because he has never used whisky or tobacco."

If we want to be strong and ready for anything that can happen to us, if we want to get over our hard places in an Alvarado kind of way, we must not handicap ourselves with these bad habits. We must remember and put in practice that saying of Cortez: "He travels safest who travels lightest."

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Evanston, Illinois, April 30, 1914

## LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON!

In spite of the fact that the Mexican situation is absorbing the attention of the nation to the exclusion of almost every other issue, it is of vital importance that the work of sending communications by telegraph and mail to the members of Congress, urging action on the Sheppard-Hobson resolution, be prosecuted diligently. It is expected that the final hearing by the temperance forces before the Senate Judiciary committee will occur early this week, and it is therefore necessary that the securing of signatures to petitions and the adoption of resolutions by influential bodies should be pushed with all possible speed. If you have not already done so, send immediately to state or National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for blank forms for resolutions and petitions, and lose no time in making use of them.

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As we go to press the latest news from Washington indicates that there is a prospect that war with Mexico may be averted. If this proves true—and we hope and pray that it may—a great wave of thanksgiving will sweep over this nation. Ought we not, in gratitude for the calamity which has been providentially averted, to throw ourselves with renewed zeal and ardor into an effort to overcome the enemy which threatens the nation in its midst—the legalized liquor traffic, and utilize this awakened patriotism in work for the National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment.

## MRS. STEVENS' ARTICLE IN EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Fresh revelations of the untiring efforts of our sainted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, even in the last days of her life, are being brought to our attention. The May number of *Everybody's Magazine* contains an article written by her not many days before her translation, in response to a request from the editors, who asked various associations nationally organized to maintain some position on the liquor question, to submit a statement of their attitude, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, the United States Brewers' Association, the National Model License League, the National Prohibition Party and the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, being among the number.

The closing paragraph of the article by Mrs. Stevens is a masterly summing-up of the reason for her belief that within a decade National Constitutional Prohibition will be the law of the land. It reads as follows:

"Inasmuch as nine sovereign states, containing one-sixth of the population of the country, now have state-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and upward of thirty million people of other states live in localities which have outlawed liquor selling, and seven-tenths of the territory of the country is free from the licensed saloon; inasmuch as revenue from the liquor traffic is not necessary to the financial interest of a state, as is notably shown in Kansas and other prohibition states; inasmuch as science, philanthropy, reform, religion, and the business world are testifying against the liquor traffic—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union takes the position that it has ample reason to believe that within a decade National Constitutional Prohibition will be the law of our land."

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## MISS GORDON IN WASHINGTON

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, left Evanston on Friday, April 24, for Washington, to attend the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee of representatives of the German-American Alliance, on the Sheppard-Hobson resolution. She will remain for the final hearing on Tuesday of this week, when the prohibition forces will speak.

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## W. C. T. U. OFFERS TO SUPPLY LUXURIES TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS

As soon as word went out that war with Mexico was imminent, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, notified President Wilson that the Woman's Christion Temperance Union stood ready to send comforts and luxuries, if needed, to the wounded enlisted men of the Army and Navy, as was done in the Spanish-American conflict.

## FURTHER VICTORIES FOR ILLINOIS

Supreme Court Adjourns Without Passing on Suffrage Law.

At the April 21 elections in Illinois one more county (Bond) was added to the prohibition territory, making twenty-four counties which have voted out the saloons since the women were given the ballot. Twenty-one towns out of the forty holding elections, voted against the liquor traffic, wiping out seventy-eight saloons.

As at the previous election the women played a most important part in the voting and were responsible largely for the victories.

The supreme court of the state adjourned April 23 without having handed down a decision on the constitutionality of the suffrage act. The court will not meet again until June.

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## DEFINING REAL PATRIOTISM

In these days when a certain type of effervescent, not to say superficial patriotism, is claiming the attention of the public, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that true patriotism is a virtue that should be exercised as fully and freely in the time of peace as in the time of war.

Possibly we need to be reminded of the discriminating definition of real patriotism given by William Allen White. He says:

"If we who live in the small towns in America cannot see that our duty to our country lies first of all in our duty to our neighbors, then we are blind, indeed, to the basis of real patriotism, for after all, patriotism is only neighborly kindness. Patriotism is not in cheering for the flag; it is not in feeling our eyes fill with emotional tears at hearing 'The Star Spangled Banner'; patriotism is just old-fashioned human duty. * * * For the flag, if it means anything, means the golden rule; the flag means friendly burden-bearing; it means mutual help in trouble; it means standing together against common foes!"

Every commonplace day of the commonplace year, without the accompaniment of fife and drum, the real patriots of the nation are doing valiant service against the commonplace foes—the legalized liquor traffic, commercialized vice, and many other lesser evils. With no boastful declaration of their "love for country" they have met the enemies of the home at the polls, and "with ballots plenty" have vanquished them.

When the nation faces a real crisis in its affairs, it is to these real patriots to whom it must look for protection and help.

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## PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, former president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., is very ill at her home in Portland. Her valuable help as a speaker in campaign states, where she had engagements to speak in the next few months, will be greatly missed. Her friends the country over are hoping and praying for her speedy recovery.

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Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president of the India W. C. T. U. who is now on furlough, will probably arrive in New York City May 15, where she can be addressed in care of the Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth avenue. Miss Julia Papworth, Belmont, Kotigar, will have charge W. C. T. U. matters during Mrs. Denning's absence.

# PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

.....

.....

# AMONG THE STATES

Oklahoma has begun to circulate initiative petitions for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the voters.

Seven of the boards constituting the membership of the Allied Boards of Trade of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, have voted in favor of National Prohibition.

The sale of intoxicants at the dance halls of the summer gardens of St. Louis has been prohibited by order of the excise commissioner, reports *Mida's Criterion*.

A bill providing for submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment for statewide prohibition was recently introduced in the Maryland legislature. When voted upon in the house of delegates, it was defeated—the vote standing 57 to 42.

As a result of the April election in California new prohibition territory has been gained. Glenn county hereafter will be wholly dry. The cities of Red Bluff, Vacaville, Biggs, Fortuna, Sanger and Brawley voted dry by good majorities.

As a result of a recount of ballots cast in the Michigan elections, it is found that two counties which were credited to the "wets" have outlawed the saloons: Wexford and Ogemaw. Ingham county, in which is located the state capital, has been heretofore reported. Of the twelve counties voting, seven remained in the anti-saloon column, and three voted out the sale of liquor.

All over the country resolutions in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition are receiving enthusiastic support from the people, even in communities from which one would least expect a response. Miss Olga Nelson, of Roy, N. M., writes, "The resolution took well with the people, and the convention rose as a body in a vote of assent—yet last year almost every one voted against local option in this territory. We find many people willing to work for National Prohibition who do not admit there are any benefits from local option."

The supreme court of Kansas, in a decision rendered April 11, sustained the Webb-Kenyon law, turning over to the states the regulation of commerce in intoxicating liquors. "This," says the *Topeka Capital*, "is the first decision fully supporting the validity of the law, and is another landmark in the war on the liquor business. Liquors shipped into Kansas for sale or for use contrary to law may and will be condemned and seized by the state. That is the Webb-Kenyon law as interpreted by the Kansas court. And this will be done while the shipment is in process of transit, before delivery, or after, or at any time."

# RESOLUTION

Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,

.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewnere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## OUR SAINTED LEADER, LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

BY BELLE BUTTERFIELD

*Thou ever wast a patriot true,*
*No warrior on the battlefield*
*Held mightier weapons than didst thou*
*Or stronger blows for country wield!*

*Thy clarion call is ringing still—*
*The ranks close where our chieftain fell,*
*But dauntless soldiers marching on*
*With grieving voices cry, "All's well!"*

*Death cannot rob the world of thee.*
*Great issues waited at thy hand,*
*But these thy comrades shall maintain;*
*God's purposes fulfilled shall stand.*

*The hosts thou led'st still forward march.*
*With dauntless tread to victory.*
*Brave leader, thy illumined way*
*We cannot lose, still following thee.*

## COURAGE

*Oh, every year hath its winter,*
*And every year hath its rain—*
*But a day is always coming*
*When the birds go North again.*

*When new leaves swell in the forest;*
*And grass springs on the plain,*
*And the alder veins turn crimson—*
*And the birds go North again.*

*Oh, every heart hath its sorrow,*
*And every heart hath its pain,*
*But the day is always coming*
*When the birds go North again.*
—*Selected.*

## HOW CAN WE BE OTHER THAN FAITHFUL?

"When I took up the newspaper and read of the many victories at the polls," said the leader of the white ribboners of Illinois, "I wished that God might have let Mrs. Stevens stay with us a few days longer and that in the flesh she might have heard the victorious news. I felt that I must send a telegram to Miss Gordon, and this is what I said, "Our risen leaders, Frances Willard and Lillian Stevens, are rejoicing today that twenty-four dry counties have been aded to Illinois and that over 1000 saloons were voted out. Though these women have gone, their work liveth and their lives speak to us. I would that we might have these two beloved leaders with us to talk over the great victories that have come, and praise God will come, but I believe that in the better country they are rejoicing because the women have stood faithful to our great cause." With such splendid, heroic leaders as have been ours, how can we be other than faithful and true to the end. You and I should not fail. The remembrance of what these women have done for us, what their work has meant to us and to the world, should make us courageous to go forward and win the good fight "for God and home and humanity."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

An Ardent Friend: $500.

*Virginia:* Onancock, Cape Charles $3.65, Franktown, Guilford, Melfa, Horntown, Onley, Cheriton, Charlottsville, Wyers Cave, Lynchburg, Victoria, Concord, Altavista, Chase City, Keysville, Chester, Berryville, Honaker, Hamilton, Ebenezer, Lincoln, Bridgewater, Harrisonburg, Singers Glen, Hinton, Winchester, Houston, Ridgeway, Waller, Berkeley, Atlantic City, S. Norfolk $1, Tazewell $3, Danville, Chatham, Capron, Drewryville, Luray, Boykins, Linden, M. L. Welles, Soldiers Home C. T. U., Hampton, Radford, Petersburg, Shiloh $1. Total $94.65.

*Texas:* Rock Hill.

*Colorado:* 18th District $2.10, Salida, Hugo, N. Delta $2.30, Dry Creek, Lamar, Leroy, Sterling $3.85, Akamosa, Ft. Collins, Flagler, Blanca, Greely, Berthoud $2.75, Grand Valley, Berkeley, LaSalle, Longmont, Pueblo (Central), Ft. Lupton, Loveland, Denver (Central, Leonard, Highlands), Clifton, Hartman, Olathe, Bessemer, Steamboat Springs, Boulder, Colona. Total $68..

*Arkansas:* Mena.

*Rhode Island:* Central Falls, Willard, Bradford, Frances E. Willard, Richmond, Hopkinton, Providence $10. Total $20.

*East Washington:* Almira, Colfax, Hillyard, Spokane (Frances Willard), Cloverland, Pomeroy, Ritzville, Clarkston, N. Yakima (Fruitvale, N. Yakima, Fairview, Frances Willard). Total $24.

*Connecticut:* Windsor $3, Durham $3, Pawcatuck 60c, Mystic, Willimantic L. T. L. $1, Hartford, Stonington, Chester, S. Manchester, Bantam, Milldale, Hanover, Terryville, Niantic, Stafford Springs, New Milford, Beaver Brook, Forestville. Total $17.60

*North Carolina:* Elizabeth City $10, Reidsville $5, Wilmington $4.50, New Bern $3, Woodland $2.50, Washington, Black Mt., Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kinston, Bethel, Milwaukee, Albemarle. Total $41.

*New Jersey:* Mullica Hill, Almonessen, Cedarville, Millville (No. 1, Willard), Port Norris, Cranford, Dunellen, Rahway (No. 1), Roselle, Hoboken, Moorestown $6, Paterson, Newton, Union Chapel, Morristown, Chatham, Succasunna, Rockaway, Williamstown, Gibbstown, Pitman, Mullica Hill Y. P. B., Glassboro, Flemington $5, White House $1.50, New Germantown, Jersey City (Heights, Helping). Total $64.50.

*Michigan:* Port Hope $1.76, Litchfield, Alma, Nashville, Cadillac $1, Allegan, Pentwater, S. Ste. Marie. Total $14.76.

*New Hampshire:* Rindge.

*Pennsylvania:* Woodbridge Y. P. B., Blanchard. Total $4.

*Kentucky:* Eminence.

*S. Dakota:* Clear Lake.

*Missouri:* Kansas City, Pierce City. Total $4.

*Montana:* Corvallis.

*Maine:* North Union.

*Alabama:* $34.81, Ensley. Total $36.81.

*Florida:* Pierson $2.50.

*Vermont:* $30.25, Coventry $4. Total $34.25.

*Idaho:* Lewiston $5.

*New Mexico:* Clovis, Columbus. Total $4.

*Kansas:* Baldwin City, Riley, Wellsville, Yates Center, Jefferson (W. Brown) $1. Total $9.00.

*Oregon:* Baker, Woodburn, Bellevue. Total $6.

*Alaska:* Petersburg.

*Nebraska:* Cozad.

*Tennessee:* Union City, Big Sandy, Sparta, Kingston, Dunn $1.50, Macon $1.25, Springfield, Cowan, Nashville (West End $2.25, West Side), Henry, Petersburg, Malesus, Tullahoma, Mt. Pleasant, Howell, Maxwell, Daisy 61c, Savannah. Total $35.61.

*Illinois:* $61.47.

*Wisconsin:* Beaver Dam, Beloit, Brooklyn, Cambria, Clinton, Clintonville, Cobb, Delevan, Detroit, Harbor, Dodgeville, Eleva, Endeavor, Fairwater, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Janesville, Madison (Willard), Medford, Melrose, Waldo, Mineral Point, Milton Jct., Mondovi, New London, Oshkosh, River Falls, Seymour, Sharon, Sturgeon Bay, Superior (Willard), Springfield, Viroqua, Walworth, Whitewater, Westfield, Glenwood $1, Windsor $2.15. Total $73.65.

*Oklahoma:* Roosevelt, Newkirk, Cordell, Blackwell, Muskogee, Enid, Altus, Sickles, Gate, Oklahoma City (Willard), Ft. Gibson, Claremore, Nellie, Cherokee, Walters L. T. L., Marshall $1, E. Guthrie $3, Perkins $5, Nash. Total $41.

*W. Washington:* Pinehurst, Port Orchard, Waterman, Bremerton, Fremont, Ballard, Olympia Center, Green Lake $2.40, Ravenna, Acme, Port Stanley, Arlington, Marysville, Machias, Toledo, Coupeville $3, Woodland, North End, Woodland Island, Fernhill, Mt. Vernon, Cosmopolis, E. Hoquaim, Satsop (Page), Nooksack, Everett (South), Blaine, Fairhaven, Sumas, Bellingham (Central) $2.55, Raymond, Port Townsend, Auburn, Satsop $3.35, Montesano, N. Anacortes, Hoquaim, Irvington, Oak Harbor, total $92.05.

*West Virginia:* $85.04.

*N. California:* $64.90.

*Indiana:* Liberty Center, Columbia City, Princeton, Otterbein, Hebron $2.28, Columbus $2.85, Culver, Markle $2.63, Shanondale, Modoc $6, Dana, Henryville, Bloomington S. W., Amboy, Hanfield $1, Indianapolis (Central), Homer, Martinsville, New Haven, Alert $1.42, Bath (Willard Memorial), Elkhart (Central), Lebanon, New Castle, Ray, Ray Y. P. B., Washington, North Manchester, Morristown $1. Broadripple, Esther, Wabash, Union City $1.40, Oolitic $.60, Francesville $1.25, Warren, Rockport, Brightwood, Indianapolis (F. Willard, North East, Vayhinger $.75, Artman Y. P. B. $.50), Booneville $3, Jefferson, Love, Maple Run, Farrville $1, Oak Ridge, Van Buren, Jonesboro, South Marion, Oak Chapel, Fairmount, Grant $1, Kingsley, Marion West 9th St. $.50, Little Ridge, Swayzee $1.50, Eunice Wilson, Deer Creek, Gas City, Shugart $1, Sims $1.10, Marion (Central), Pipe Creek $.55, Fowlerton, Aaron Worth $1.50, Roanoke (Harriett Brand), Union Center, Syracuse, Richmond (Mary W. Hill $1, Frances Willard), Decatur, Oxford, Earl Park, Boswell, Bright, Moores Hill, Dunkirk, Portland, Huntington, Bremen, North Vernon, Normal City Muncie, Kentland, Frankfort, Mulberry, Kirklin $2.36,. Rossville, Roll, Hartford City $.50, Peru, Grabill, Lafayette (F. Willard, Central, Chrysolite), Lafayette Union, Kokomo $1, South Kokomo $3, Poseyville, Gosport $1, Mount Vernon, Southbend (Chapin Park, Frances Willard, Pleasant View), Colfax, St. Joseph County Exe., Fremont, Bluffton, Liberty Center, Zanesville, Ossian, Deputy $1.50, Hartsville, Boston Monroeville, Albany. Total, $219.19.

*New York:* East Syracuse, Syracuse (Clover Leaf, No. 2, Rhena Mosher), Onandaga Valley $3.10, Binghamton (Central $3, F. E. Willard, North Side, South Side, Y. P. B. $5), Endicott, McClure, Dryden Y. P. B., Forest Home, Groton $2.40, Myers. Albany (Madison Ave.), Cohoes, Ravena, Watervliet, Middleburgh, Nyack, Suffern, Lansingburgh, Troy (Central), Gasport, Model City, Newfane, Ransomville $3, Tuscarora, Ossining, Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon, Sherwood, Weadsport, Herkimer, Ilion, Little Falls, Frankfort, Poland; West Frankfort, West Winfield $4, Arcade, Avoca, Bath, Canisteo, Corning (No. Side) $1.65, Greenwood, Hammondsport, Hornell, Kanona $5, Painted Post, $.80, So. Dansville, Clarendon, Eagle Harbor, Gaines, Kendall, Kuckville, Medina, Morton, Murray, Transit, Cayuta Lake, Avon $5, Lima $.82, Livonia, So. Lima $1.50, Akron $5, Buffalo (Central $3, Cold Springs $5, Hope No. 1, West Side $3.50), Chaffee, Hamburg, Holland $1, Sardinia $1, Springville, Johnstown, Keck Center, Sammonsville $1, Alton, Clyde, Lincoln, Macedon Center $1, Sodus, Sodus Point, Wolcott, Syracuse (F. E. Willard $5, West End), Barnesville, Cobleskill $2.25, East Cobleskill, Howe's Cave, Sloansville, Summit $5, Hancock, Sidney $1, Stamford, Bergen. Total, $221.02.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# A Sacred Message

Written by Lillian M. N. Stevens, March 29, 1914, and, at her request, read by Miss Anna A. Gordon at the hearings on the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution in Washington, April 15.

The movement for National Constitutional Prohibition is meeting with greater favor than I dared to hope on that memorable evening, September 10, 1911, when on behalf of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I made the Proclamation--and I dare to hope almost everything for the temperance cause. I know we are to win. In whatever world I am my activities will be devoted to this end. The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in heaven and on earth, and will hasten the establishment of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, recently spent a day in Willimantic, Conn., where she addressed 550 children from both the high school and grades. Teachers and pupils alike enjoyed her instruction, and Willimantic white ribboners are enthusiastic over her work.

The W. C. T. U. of Kinston, N. C., is taking on new life, through the help of Mrs. George Green, president of the New Bern union, who added to the enrollment the splendid number of sixty-eight members. Earnest plans were made to push various departments of work and capable officers are at the helm. The prospects are that Kinston union will be a power in its community.

Pennsylvania's next state convention will meet in a saloonless city, due to action of Judge Criswell in refusing to issue liquor licenses in Venango county, thereby closing saloons and wholesale liquor houses in Oil City.

Miss Rose A. Davison, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has recently completed a month of W. C. T. U. activity in New Jersey, the twenty-first state in which she has spoken during her six years' service in the white ribbon cause. She traveled from the top to the bottom of the little state, her days filled to overflowing, for she visited ten counties, speaking in twenty-three towns, in two of them a second time. On the four Sundays she addressed eight church services, and at other times spoke in nine public schools, and delivered a new suffrage lecture, "The Modern Deborah," before two public W. C. T. U. gatherings, one Grange meeting and two suffrage societies. A new Y. P. B. was greatly helped by her visit; an untaught union instructed; members were added to the Y. P. B. and in one town enough girls were aroused to form the possible nucleus of a future band. New recruits number twenty-nine women, fifteen men and nine girls, and an aroused public sentiment follows wherever Miss Davison speaks.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, has been invited by the fourth International Congress on Home Education to read a paper at its next meeting. This will be held in Philadelphia, September 22-29. Mrs. Davis is asked to give a complete, accurate and concise account of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in so far as it has to do with the welfare of children. It will be a great opportunity to present the efforts of our organization for more than a quarter of a century along the lines of education.

A pre-election meeting in the nature of a suffrage-temperance demonstration was held by the Garfield W. C. T. U. of Cook county, Ill., with the co-operation of seven neighboring churches. An informal discussion of candidates and local questions, followed by a recess to welcome strangers and friends and acquaint them with W. C. T. U. aims and methods preceded the meeting in the church auditorium at which Mrs. Mabel Divelbiss introduced the seven co-operating pastors, who spoke briefly, and later "Catch-My-Pal" Patterson who gave an address.

Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer and lecturer, who has been for some weeks in Mississippi has organized fifteen new unions and awakened widespread interest in the work of the organization.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., during a recent visit to Council Bluffs, was entertained at a luncheon at the Grand Hotel, given in her honor by Miss Julia Officer. With one exception the guests were all officers of the W. C. T. U. Later the same afternoon a tea was given at the public library by members of the local union, at which Mrs. Smith, the guest of honor, and Mrs. Burgess, president of the Council Bluffs W. C. T. U., made short addresses. Seventy-five white ribboners were in attendance.

To be located in a dry town is indeed a privilege but that fact should not deter any union from entering into every good work, or aiding the general cause or prohibition. The W. C. T. U. of Flemington, Pa., is alive to the issue. By public meetings and in other ways it is pushing state-wide prohibition in 1914 and National prohibition in 1920.

The W. C. T. U. of Allen county, Indiana, recently published a ten-page supplement to the Ft. Wayne *Journal-Gazette*,, containing pictures of our translated leaders, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Frances Willard, also of county superintendents of departments, with a signed communication concerning the work of each department, and much temperance and equal suffrage reading matter. This paper was brought out by the county editorial staff, Mrs. W. J. Hunter, county superintendent of Press work, Mrs. Joel Welty, vice-president of the county and state superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, Mrs. Eva K. Fickes, county organizer, and Mrs. Carrie Shoaf.

A campaign to spread prohibition teaching by means of medal contests is on in Iowa. Miss Maude M. Aldrich, Medal Contest superintendent for the Thirteenth district, and recently appointed state organizer, has been filling appointments made for her by the state contest superintendent. As a result of her work three W. C. T. U.'s have been organized and everywhere there is a demand for medal contest trainers. Some districts have their own highly qualified superintendents and several teachers have promised their services as trainers during the summer. Miss Aldrich has organized forty medal contests, given recitals, lectures and talks in schools, and conducted contest classes in various counties. Altogether the contest as a sentiment maker is being thoroughly utilized.

"When brewery stock is as cheap as beer checks; when a drinking bartender can no longer get a job; when there are thousands of school children in the United States who have never seen a saloon; when the brewer's family is snubbed in society and the Associated Press diligently hunts for 'dry' copy—when you see such things begin to happen then you know that the end is at hand," said Rev. T. A. Cairns of Aurora, Ill., in a recent address.

The W. C. T. U. of Reno, Nevada, has held inspiring Frances E. Willard and Neal Dow memorial services, and observed UNION SIGNAL Day. The local union in harmony with the state union is securing the adoption of the resolution favoring the National Prohibition Amendment. The campaign of equal suffrage is being managed with method and persistence.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Lois Russell, for many years prominently associated with our work, to Wilbur Page Massuere. Mr. and Mrs. Massuere will make their home at Arcadia, Wisconsin.

A St. Patrick's Day social given by the Enosburg Falls (Vt.) union was attended by nearly 150 members and friends. Special prominence was given to the birthday of Neal Dow and that of Fanny Crosby Van Alstyne, the blind hymn writer. Addresses dealing with the religious significance of the shamrock and paying homage to the Irish ancestors of many of our American citizens and to the sturdy qualities of our Irish immigrants of the present day were happy features of the program, while the more direct work of the W. C. T. U. was presented by Rev. John Wriston, in a talk to boys on the evils of the cigaret, and methods of enforcing anti-cigaret laws. The February social of this union was also an enjoyable occasion. The program was presented in the form of a magazine called *Christianity in Action*, and showed the progress of temperance and other reforms. Attention was given to the attitude of Lincoln toward temperance and woman suffrage, and the superiority of statewide prohibition laws over any form of license was clearly pointed out.

WE will appoint one woman representative in each town to introduce exclusive Grace-Mildred Toilet Preparations endorsed by Susanna Cocroft. Permanent money-making opportunity. Write for full information free. CHARLES LABORATORY, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
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5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

## RESULT OF BEER DRINKING

**Dr. Hugo Hoppe, Noted Nerve Specialist of Konigsberg, Germany**

**Because the symptoms of chronic alcoholism appear more slowly, and are less readily observable in the heavy beer drinker than in the whisky drinker, the former is by far more frequently met than the latter. But thousands and tens of thousands of men who take their daily pint are rendered stupid, silly and dissolute by beer.**

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. GORDON H. READ, a prominent citizen of Bloomington, Illinois, and a white ribboner of Crusade days, was recently called to heavenly activities. Since the memorable days of 1874 when the Women's Temperance League, later called the W. C. T. U., was organized, the home of Mrs. Read and her husband has been a center of temperance influence and activity. Here plans were formed for the organization of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and during all the intervening years white ribboners and those interested in every good work, as well as the unfortunate victim of the drink traffic, have always found cordial welcome. Mrs. Read has been recording secretary and treasurer of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and for many years state Press superintendent. As a member of the local union she has served tirelessly, and well, both as president and in less responsible positions.

MRS. H. G. HAMMOND, vice-president and acting treasurer of the Burlington (Vt.) W. C. T. U. In Mrs. Hammond's home students of the university found a helpful social atmosphere. The work of the W. C. T. U. was always one of her vital interests.

MISS EVA JONES, a former state L. T. L. secretary of Minnesota, and for many years an earnest worker in various fields of W. C. T. U. activity. She was for five years president of the Twenty-third district, in which St. Paul is located. During this time she became acquainted with conditions in St. Paul, and undertook to clean up the city. She covered three-fourths of the territory in a house-to-house canvass, distributing literature and securing members. When she began this work there were only four unions with 89 members, while there are now twenty unions with over 400 members.

MISS KATHRINE MANNING, Attica, N. Y., for many years president of the local union, and for five years president of the W. C. T. U. of Wyoming county.

MRS. MARY RILEY, St. Johns, Mich., for twenty years an active member of the local union, having previously served as president of the Holland (N. Y.) W. C. T. U.

MRS. SARAH WARD GILMAN, Reno, Nev., a native of Maine, but for a number of years a resident of Nevada, and UNION SIGNAL superintendent in the local union.

J. R. MCGREGOR, an honorary member of the Nickerson (Kas.) W. C. T. U., and a faithful and fearless champion of the temperance cause.

MRS. ANNA SMITH ROSS, White Cloud, Mich., Flower Mission superintendent and an ardent worker in the local union since its organization.

### TIDINGS FROM TEXAS

Special Correspondence.

Texas has heard with deep grief of the home-going of our National President, Mrs. Stevens, but we will press forward with greater zeal in the cause we love so well, the cause of our Christ.

The state convention will meet in Greenville, May 5 to 7, and superintendents are busy making out reports. Election of officers in the Fort Worth Central union resulted in the continuation of Mrs. J. V. Brewer as president. Mrs. Fred Robinson, editor of the Society page of the Waco *Times Herald*, and president of the Federation of Clubs of Waco, publishes a full column of W. C. T. U. items each week in the *Times Herald*. Fort Worth is never without a convention. Among the recent ones was the state Sunday school convention at which Mrs. Curtis, who is superintendent of the Sunday School Temperance department, gave a fine address. During this convention the W. C. T. U. had a booth in the basement; thousands of pages of literature were distributed, and small pennants bearing the mottoes, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," and "National Prohibition in 1920" were pinned on hundreds of people.

The resolution endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition is presented for adoption at all such meetings. The Fort Worth Y. M. C. A. has also endorsed the resolution. At the suffrage association recently in convention in Waco, Mrs. John S. Turner, state superintendent of Purity, was present and gave greetings for the state W. C. T. U.

Reports showing items in the newspapers are coming in from Press superintendents throughout the state. Mrs. Brewer, the president of the Fort Worth union, who has recently been chosen vice-president-at-large of the state, is urging that we take the Press star at the National convention this fall.

At this time every effort is being made to induce voters to send telegrams and letters to Washington urging favorable action on the Sheppard-Hobson resolution. Our state union is much interested in making comfort bags for the sailors of the battleship "Texas." The state superintendent, Mrs. Dilgardi, with characteristic modesty, is asking for only 1,000 comfort bags. It is expected that a goodly delegation of white ribboners will go to Galveston for the presentation of the bags.

Mrs. M. C. Kersh, state Press superintendent, has resigned her office as reporter for *Home and State* and Mrs. Curtis has appointed the associate Press superintendent, Miss Fanny Armstrong, to fill out the unexpired term. Miss Armstrong has also been instrumental in having the resolution favoring National Constitutional Prohibition endorsed by the Missionary Federation, and the missionary society of Polytechnic Heights.

District conventions have been in full swing for some time, and Mrs. Curtis attends most of them. Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, Miss Christine Tinling and Miss Margaret Bilz, all National workers, have accomplished great good in the state, and unions are being organized almost daily. Palacios, one of the new unions, made Mrs. Feather, its first president, a life member, and the Texas union is making Col. E. L. Dohoney a life member in appreciation of his work in introducing Miss Willard to Texas. He is the father of our local option law, and a man of world-wide fame.

It is with thanksgiving that we recall at this time the resolution adopted at the suggestion of Mrs. Brewer at the January 15 meeting, "Whereas the beloved president of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, issued a proclamation September 10, 1911, for National Prohibition, Resolved that we here assembled today, a mass meeting of white ribboners and friends in Fort Worth, Texas, do hereby most heartily endorse the prohibition amendment campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920."

Many of the resolutions favoring National Constitutional Prohibition have been endorsed in Texas meetings, a notable one being that adopted by the Democratic elimination convention attended by 4000 people.

Excellent medal contest work is being done by Miss Iva R. Gilbert, state superintendent. She has given contests in several parts of the state with fine results.

We report with sad heart the home-going of Major J. J. Jarvis, an honorary member and husband of a most influential white ribboner, whose good works are known in every part of the state, and also that of Mother Talieferio of Austin, one of our oldest members, who has at different times held many important offices in the state. She was at one time president of the Hillsboro (O.) union for several years.


**Y. P. B. STUDY BOOK NO. 3**

**"ALCOHOL AND THE GOVERNMENT"**

**Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson**

**Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.**

**This new study book will be welcomed by all Students.**

**NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,**

**Evanston, Illinois.**

## BECOME A NURSE

WE have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7,000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"—248 pages with actual experience. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

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## Special Hosiery Offer

**Guaranteed Wear-Ever Hosiery for Men and Women**

**Ladies' Special Offer**

For Limited Time Only—

Six pairs of our finest 35c value ladies' guaranteed hose in black or tan colors with written guarantee, for $1.00 and 5 stamps for postage.

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR MEN**

For a limited time only, six pairs of our finest 35c value **Guaranteed Hose** with written guarantee and a pair of our well known **Men's Paradise Garters** for **one dollar,** and 5 stamps for postage.

You know these hose; they stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are **Guaranteed** for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless and to wear **six months** without holes, or a new pair **free.**

**Don't delay. Send in your order before offer expires.** Give correct size.

**WEAR-EVER HOSIERY COMPANY**

**Dayton, Ohio**

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### "Non-Puncture" Auto Tires

GUARANTEED 7,500 MILES' SERVICE

These tires bear the greatest known mileage guarantee, yet are sold at a price even less than tires of ordinary guarantee. This guarantee covers punctures, blow-outs and general wear. Guarantee covers 7,500 miles' service against everything except abuse. These tires are intended for most severe service.

Orders have been received for these tires for use in the United States Government Service.

As a SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY offer, we will allow the following prices for the next ten days.

TIRES—TUBES

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| 28x3 | $ 9.20 | $ 2.00 |
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| 30x3½ | 13.50 | 2.80 |
| 32x3½ | 14.05 | 3.00 |
| 34x3½ | 15.25 | 3.20 |
| 31x4 | 17.00 | 3.25 |
| 32x4 | 18.00 | 3.30 |
| 33x4 | 19.50 | 3.40 |
| 34x4 | 20.40 | 3.60 |
| 35x4 | 21.00 | 3.80 |
| 36x4 | 22.00 | 3.90 |
| 35x4½ | 26.00 | 5.00 |
| 36x4½ | 27.00 | 5.10 |
| 37x4½ | 27.50 | 5.15 |
| 37x5 | 32.60 | 5.40 |

All other sizes. Non-Skids 20 per cent extra. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies order and if two are so ordered, shipping charges will be paid by us. C. O. D. on 15 per cent of amount of order. Our output is limited, so we suggest early ordering. We sell direct only, giving purchaser the advantage of all middlemen's profits.

STRONGTREAD RUBBER CO.
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*A Limited Number of the New*

# Bill Board Poster

FIRST TO BE LAID OFF

The Man Who DRINKS

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7x10 feet. Printed in red and black; eight sections, so as to be easily handled.

PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois


## "THE IMMIGRANT GATEWAY"

### An Evening With Our Foreign Speaking Friends

A novel entertainment, called "The Immigrant Gateway," was given recently by St. Paul's M. E. church, Lancaster, Pa., under the direction of Mrs. Ida M. Brown, corresponding secretary of the Lancaster county W. C. T. U. Many of the "Immigrants" were W. C. T. U. women and every man impersonating a United States official was a member of the official board of the church. It was necessary to throw open the class rooms to accommodate the crowd. Prayer and the singing of "America" opened the program.

Mrs. Brown, in the opening address, related the life-story of the "first immigrant" and explained that the object of the demonstration of the evening was not to burlesque the foreigner but to create toward him a keener, more helpful, sympathetic attitude.

The room was arranged as nearly as possible like the "examination room" at Ellis Island and was beautifully decorated with flags of foreign nations and the Stars and Stripes. The "parts" of the United States officials at the island were as follows: "Watchman at the Gate," whose duties are to see that the immigrant has the proper credentials, railroad tickets, vaccination certificates and money. "First Medical Inspector," whose keen eyes search for possible crippled bones or physical defects. "Second Medical Inspector," who is the most dreaded of all the officials, for it is his duty to examine the eyes, looking especially for signs of trachoma, the disease so common among the people of southern Europe. The matron, or "Moral Wicket," who is anxious to speak to each girl and woman, warning and advising her regarding the evils of the new land to which she seeks admission. Other characters were the "Examining Inspectors" who examine thoroughly every immigrant, using the ship's manifest as a basis for questions; the "Guards," the "Missionaries," and the "Immigrants," all of whom were attired in the costume of the country from which they "had come." Of the latter, some were "admitted," some "deported," and some held for "special inquiry." Three scenes when relatives meet at the "kissing post" at Ellis Island were reproduced. "Dago, Sheeny and Chink," a poem by Bishop McIntire, and a recitation, "A Nickel for the Lord," were given.

An address on "Our Responsibility for the Immigrant," and music by a chorus of fifteen, five young ladies representing "America," five young men (dressed as sailors) the navy, and five (dressed as soldiers) the army, were features of the program, which closed with the song "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."

"I can think of nothing that would be better to give in the interest of our department of Work Among Foreigners, or that of Co-operation with Missionary Societies and shall be glad to advise or help any union desiring to try it, if it does not know where to get material, etc. My address is 821 Highland Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.," writes Mrs. Brown, under whose direction the entertainment was given.


A GOOD USE FOR SPARE TIME

You can easily earn a little money in your spare time by giving samples of Vacher-Balm to your friends. It costs you nothing to start.

Write today for particulars and a Free Sample to E. W. Vacher, New Orleans, La.

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43 Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

# In the "Land of the Shining Mountains"

Special Correspondence.

Montana presents her compliments to THE UNION SIGNAL and wishes she could send her some of the gleams of golden sunshine which have been flooding our "Land of the Shining Mountains" all winter long. This is surely God's country and we are working for the day when man shall come into his heritage here and shall stand in strength and efficiency and might, "lord of creation."

The big men of the state, who have seen Montana grow since the pioneer days, tell of its progress toward civilization and of the advance of the temperance movement. The present time sees affairs at a crisis in the state. Out of the somewhat chaotic condition, civic righteousness is being crystallized by the churches and its allied organizations and all right minded people, while the liquor interests are making an open fight to hold a while longer political and financial power. But their forts are tumbling down.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is steadily gaining in membership and influence and power. It is proud to have eleven new unions added to its list and more communities asking for organizations.

Miss Edna Rowan, during her five weeks in the state, did splendid work in the schools and on the platform for the children's cause and for woman's suffrage.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, Oregon's able ex-president, was with us eight weeks lecturing and organizing. She received high praise for her platform work and organized nine new unions. Most of her work was in unorganized territory.

Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag, who has been in California during the winter, will return to her home in Cascade about the middle of April.

The various unions are working along several lines—some in medal and essay contests. One took in fifteen white ribbon recruits at one meeting. Many are very active in suffrage work, which will receive a stimulus from the May Day programs. Unions are planning on this day to keep open house and to hold some sale or bazaar or entertainment, the proceeds to go to the local unions. The day will also be made Gift Day for the state union and dimes collected for the mile of dimes. The Suffrage Edition of the *Voice*, which will be brought out the first of May, will be sold on this day.

The ministers of the state have been asked to observe a Sunday in May as W. C. T. U. Sunday, both in sermon and collection.

Another pleasant anticipation for May is the coming of Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., for whom big meetings are being prepared.

## PRACTICAL W. C. T. U. PEN POINTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Special Correspondence.

Mr. Huston, the philanthropic iron worker of Coatesville, lately came to Philadelphia with his band of musicians and a delegation of friends to take part in the dedication of the beautiful new building of the Inasmuch Mission. Word was passed to the white ribboners to be at the Broad Street station to join in the welcome. They were on hand with posters and banners, among them those published by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis and the National poster, "The Liquor Traffic must Go." Many hundreds of people along the street and in the station read their message. The Lemon Hill Association also was out in force. The procession which followed the Coatesville band from the station to the mission which is located at 1011 Locust street, was quite formidable. After the service the white ribboners escorted the visitors back to the station where a delightful service of song was held until the train pulled out.

Madame Barakat, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, who was one of the speakers at the dedication, has been busy with many meetings and visits to the prisoners in jails and penitentiaries. Easter joy in the form of flowers and sweets, was brought to thirty women in the Eastern Penitentiary. A service of song and an inspiring Bible reading by Madame Barakat made the day memorable. Madame Barakat also spoke at cottage prayer meetings arranged by the West Philadelphia union, and the Scandinavian W. T. T. U. held a large public meeting at which the evangelist was among the speakers. Later she hurried on to Delaware county to speak to the girls of the House of Refuge.

## BARTENDERS' BEERLESS BANQUET

The Peoria (Ill.) Bartenders' union celebrated Lincoln's birthday with a banquet as dry as a ministerial association supper. There was nothing offered to drink but Apollinaris water and coffee, says the Peoria *Journal* in reporting the event.


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Copies of this book have been sent to the following:

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Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Oil City, Penn.
Mrs. A. Brockman, Mt. Sterling, Ill.
Sarah Smith, Stafford, Kans.
Mrs. L. B. Kephart, Pacific Grove, Calif.
L. Evelyn Busick, Baltimore, Maryland.
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Ruth C. Weeks, Bunker Hill, Kansas.
Libbie Gilges, Stillwater, Okla.
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### THE CRUSADER A TAKING FEATURE OF NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTION

"At our county convention held last week in Gloversville, N. Y., the members of the Johnstown L. T. L., of which I am local secretary, had a place on the program, a part of which was the singing of the Crusader Bonnet Song by children wearing bonnets made of *The Young Crusader* trimmed with white bows. The girls afterward passed through the audience and secured twenty-two subscriptions for *The Crusader*."

*Copies of the Crusader Bonnet Song furnished upon request.*

### PSYCHIC EFFECTS OF SMOKING

In an open letter to the editor of the *New York Times*, of date March 31, Edward H. Cleveland, M. D., of the Flower Hospital, tells the results of a series of tests of the users of tobacco. The letter reads as follows

"Dr. A. D. Bush, in *The New York Medical Journal*, gives the results of his own experiments on the psychic effects of smoking. He performed a series of 120 tests on each of fifteen men, in different fields of nerve and brain activity. These tests show that tobacco smoking produces a 10.5 per cent decrease in mental efficiency. The smoker fancies his mind works better, whereas, in fact, he suffers this average degree of intellectual stupefaction. The greatest actual loss was found in the field of imagery, 22 per cent. The three greatest losses were in the fields of imagery, perception, and association.

**"Cigarets are found to have the most pronounced destructive effect. This effect appears in notably decreased power of initiative, of grasp, and of facility of execution. Topic factors, acting directly upon the delicate fibres of nerves and brain, were found in the smoke of all the tobacco tested.**

"Here we have a heavy indictment against a superfluous, inelegant, and filthy habit. Aside from wasting his money, the smoker squanders his nerve force and brain energy at an average rate of 10.5 per cent. Such is the verdict of scientific fact. In addition, the habit of smoking affects injuriously, as is well known, the temper and the disposition. The personal manners of smokers, particularly as regards consideration for other people, are notoriously and inexcusably bad.

"The effect of tobacco toxins is to dull the finer sensibilities until the individual becomes permanently self-limited below the normal. Injured nerves may often regenerate; paralyzed nerves never. Such facts as these should be in our children's school books."


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### WHY HE VOTED DRY

"I'm 'dry' this time," said a well-known business man in Canton, Illinois. "I never voted that way before, but I shall this time. I've been convinced. I'll tell you how.

"The other day a man who has lived in this town a long time, and has employment here, came to me to borrow $3. It was pay night. I asked him why. He said that when he went to the saloon where he frequently spends too much of his hard-earned wages, he was told that he owed $1.50 more than the amount of the check he handed in to be cashed.

"'I know there isn't a thing to eat in the house at home,' he told me, 'and I must take home some groceries.'

"I loaned him the money. He's good, and I have no fear that he will not repay me.

"That's why I'm going to vote 'dry.' I've seen too much of that sort of thing in recent years, but it was never brought home to me so strongly before, how the wives and children have to bear the brunt of this drink evil. Yes, sir, I'm 'dry' from now on."—*Canton* (Ill.) *Ledger*

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 7, 1914. | No. 19

## The Mothers of Men

*The bravest battle that ever was fought!*
*Shall I tell you where and when?*
*On the maps of the world you will find it not—*
*'Tis fought by the mothers of men.*

*Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,*
*With sword or nobler pen!*
*Nay, not with eloquent words or thought*
*From mouths of wonderful men.*

*But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—*
*Of woman that would not yield,*
*But bravely, silently, bore her part—*
*Lo, there is that battlefield!*

*No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,*
*No banner to gleam and wave;*
*But oh! these battles, they last*
*From babyhood to the grave.*

*Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,*
*She fights in her walled-up town—*
*Fights on and on in endless wars,*
*Then, silent, unseen, goes down.*

*Oh, ye with banners and battle shot,*
*And soldiers to shout and praise!*
*I tell you the kingliest victories fought*
*Were fought in these silent ways.*

*Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame;*
*With splendid and silent scorn,*
*Go back to God as white as you came—*
*The kingliest warrior born!*

—*Joaquin Miller.*

**The House Judiciary Committee, on May 5, reported the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution and it is now on the calendar of the House. Let the temperance forces wire immediately to their Congressmen. The Equal Suffrage Resolution has also been reported to the House.**

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## FINAL HEARING ON SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION—FINE ARGUMENTS PRESENTED IN REBUTTAL OF LIQUORITES' STATEMENTS—STATUS OF MEXICAN SITUATION—MORE ACCOMPLISHED IN GIVEN TIME THAN EVER BEFORE IN INTERMEDIATION HISTORY

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Owing to unavoidable obstacles the hearing granted before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to the temperance forces for Tuesday, April 28, was postponed until Friday, May 1, when Miss Anna A. Gordon for the National W. C. T. U., E. C. Dinwiddie for the American Anti-Saloon League, and Captain Hobson presented arguments in rebuttal. In reply to queries on the part of the committee concerning the terms of the amendment, Miss Gordon began her remarks by stating that up to April 30, 1914, 3,042,810 persons had been represented by resolutions sent to Congress, through the National W. C. T. U., urging the passage of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution. She presented, also, a letter from A. S. Bisbee, deputy sheriff of Cumberland county, Maine, in which the city of Portland is located, which stated, "There is not a barroom or anything that can be likened to a saloon in the city of Portland." She mentioned, also, the fact that the W. C. T. U. has a large number of German members in the United States, as well as in Germany, where total abstinence principles are being carried into social and business circles, and mentioned the declaration of Kaiser William to his army and navy concerning the need of total abstinence if men would make the best soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Dinwiddie presented a fine argument, and was followed by Captain Hobson, who covered the ground in a wonderful presentation of scientific facts, legal statements, etc., showing the need of National Constitutional Prohibition.

No end of praise is due the chairman of the sub-committee, Senator W. E. Chilton of West Virginia, who through every hearing listened with every indication of deepest interest and, whenever practicable, advanced questions in order to bring out the thought of the speaker more clearly.

We had hoped the House Judiciary Committee would take some action on the bill Tuesday, April 21, but the exigencies of war with Mexico necessitated calling a special session of the House that morning, thus preventing the committee from holding its usual meeting, and up to this time the committee has not acted.

### Continue the Petitions

There has been a little misunderstanding as to the sending of resolutions, petitions, etc. *We should keep this part of the battle up without cessation, until Congress has taken action.* As I have previously stated, the liquor power is doing more now than ever before in the line of petition work so it behooves us to do our part well and not let our opponents get the better of us.

### Assurances of Peace

Assurances of peace and a steady abatement of "war talk" are the dominant features in the Mexican developments here at present. Attention is still centered on the work of the South American mediators, who report steady progress and the avoidance of any deadlock between the parties.

While the gravity and the hopefulness of the situation vary from hour to hour, the envoys from Argentine, Brazil, and Chili keep steadily at their work, holding two lengthy sessions daily at the Argentine legation. Their long conference Thursday night with Secretary Bryan, representing the United States in the issues before them, was followed the next day by a conference with the Spanish Ambassador, Senor Riano, who represents the Huerta government. The mediators made no announcement.

In explaining the progress they were making, one of the mediators likened their work to a hard climb up a precipitous mountain, scaling one dangerous cliff at a time until the height was reached. Fortunately, he added, the dangers of each advance thus far had been met and overcome.

Summing up what the mediators had done up to this time, a well-posted authority said it represented more actually accomplished in a given time than ever before in the history of intermediation. Beginning April 26 and continuing six days, he specified:

First, acceptance of good offices by the United States; second, acceptance by Huerta; third, acceptance by Carranza; fourth, suspension of hostilities by the United States; fifth, suspension of hostilities by Huerta. These five accomplishments within six days were declared to be without precedent in international bodies which had previously exercised good offices. A sixth development, it was expected, would further emphasize what was going on.

### Pleas for Teaching of Blind People

Strong pleas for the teaching of blind people as nearly as possible like other individuals were made last night by Thomas P. Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma, in an address before the National Conference of Workers for the Blind at the Public Library. Senator Gore also urged the adoption of one system of raised printing in order that all books for the blind might be available to those who have any knowledge of raised printing.

The Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the House, offered the prayer.

"The one great mistake that is made in the work for the blind," said Senator Gore, "is in the segregation of sightless children. They must live in the same world as those who see and must earn their bread. The conception which such children get by visits of sympathetic persons, is very different from the real conditions of the world in which they must live."

*Saturday, May 2, 1914*

# TWO BILLIONS WORSE THAN WASTED

## U. S. SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

(Excerpts from Speech before Judiciary Committee, April 16, 1914)

The liquor traffic is a permanent menace to the nation. It is the distribution for profit of a habit-producing drug in liquid form, a seductive poison that breaks down the vital processes of the body, destroys the capacity to resist disease, undermines intelligence, strength and health, impairs the moral senses, composes the chief source of poverty, insanity, feeble-mindedness, sickness, crime, and transmits an heredity taint that seriously handicaps posterity. It is the enemy of virtue, honor, manhood, all that life holds sacred, all that life holds true.

It is diverting from productive channels a sum now approximating two and a quarter billions of dollars every year, representing an ever-growing proportion of the earnings of the people, a sum which would otherwise be used in building and improving homes, in providing for substantial needs such as clothing, food, shoes, other comforts and necessities, for education, for benevolent undertakings of all kinds. It is time for the nation to act when more money is being spent every year for intoxicating liquors than for bread or for clothes. Such is the power of the drug that men will vote against it, speak against it, pray against it, and then hold out their trembling hands for the glass that damns. Surely it is a short-sighted statesmanship that would permit $2,000,000,000 to be worse than wasted each year on the production of misery, vice and shame in order that the Government might obtain a revenue of two hundred and twenty millions. If this Republic can not live without the dirty dollars it obtains from the liquor traffic, dollars stained with the tears of women and children, it ought not to live. There are legitimate sources of revenue yet untouched. There are few direct taxes on luxuries. The income tax has little more than scratched the surface of enormous wealth. There is no Federal inheritance tax. Non-alcoholic beverages are untaxed. The national domain with measureless mineral resources, water powers, forests, and the like could be managed so as to produce a yearly usufruct of fifty or one hundred millions. The pension roll at last gives promise of rapid decline.

The proponents of the National Prohibition amendment assert that the American republic can not endure if the liquor traffic continues to absorb the earnings and the energies of the people—to threaten their moral and material welfare. The annual consumption of wines and liquors now averages about 22 gallons for every man, woman and child in the United States. We assert that this country cannot withstand the economic loss that comes from an annual waste of two and a quarter billions of dollars, a sum more than double the national debt, and from the use of millions of fertile acres for the production of grain and fruit to be rotted into alcohol, but for which these acres would be making bread and meat for the nation's sustenance. It is an evil transcending the scope of police powers that pertain to the morals, the health, the physical safety of state populations, although it is partially within the scope of such powers. It portends economic disaster for the nation. The nation is threatened, and the nation must act. The preservation of the republic demands that the traffic in intoxicating liquors shall cease. It is an evil of such proportions and of such character that the nation must take part in the struggle against it.

# "Will My Trade Be Hurt If My Town Goes Dry?"

Realizing that this question was being asked by voters all over the United States, the *Dry Goods Economist*, a trade journal of high standing, sent a reporter to investigate conditions in a dry city, and gave the results of this investigation in an article recently published, "Will My Trade Be Hurt If My Town Goes Dry?" In an editorial note accompanying the article, the editor of the *Economist* says:

"From one cause or another many a merchant thinks he is going to be 'up against it' if liquor selling is cut out in his town. We ourselves have heard statements in a 'wet' center as to the dire results that have arisen in a near-by town which had recently gone 'dry.' The *Economist* holds no brief for or against prohibition, but it occurred to the editor that many of our subscribers would be helped by knowing how the change really does affect the trade. So we asked a merchant, himself 'dry' as to his personal habits, but doing a successful business in a town which he describes as 'positively saturated,' to visit a dry town in his vicinity, make a thorough study of the conditions, and tell our subscribers all about it."

For the test the city of Rockford, Illinois, was selected. Rockford claims a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, including many foreigners, and is said to be the second largest dry city in the United States.

Not only men engaged in the dry goods business but in other lines, as well, were interviewed. The manager of the largest dry goods store of the place remarked: 'We don't want to see a change. We have had business men's committees come here to see us, and we have had letters from three hundred municipalities of Illinois. ....We tell them all that a dry town is good enough for us." Another merchant said, "Rockford is better without the saloons. In a small place things might be different." This, however, was not the opinion of another firm operating a chain of stores situated in towns both wet and dry. To this merchant the reporter of the *Economist* said, "Surely you must have lost some trade from here to your wet neighbors, Beloit, Pecatonica, and Belvidere?" "Nothing to it," was the reply. "This talk about losing trade when a town votes dry, that's all a myth." "Some of the men do go out of town," another confessed, "but they are the fellows who have the least money to spend, and they only go Saturday nights, anyhow. If Rockford had saloons, they would be spending their money in them every night." The investigator failed to discover any one actively engaged in the retail dry-goods business who favored a return of the saloons.

On leaving the city the reporter of the *Economist* sat opposite a drummer, who asked to see the data which the investigator had collected. After the drummer had finished reading he asked, "Well, is it wrong or right?"

"You've got it right," answered the drummer.

"You know Rockford?"

"I've sold goods there for fifteen years."

"And how do your customers feel on this wet and dry proposition?"

"I have twenty-eight regular customers," answered the drummer; "twenty-seven of them are dry."

What the citizens of Rockford think of the dry regime is shown by the fact that at the April election they voted by an increased majority for its continuance.

## ANTI-RUM RULE MAY SOON REACH MERCHANT SHIPS.

When interviewed by representatives of the *North American* in reference to the action of the Secretary of the Navy, Philadelphia agents of transatlantic steamship lines declare the action would have a great influence in commercial shipping circles. "Commercial shipping, as well as commercial enterprises on land, has paid a heavy toll to the rum evil," comments the *North American*. "In a grim record of wrecks, heavy loss of life and property in a variety of maritime disasters can be traced the blight of the rum curse on the seas and in port. In the past decade many ships laden with rich cargoes have foundered because the judgment of captains or of subordinate officers was befuddled by liquor."

The paper quotes a significant statement made by J. W. Althouse, agent in Philadelphia for a number of steamship lines, as follows:

"The time is rapidly passing when the merits of a sea captain are judged on the shaky plane of good fellowship. You know, up to a short time ago it was deemed fitting that the captain of a ship should spend much of his time in the smoking room, playing cards and drinking with passengers. Even the heads of the company favored this because they thought that if the captain displayed social instincts he would attract passengers.

"But a new era is fast opening up, and it is a 'boozeless' one, especially on the large liners, where the lives of thousands of passengers and the safety of large cargoes are dependent on the judgment of the captain.

"It is now an unwritten law on the big ships that the captain must not touch liquor in the presence of the passengers. The captains of these big ships want the confidence of the passengers and they realize that the best way to win it is to leave intoxicating beverages alone.

"The efficient man wins out on the sea as he does on land, and navigators know that rum has no part in efficiency. The rollicking times of booze are past."

## LIQUOR BARRED ON RAILROAD TRAINS IN MISSOURI.

All sale of intoxicating liquor on railroad trains in the state of Missouri has been abolished by order of the railway officials.

According to *Mida's Criterion*, a leading liquor journal, "The Missouri Pacific, which penetrates the 'wettest' territory in the state, between St. Louis and Kansas City, abolished the sale of liquor on its trains April 1. The Wabash road had eliminated it before then. George H. Lee, general passenger agent of the Rock Island lines, said that it was his understanding that all the roads in the state had quit selling."

## U. S. CONGRESSMAN THOMSON OF ILLINOIS FAVORS NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Replying to an inquiry from the editors of the *Evanston* (Ill.) *News* as to his views on the Sheppard-Hobson resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, Congressman Charles W. Thomson of Illinois writes:

"With reference to my position as a member of Congress on this legislation, I will say that I am in favor of it. I heartily endorse the reasons for the need and desirability of such legislation as expressed in the preamble thereto, as well as the form of the constitutional amendment which it proposes shall be submitted to the several states. * * * I shall not only vote for the resolution when that opportunity comes, but I shall be glad to do everything I can to bring about its early consideration in the House."

## "ARMY OF THE COMMONWEALTH" ABOLISHES LIQUOR.

"General" Coxey, the head of the "Army of the Commonwealth" is said by the *Topeka Capital* to have issued an edict against drinking by any member of his army. "I don't belong to the W. C. T. U." he is reported to have said, "but from now on you've either got to 'cut out the booze' or we don't want you along. We're marching to Washington to teach the people a great moral lesson, and you will destroy all its effect if you persist in getting drunk."

# UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ADOPTS A TEMPERANCE COURSE

Special Correspondence

Through the influence of our friends and the assistance of the Young People's Branch, the University of North Dakota has decided to offer a temperance course during the first semester next year. One credit will be given and one hour a week occupied by the course. The general topic will be "Social Effects of the Liquor and Narcotics Problem." The course will be under the direction of the head of the department of sociology and will consist of sixteen lectures by prominent men who are interested in the various phases of the liquor problem. The lectures are as follows:

"Physiological and hereditary effects of alcohol and narcotics," "Statistical study of alcohol consumption—growth or disease," "Alcohol and public health," "Alcoholism and pauperism," "Alcoholism and criminality," "Alcoholism and mental abnormalities," "Alcoholism and the social evil," "Alcoholism and the labor problem," "Alcoholism and business," "Alcoholism, narcotics and college men," "Relation of juvenile temperance teaching to national progress," "What the liquor interests are doing to promote their business," "The temperance movement in Europe and America," "Governmental methods of regulating the liquor traffic," "The legal phases of the liquor problem in the United States," "What prohibition has accomplished and the enforcement of prohibition laws."

The last lecture will be given by Judg C. A. Pollock.

# The Awakening In Italy—Impetus Given W. C. T. U. Movement By Anti-Alcohol Congress

AGNES E. SLACK, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

Last September during the few days of the Anti-Alcohol Congress we started the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Italy at Milan. At that time the Italians urged me to return to organize the white ribbon movement, and the Executive Committee of the World's W. C. T. U. at the Brooklyn Convention also requested me to do so. Signora Camperio, and Dr. Ferrari, secretary of the International Temperance Congress, have been corresponding with their friends in the chief cities of Italy concerning my coming and I am having a most busy, interesting time.

The morning of April 5, Dr. Ferrari took me to the Humanitarian school. In a large hall, 250 young women from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, workers in different factories and business houses in Milan, were waiting for us. On one day of the week they come to the school to be taught dressmaking and cooking, and as this teaching is given them gratuitously, they had left their work for the meeting. Dr. Ferrari translated my French into Italian. At the close I had a delightful time, as these bright-eyed, responsive women all crowded around me, shook my hand and thanked me. Seventy-five of them signed the pledge, joined the union we formed for them and were most eager to have our badges. In the afternoon my hostess arranged for a drawing room meeting where I had the pleasure of meeting several of the best known representative ladies of Milan. All educated people in Italy speak French, so I needed no interpreter. Several of them joined our union. Others are "thinking" about doing so. The president of the International Congress in Milan was present and took a deep interest in the movement.

On April 6, I again addressed a meeting in the same large hall at the Humanitarian School. This time there were in attendance 270 girls from fifteen to eighteen years of age, all learning trades: dressmaking, lace-making, lingerie, cooking. I went through the various rooms and was much charmed with the exquisitely fine needlework done by these bright Italian girls. Dr. Ferrari translated my French into Italian and again we had a scene of wonderful enthusiasm. The Doctor is well known to these girls and takes a deep interest in them. Seventy-one signed the pledge and were enrolled as white ribboners. I thought English girls could be enthusiastic, but I have never seen girls show so much delight at becoming teetotalers as these Italian girls, as they clapped their hands and gave expression to their joy. It is a new vision to them and they love to think they are coming into a world-wide movement with other girls. It was, indeed, quite difficult to leave them.

April 7, we took a two hours' train journey to Bergamo. This old city reminded me, especially in the distance, of my first view of Athens. Bergamo is indeed most picturesque. Part of it stands on a high hill, an Acropolis Sentinel hill towering above the lower city nestling around its base with a beautiful range of the Alps in the background. Mdlle. Zacchrus, Miss Leah Thomas and I lunched with Signora Legler, a most cultured, clever woman. She has built a large "Home of Rest" where she is propagating her vegetarian and hygienic theories, including a fast every day of fifteen hours. The Signora only eats at noon and at six in the afternoon. She is the embodiment of health, energy and alertness, and assures me it is largely owing to the rest she gives her digestive organs! I truly think I shall some day have the courage to follow her example! The Bergamo audience consisted of a number of educated Italians and no one would take the chair. The men afterwards apologized for this and told me the next time they would do so with enthusiasm, but they were afraid I might say things of which they could not approve! Happily every one understood French. I introduced our cause and my mission, explained our organization, and appealed for officers. We elected Signora Legler as president and capable women for other officers. Signora Legler afterwards said to me she should "give her best" to the white ribbon cause, place the large hall at her rest home at our disposal, and introduce into all her wide philanthropic work the white ribbon movement. The audience was specially interested in our "little white ribboners" department.

As we afterwards walked to the house of Signora Perico, the house where Tasso lived, I had a brisk talk with Countess Locca and later she signed our pledge and pinned on our badge. After dinner my hostess, Signora Perico, also joined. These little social visits mean so much. Questions are asked, doubts removed and a closer understanding reached. As we walked through the old streets, under open archways we saw a succession of old court yards with palm trees and plots of beautiful flowers.

Yesterday I addressed 200 girls at the large orphanage. Every day these children are given wine—the usual custom at all schools and charitable institutions in Italy. After my address Dr. Ferrari asked all those who were willing to abolish the wine to rise. As the majority arose it was agreed that in future wine should not be given to them—quite an innovation for Italy. At first each time I urged total abstinence, many of the older girls hissed, but the teachers rose and quieted them. It is a usual custom in Italy for servants to be given free drinks of wine and brandy when they make purchases for their mistresses. My hostess' butler says he is offered it many times a day by the tradespeople. The wine manufacturers also give money to public institutions with the understanding that their wines shall be freely used. Babies are given wine and bread soaked in brandy.

Tomorrow (Good Friday) I shall speak at a meeting of working men and women, the following day at Brescia and later go on to Florence, Assisi, Rome and Naples for further meetings.

## IN LINE WITH GROWING KNOWLEDGE

"Entirely aside from moral or sentimental reasons, and considered simply as a scientific regulation in the interest of efficiency, the order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, barring alcohol as a beverage from the United States navy, will recommend itself to the vast majority of the American people." This is the comment not of one of our temperance periodicals but of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Somewhat at length it discourses upon the order, saying:

"The significance and extent of the change which has taken place in popular views regarding alcohol, as indicated by this sweeping order of the secretary, can be appreciated only when one recalls the stories of naval experiences of past generations, when rum, brandy and whisky formed a part of the regular official rations, when liquor of some kind was served, as a routine procedure, to officers and men before going into action, and when one of the chief characteristics of sailors, whether officers or seamen, was their ability to dispose of an amazing quantity of intoxicants. The development of scientific methods and the use of instruments of precision in warfare have made alcohol absolutely detrimental to the modern naval man. Sea-fights in the past were won by brute hardihood and physical endurance which could be stimulated, temporarily at least, by large doses of alcohol. The modern war-ship is a floating laboratory of delicate and accurate machines. The gun-pointer who directs a 14-inch rifle on the modern man-of-war needs not only personal courage, but also absolute steadiness of nerve, clearness of vision and fine muscular coördination. All these things modern physiology has shown to be impaired by even small amounts of alcohol. The engineer who superintends the machinery at the heart of the modern battleship, the man at the wheel who directs its course and the captain or the executive officer on the bridge, as well as the most humble member of the crew, need at all times to be in a condition of maximum physical and mental efficiency. Intoxication in the naval officer today might easily be as disastrous as cowardice and treason. Surgeon-General Braisted's recommendations and Secretary Daniels' order are simply in line with our growing knowledge. The nation needs on its battle-ships to-day the most capable, clear-headed, cool-brained and steady-handed men, and these men are not found among the habitual or occasional users of alcohol in any form."

## CAMPAIGNING AGAINST THE "NATIONAL VICE" IN RUSSIA

The educational campaign against intemperance has started with a vim in the land of the Czar, writes the Russian correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, in a recent issue. Under the direction of the minister of Ways and Communications a large railway car has been fitted out with exhibits showing the results of excessive indulgence in alcohol. The report says the car will be sidetracked at the principal stations and lectures on the evils of drink will be given to the railway employes—the lectures to be illustrated by magic lantern slides. The car will be taken all over the railways of northern Russia, accompanied by a lecturer and a number of attendants.

# Mother's Day and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union

What motherhood specially wants now is a safer world for the young. This is the meaning and the force back of the most conspicuous reform movement of the time. We had long been saying that a considerable part of the race died in infancy. Motherhood cried out against the danger, and now we are trying to diminish it. The law had a father, now it has a mother, and the difference is a benediction to all babyhood. Temperance reform is becoming an irresistible movement. Why? Because mothers are back of it. Men talked temperance before women took it up, but the agitation was sporadic. When women threw themselves into the movement it became an organized force.

That was a memorable day at Hillsboro, O., when the mothers came together and got into communion with heaven, into combination with one another and into action against the saloons. The daughter of a former governor was there and presided—the governor was around the corner; but it was mother power, not political power, that made the movement so persistent and purposeful. The final result was the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the most elaborate and thorough organization for reform that the country ever has known. It arrayed motherhood against the monster evil of the day. Its watchword was the protection of the home. Its effect is to make the country safer for the young. No other movement has come so near an epoch-making change on the part of motherhood from a defensive policy to an aggressive policy.

The mother deer hides her fawn from wolves in a thicket. That was what woman did for ages. Now she is out in the open hunting the wolves. She started out for the saloon keeper and she has come home from millions of square miles of territory with his scalp at her belt. She prays, of course, but she keeps her powder dry and shoots at the monster to kill. Her success has established her ability to conduct an aggressive warfare against the evil of the world. And there need be no doubt that this aggressive policy will continue until the world has become far safer for the young than it ever has been.

Therefore when we celebrate Mother's Day we not only pay tribute to all that is dear and tender and beautiful in motherhood, but we also *proclaim* our faith in the coming of such a day as the heart of motherhood wants our world to see.—*Grapho in the Congregationalist*

### MOTHERHOOD

Mother love works magic for humanity, but organized mother-love works miracles. Mother-hearted women are called to be the saviours of the race.—*Frances E. Willard.*

*I see them come crowding, crowding,*
*Children of want and pain,*
*Dark sorrow their eyes enshrouding*
*Where joy's touch should have lain.*

*They stand in silence beseeching,*
*Gaunt faces lifted up*
*And wan little hands outreaching*
*For Love's forbidden cup.*

*Their hearts are restless with yearning,*
*The hearts of my own are stilled,*
*Their lips are parched and burning*
*The cups of my own are filled!*

*I cry in love unsatisfied*
*For these without the fold,*
*My mother arms are open wide*
*These weary ones to hold.*

*What though my arms are open wide,*
*Only mine own lie near.*
*Without still stand those long denied,*
*Compassed in want and fear.*

*Bowed with the crown of Motherhood,*
*I seek that Shepherd of old;*
*"How can mine own receive the good*
*With some left out of the fold?"*
—*Isabel Kimball Whiting, in The Survey*

### U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE REFUSES TO RUN SALOON

Judge Kenesaw Landis of the United States District Court, sitting in Chicago, declines to operate a saloon even with the aid of a receiver under the direction of the court. As reported in the Chicago press, the question came up on a bankruptcy petition against a saloonkeeper. "The retail liquor business does not appeal to me," said the judge. "I'll order the receiver to close up the business at once."

### LARGER RECEIPTS FOR GRAPE GROWERS

Interesting figures from a bulletin issued by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners of California give the income per acre from different varieties of grapes, and incidentally show that vineyardists who are raising wine grapes could realize three and even four times as much if their land were used for the production of other varieties of grapes. There are 170,000 acres of wine grapes in California, and it is estimated that the vineyardists of the state were paid $6,000,000 by the wineries during 1913. Of this amount probably $1,000,000 was for other than regular wine grapes, making a total of $5,000,000 income for the 170,000 acres—a gross average of $30 per acre. Or by assuming that the extra million dollars was used in the purchase of wine grapes the amount would be only $35. The same authority shows that the grower of raisin grapes received an average of $75 per ton, or $58 per acre, while table grapes brought $67 per ton at the freight station, or $140 per acre gross. The *Sonoma County News*, a paper published in the wine growing district of California, makes this comment, "Just imagine an agricultural industry which only brings in $30 an acre gross, to say nothing of the net returns per acre. A man could raise hay on most any land and get that much if not more."

Moreover the 700 wineries of California represent far less money value than the 170,000 acres of land which are planted to wine grapes, and yet they get more out of the grapes than the people who own the land and raise the grapes. In their desire to perpetuate what to them, and them only, is a good financial investment, the liquor interests are laying greater stress than the facts justify on the financial loss to the grower of wine grapes by the adoption of a statewide prohibitory law. Far from doing them injury statewide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants cannot fail to bring greater prosperity to this large class of viticulturists.

### SIGNIFICANT OF GROWING SENTIMENT

A decade ago for a candidate for political honors to declare for national prohibition would, in the minds of many, have seemed to be suicidal. Today the action taken at the Indiana Progressive state convention pledging the party to work for the elimination of all breweries and saloons in the state and endorsing the Sheppard-Hobson resolution for National Prohibition is commented upon by such a conservative periodical as *The Outlook*, "as very significant of the growing sentiment throughout the country against the liquor traffic and the vice it promotes—a sentiment which deserves the sympathy of every good citizen."

In this connection it is interesting to note that Gifford Pinchot, candidate for nomination as United States Senator by the Washington Progressives, incorporated the following plank in his platform:

"National option as to the liquor traffic through a constitutional amendment giving the people of the nation the right to decide for themselves."

### FAMOUS PIANIST DECRIES THE USE OF ALCOHOL

EMMA L. HOYT

The importance of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating beverages has been forcefully brought to our attention by the celebrated German virtuoso, Emil Sauer, in the following statement:

"I have often had people say to me after the performance of some particularly brilliant number, 'Ah, you must have taken a bottle of champagne to give a performance like this!' Nothing could be farther from the truth. A half bottle of beer would ruin a recital for me. The habit of taking alcoholic drinks with the idea that they lead to a more fiery performance is a dangerous custom that has been the ruin of more than one pianist. The performer who would be at his best must live a very careful, abstemious life. Any unnatural excess is sure to lead to his downfall with the public. Over and over again I have seen this happen, and have watched alcohol tear down in a few years what had taken decades of hard practice and earnest study to build up."

If one would climb to virtuoso heights in any profession, he cannot afford to poison his mind and body with alcohol.

### MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP BILL

The bill providing for a federal motion picture censorship commission, pending in the United States Congress, is a measure worthy of the attention of every white ribboner. The "movies" of the present day are one of the educational forces for good or evil that must be reckoned with by parents and friends of boys and girls. Senators and Representatives should be urged to take favorable action on the Smith-Hughes Motion Picture Censorship Bill.

# THE NEW FAMILY ON OUR STREET

ELEANOR FROTHINGHAM HAWORTH

"Are you coming to see my mama?" The eager questioner, a tiny lad of five, sat on the veranda step of the house lately occupied by the new family. His smiling face and gentle voice seemed to assure a welcome within, but I was making a train. "Another day, laddie," I called with a friendly nod. "I'm busy today."

Before that "another day" came, a child in the new family had been summoned to take the long journey. Knowing well that being strangers among strangers intensified grief, my husband and I ventured to attend the funeral, though we feared no other neighbors would be there.

The father of the family, erect, dignified, and scholarly, was a typical Southern gentleman in appearance; the little mother was gentle, sweet, and refined. Brave five-year-old laddie greeted me with a wan smile of remembrance. A few days later there came from the parents a note filled with thanks and appreciation, and a request that I should call.

A pleasant friendship sprang up between the mother and me in which little Jack was the chief factor, owing to his assumption that I was his friend first. The father was always courteous but restrained and distaut. Later Mrs. Hudson became an active and constructive member of our Woman's Club, contributing well-prepared papers, and showing mucb talent as a reader. As the months went on, we noticed the growing shabbiness of her dress. Then began frequent movings of the family from house to house, and it was whispered that the rent was never paid. One day little sister came on an errand wearing her mother's shoes. Soon the children stopped coming to the Sunday afternoon class held at our house, because, as we suspected, they had no suitable clothing to wear.

When a little stranger came to this home, loving neighbors ministered to the mother who was so bravely bearing in silence some untellable trouble. The bare cupboard was filled with food, and the little ones cared for until she was able to resume her duties. There were forebodiugs that all was not well with the father, but a glance at his dignified bearing and his cultured, refined face banished the lurking suspicion. Such a man could be unfortunate only in not having business faculty to make a living for his family. The loyal and devoted wife set aside the choicest food for "Horace," and not by a word or a look did she hint at a skeleton in her closet.

Thus the years went by. My little friend Jack had been growing fast, and he had worked up a newspaper route that kept him out in cold and heat, early in the morning chill and late in the evening's darkness. Suddenly one night the family disappeared. It was some time before we could trace them. At last we found them living in a squalid neighborhood, for the mother, finally at the end of her resources, sent a piteous appeal for clothing and shoes for the destitute children— "—anything, no matter how old," she wrote, "to keep my children from freezing."

Determined inquiries revealed the cause of all this misery. Drink and gambling had subtly wound their hideous tentacles about the once devoted husband and father uutil they had crushed out his conscience and his heart. Jack, "the sunbeam," was now the only stay and support of his mother. He picked up coal along the tracks, and with his mother gathered driftwood from tbe lake sbore. Loving hearts sent quick aid, and openly advised separation from the dissolute husband; but Mrs. Hudson would not harbor such a suggestion. The lower her husband sank, the more desperately she clung to him.

Finally the father was offered work in a mine in Wyoming. Friends found tbe money, and the family went off hopefully. For some time nothing was heard from them. Then news came that tbe mine was burned. All support was again taken away from the homeless ones. A relative in North Dakota, hearing of their plight, offered them a home on his large ranch until they could again help themselves.

There, miles away from temptation, the father is nearing the end of his wasted life; the faithful little mother is braving all hardship to safeguard her family; and Jack, made a man before his time, refined to pure gold in the furnace of toil and privation, stands with the strength of ten on guard against the dread foe that stalks the land.

# THE WOMAN WHO DID NOT REGISTER

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, ELKHORN, WIS.

"She might have saved herself the trouble of stopping here," Miss Prudy ejaculated as she closed the door behind her caller, glanced at the printed plea to register which she held, then dropped it disdainfully into the waste basket. "Of course these women with their new-fangled ideas *may* be all right—I ain't going to say—but I wish they'd leave me alone, at least."

So saying Miss Prudy brought sweeper and dust cloth and began vigorously to attack her already immaculate front room. In spite of her desire to be left alone, however, she could not refrain from peering out of her window occasionally at the polling place across the way. It was odd to see so many women filing in there—old, middle-aged and young—usually in groups of from three to five at a time.

"If there isn't Mrs. Dobson with her baby!" exclaimed Miss Prudy to herself. "She's turning in there, too. Well, I never!" In a few minutes Miss Prudy was at her window again. "It didn't take Mrs. Dobson any longer than it would to go next door and do her marketing. Maybe it's all right but when I was a girl—" She threw open her window and shook the dust from her cloth. As she did so she heard a passerby say, "And she said she wasn't interested in women voting because she feared it would hurt her husband's business. He's a saloon keeper, you know."

"Too bad to hurt such business!" Miss Prudy smiled sarcastically and closed her window. "If I don't keep at my work I'll not be ready when Fred goes out on his sick calls. I'm glad my brother is a physician. It gives me a chance to do some good in the world in a way women were intended to work."

Whether or not Dr. Fred approved of his sister's ministrations to his patients, she made it a point to go with him at least once a week. This morning the calls took the two among a class who labored in a factory on the south side of town. Just as the doctor had gathered up the lines and was about to drive away from the home of the first patient, he caught sight of a girl, evidently in great fright, who ran towards them across a lawn.

"O Doctor—come quick!" she cried. "There's been an accident! Somebody's hurt. I'm afraid it's pretty bad!"

Following the girl to what proved to be the house of her chum, the doctor found—not the victim of the accident—but the man's daughter overcome by the horrible report concerning her father and only relative. The two, it seems, were early left without the mother and had grown particularly fond of each other. That morning he had left as usual and she had waved a goodby as he turned the corner. In a few hours there had come the news. Somebody was careless—had been drinking—the machine went wild and the girl's father was iustantly killed. With whitened face Miss Prudy watched her brother in his effort to restore the stricken one. Powerless she was to help much and fearful of the girl's return to consciousness and the realization of her loss.

Why must these things be," questioned the onlookers, "the innocent always suffering for the sins of the guilty?"

Gradually the color forced itself into the whitened face. The doctor gave medicine and quiet orders to those who stood ready to nurse and comfort in their feeble way the distressed one and the brother and sister reluctantly drove away.

The incident haunted Miss Prudy all through the remaining hours of the day. It called to mind many another case of sorrow which had been caused by driuk. "After all what the doctor or anyone can do amounts to so little," she regretted. "If only there was some way of preventing." Then through her reverie came the sound of youthful voices.

"Did you register?" one asked. Evidently the answer was a negative one for a chorus began, "For shame, Lou! You want cheap dance halls, don't you? You want saloons, don't you? You want—"

Miss Prudy half started towards the door. Her sympathies were with the one called Lou. "If we had the day to live over again, Lou," she said to herself, we would do differently, wouldn't we? We ought to embrace every opportunity."

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# HELEN'S LEAFLETS

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

Helen Armstrong was working on the blocks for a quilt that she was making for her new doll bed, when the rumbling of a heavy wagon and an impatient "Whoa" caused her to look out of the window. The horses stopped and the driver took a case of beer out of the wagon and carried it around the house just across the street, then reappeared empty-handed and drove on.

The neighbors across the street had moved in just the week before, and the fact that a case of beer was left for them troubled Helen. She wondered what she could do about it, for all the girls in her club had signed the temperance pledge and had promised to do what they could for the temperance cause. She thought of some leaflets that Miss Marshall, the club leader, had given her to hand out.

"I don't know Mrs. Teel," she said to herself, "so I can't go and tell her it is wrong to drink beer, but I can put a leaflet under the door, that will tell all about what beer does to a person." She took the leaflet and slipped it under the new neighbor's front door, and was soon back at work.

A few weeks later, the same man left a second case of beer at the Teel home, and this time he took away a case filled with empty bottles. Helen Armstrong sighed softly as she saw it, then she took over another leaflet and slipped it under the door. "I hope this one will do some good," she murmured as she went home.

Helen always happened to be at home when the Teel's beer came. When the third case arrived, she went over with the third leaflet telling the effects of beer drinking. She was just half way across the street again, when the call of, "Little girl! Little girl!" caused her to stop.

"Did you put this under my door?" Mrs. Teel held up a leaflet. Helen only nodded, she feared the neighbor might be angry. "Come here," called the woman, and the child turned her steps toward the porch she had just left. "Every time a case of beer has been brought to this house, I have found a leaflet like this under my door. Did you put them there?"

"Yes, ma'am," Helen replied promptly.

"Why did you do it?"

"Because it hurts folks to drink beer—or perhaps you don't drink it," the little girl corrected hastily, "but none of your family should either."

"I do drink it," something in the child's earnest face made Mrs. Teel confess. "What difference does it make? Nobody cares if I drink it."

"Why, I do. I care," Helen said simply, "and the people who write the leaflets care or they would not take all the trouble to write them. If I hadn't cared, I wouldn't have put the leaflets under your door. They tell how it hurts folks; then it makes them want something stronger, by and by, Miss Marshall says."

Mrs. Teel winced. She remembered the bottle of "something stronger" that her husband brought home just the day before. She had not liked the sight of that bottle, and ever since had felt nervous. The child might be right, perhaps drinking beer did lead to something much worse.

"I have read those leaflets, and if beer dulls the brain, clouds the memory, and all those things, I will try to stop drinking it," she said.

"Beer does everything the leaflet say it does. Miss Marshall, our club leader, says so, and she knows. Will you try to stop drinking it? I will help you all I can. I live in the yellow house across the street and my name is Helen Armstrong."

The child's eager interest touched the woman. She thought of the bottle again. Perhaps if she refused beer her husband would, too. She might set the example. "I could try," she said at last, "but I am afraid I would forget. I am used to drinking two or three glasses of beer a day."

"Wouldn't you like to sign a temperance pledge?" suggested Helen. "Not yet," Mrs. Teel answered. "If I should try to quit drinking beer, it would be because you left the leaflets under my door. I never thought beer did any harm to me or anyone else before I read them." She did not add that the first one she found had made her angry.

Although she looked at the house often Helen saw nothing more of Mrs. Teel for some weeks. She had some new and different leaflets, and she had slipped one under the door. One afternoon, she saw the beer wagon stop, but this time the man brought out a beer case, but took none in.

That very evening, Mrs. Teel called the little girl over the telephone. "Will you come over for a few minutes and bring some of the temperance pledge cards," was the request. "I am ready to sign the temperance pledge," the neighbor announced when Helen appeared. "I have not taken a whole glass of beer since the day you were here. It has been hard work to break the habit, but I have done it. Mr. Teel is going to do the same, so you see you have done good work."

An hour later, Helen Armstrong entered the living room of her home very much excited. "Mother, you thought it would do no good for me to put the temperance leaflets under Mrs. Teel's door, but it did. Look!" she held up two pledge cards and one had the name of Mrs. Marvin Teel and the other the name of Marvin Teel, her husband. The leaflets with their message had borne fruit.

# SALOONS MUST GO

AIR: "Yankee Doodle"

Boys:

*"Saloons must go" we sing each day,*
*And "go" they do, indeed, sirs.*
*But when we voters are, each one,*
*They'll "go" the way we mean, sirs,*
*We'll drive them out, without a doubt,*
*We'll give no peace nor quarter*
*We'll break Old Alcohol's grim reign,*
*And bring in good King Water.*

*Chorus.*

*Hip, hip hurrah—saloons must go*
*We pledge our banner glorious.*
*It yet shall wave above a land*
*O'er alcohol victorious.*

Girls:

*"Saloons must go"—we sing it too*
*With all our hearts and voices,*
*But when?'s the question troubles us,*
*E'en while the song rejoices.*

*We don't believe that day will come*
*Nor yet believe our mothers*
*Till straight up to the ballot-box*
*We girls march with our brothers.*

Girls and Boys clasping hands.

*"Saloons must go"—yes, that they shall,*
*We'll drive them out together,*
*We'll stand fast in our union strong,*
*Which only death can sever;*
*Together we will work and pray,*
*Together cast our ballots;*
*We'll break the dram shop's prison door*
*With prohibition mallets.*

—*The Advance Guard.*

# The Union Signal

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## LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON

### Specialize on Sheppard-Hobson Resolution

No work is quite so important at the present moment as the securing of signatures of voters to petitions and the indorsement of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution by influential bodies and organizations. To be of certain value, this work should be done immediately. Every local union should supply itself with blank forms from state or National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and inaugurate an energetic campaign in its own community. The doing of many duties can be deferred for a week or month without injury to the cause, but the work of securing these indorsements and signatures to petitions, to be of use, must be done soon. In the glorious day, not far distant, when the nation by Federal law shall prohibit the trade in alcoholic liquors, great will be the satisfaction and joy of those who can say, "We had a part in the accomplishment of this splendid enterprise." Do not delay sending for the blanks, and for the next few weeks or months specialize on the work for the Sheppard-Hobson resolution.

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Sympathy will everywhere be felt for our National corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, whose husband passed away on May 5. The word comes to us just as we are going to press. Further mention will be made next week.

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Miss Anna A. Gordon, Acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on Saturday, May 2, returned to Evanston after a week's absence in Washington, D. C., in attendance upon the hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Sheppard-Hobson resolution.

## PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

.....

.....

## MOTHER'S DAY OPPORTUNITY

No more beautiful and significant tribute was ever paid to a mother than that voiced by the daughter of our sainted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, at a recent convention, when she said, "My mother taught me to look up to God and out upon the world and love them both."

Because thousands of mothers have left the impress of such teaching upon their children, the great reform movements in this day are winning unprecedented victories. If all sons and daughters who have been privileged to receive such inspirational teaching were to determine on the coming Mother's Day to pay tribute to the mother by some definite act showing they had incarnated in their lives her teaching, the manifold enterprises for making the world better would receive an unprecedented impetus.

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## HOW TO "POSTER" A CITY

If we are to attract the attention and arrest the thought of the busy, bustling, preoccupied public, we must do it in a big, businesslike fashion. No modern method of advertising the truth concerning alcohol and its dangers has been more effective than the poster method. Possibly you have noticed the poster advertised last week, and again this week on page 16. This is its history. The president of the W. C. T. U. of Albany county, New York, Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, decided that to win the city of Albany for prohibition, the people must be aroused and educated along temperance lines, and that to "poster" the city was the most effective way to accomplish this result. She took the matter up with the local poster man of the town, who was a member of the National Bill Posters' Association, and together they designed a 7x10 foot poster, in two colors, similar in wording to the one on page 16. One hundred of these are to be posted in different sections of the city of Albany.

What this enterprising white ribboner has done for her city, any president of a local union can do. As there is an educational and religious committee in the National Bill Posters' Association, which was responsible for the "Nativity", the "Grant", and the last "Easter" posters, the services of local bill posters can probably be secured to help in putting up the posters.

One can hardly estimate the value to the cause of prohibition of the inauguration in the cities of the nation of poster campaigns of the character described.

## RESOLUTION

Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,

.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

# The Mother Heart of Lillian M. N. Stevens

## *Mother-Hearted Women Are Called to Be the Saviours of the Race*

Excerpts from Address of Deborah Knox Livingston, Delivered at Portland (Me.) Memorial Service April 25.

The energies of our beloved Lillian M. N. Stevens were not confined alone to securing state and National Prohibition, but every other effort for the redemption of the race found in her a response. She saw the relation of all social problems to the liquor problem, therefore she devoted time and strength to abolish that infamy of infamies, the traffic in women. Her mother heart responded to the cry of the children in factory and mine. Herself a child of nature, she longed to surround every child with the fragrance of the woods, the warmth of the sunshine, and to change their weeping and their toil to laughter and to play.

To some of us who knew, her love and remembrance of little children was one of the most beautiful of all her lovely attributes.

Her effectual and continual pleading to remove the source of crime and poverty, as well as to take care of their victims, showed that she desired the axe of reform to be laid at the root of evil. She believed in every weapon or method that would hasten the overthrow of evil and the establishment of good, and this made her an advocate of suffrage for women on equal terms with men. Such a variety of interests showed her to be a woman of many gifts, but they were all directed toward the goal, "For God and Home and Every Land."

The nobleness of her character, her unswerving fidelity to the cause of righteousness and truth won for her a place in the hearts of thousands and tens of thousands who join with us today in honoring her memory.

How shall we measure such a life? Surely not by the three-score years and ten which spanned her earthly career; rather by the things achieved, by the plans made, and through a loyal constituency carried to a successful consummation. Her unparalleled leadership was perhaps her most outstanding characteristic. No one came into her presence, whether it was in the quiet of her home study, or among our leaders in National conference, or was privileged to watch her preside over the National and World's Conventions who did not feel the power of her matchless leadership.

There were blended in her nature a moral strength so rugged that enemies trembled; but with it, a sweetness so womanly that those who had lost their way in life could approach her with ease and find in her love and hope, cheer and courage. To a most unusual degree she possessed that rare quality of human character, justice. I have never known man or woman who at all times, under all circumstances, could be so just in their opinions and decisions as Mrs. Stevens.

In every state of our own Republic, in the Dominion to the north, in Great Britain and throughout Europe, in the Orient, as well as the Occident, her name is revered for what she *was* as much as for what she *did*.

What she accomplished in the great moral reforms of this generation will form one of the brightest chapters in the history of the woman movement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. We know that womanhood is nobler, manhood truer, and childhood safer because Lillian M. N. Stevens lived.

# A PAGE OF HISTORY

While it is of course impossible to publish all the tributes to the beloved leader of the National W. C. T. U., Lillian M. N. Stevens, the following paragraphs from an appreciation written by Robert B. Batty, one of the leaders of the prohibition forces of Great Britain, published in the *Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, gives such an inspiring chapter of the life of our great general, that we cannot refrain from using it. Mr. Batty, who was associated with Mrs. Stevens in the memorable Maine campaign, writes:

"My own personal recollections of her go back to 1899, when in Chicago I received from her the heartiest of receptions as she sat in Miss Willard's chair. Not till 1911 was I fated to meet her again. That was in the thick of the momentous fight in Maine. A true daughter of America, she was wedded to the 'pine tree' state and never in national or world-wide responsibilities forgot her own dear state. The moment I entered it I realized that she was the soul of the great defense against the liquor raid. Everything centered in her, everyone looked to her, everyone obeyed her. Untiring in energy, indomitable in courage, her generalship was superb. Her appeals were resistless and ubiquitous. She told the women of Maine that unless they spent their last coin of money and ounce of strength in routing the foe they would be eternally disgraced. When she said that rather than see torn down that flag of state prohibition which had floated over Maine for sixty years, she would give her body to be burned in the great square at Portland, everyone believed her. She was herself a consuming fire. It was a great lesson as well as a great privilege to be with her through the closing days of the whirlwind campaign, and above all in the dramatic moment when the first day's count of the polls told the world—erroneously as it afterwards appeared—that prohibition had been defeated.

"All America was waiting to hear what the lion-hearted but frail little woman who embodied the hopes and fears of millions would say in the moment of appalling disaster. The shorthand reporters gathered round to record and then flash to every part of the continent the answer she would make to the question, 'What do you think of the defeat?' Proudly raising her worn and pallid face, with flashing eyes and ringing voice she exclaimed:—

"'*Defeat! There is no defeat. No call for retreat can be blown from the bugle of right. From this time forth we will consecrate ourselves not merely to re-writing prohibition, if need be, into the constitution of Maine, but to writing it into the constitution of the United States of America.*'

"Before she died she was permitted to see not only prohibition re-entrenched and enforced in Maine as never before, but spreading like a prairie fire over God's own country, and winning sweeping triumphs at Washington."

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Washington, D. C., papers are commenting on the fact that the first response from any organization for relief work in the difficulty with Mexico was a gift of $100 by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, for the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors of the National W. C. T. U., to the American National Red Cross society. In addition Mrs. Thacher made a personal gift of $100.

**TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE**

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

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### ABBIE FRANCES B. CHURCH

Another heroic pioneer white ribboner has passed on to the better land. On April 25, at Northfield, Minn., Mrs. Abbie Frances B. Church, for many years a National evangelist, and state superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, entered into the life that knows no sorrow. About four weeks before her home-going she met with an accident and was taken to a hospital in Northfield. On going to the hospital she said, "I hope I can take my work with me." Almost immediately she began praying for a boy of whom they told her, who was suffering intensely and had to submit to a very serious operation. This was told the boy, and it gave courage and faith to both the boy and his parents. When the boy, who is now recovering, was told of Mrs. Church's death he said, "It is beautiful to be a Christian." The first wreath of flowers ordered was from this youth.

While for some time growing frail in body, Mrs. Church's spirit was as brave and strong as ever, and she longed to be in the work. She was seventy-seven years of age and every one of her mature years has been devoted to service in the white ribbon cause. She will be remembered as one of the most inspiring and helpful leaders of the noon-day meetings in Willard Hall during Frances Willard's lifetime. "For the last fifteen years," writes a Minnesota friend, "she has been a sweet benediction in the work in Minnesota, serving as state evangelist most of the time, and when too frail to go into the field, taking the position of state superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies." She will be greatly missed throughout the state. The funeral service, held in the Baptist church at Northfield, on April 27, was attended by the Northfield W. C. T. U. in a body, by representatives of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. and many friends. The floral tributes were unusually beautiful. The committal service took place at Crown Point, Ind., where she was laid to rest by the side of her husband and son.

A paragraph from one of the last letters received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters from Mrs. Church shows the spirit which dominated her life and made her a power for righteousness. The words are indeed a benediction: "*I pray the blessing of God to rest upon all our workers and upon our cause—that we may first be in touch with God, then with every human soul. He is mighty and may we be channels through which Christ can accomplish his work for the bringing in of his Kingdom.*"

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We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., a theologian, educator and writer, and conspicuous as a worker in reform movements. His wife, and his daughter, Mrs. Sarah S. Hildebrand of Wayne, Pennsylvania, are active white ribboners and his four sons are known as earnest temperance advocates.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

*Minnesota:* Pleasant Grove, Lincoln, St. Clair, Ogilvie, Cottonwood, Granite Falls, Beardsley, Elbow Lake, Beaver Creek, Dassel, Pleasant Grove, Echo, Goodhue, Janesville, Dawson, Northome, Truman, Minneapolis (Lucy Hayes) Minnesota City, Mabel, Appleton (Hamline), Elliott, Northfield, Minneapolis (Hyland) Madison, West Duluth, Minneapolis (Calhoun), Mankato (Central), Anoka, Mora, St. Paul (Central), Blue Earth, Tracy, Malta, Spring Valley, Browns Valley, Pipestone, Kensington, Farmington, Garden City, West Winona, Buffalo, Albert Lea, Park Rapids, Sherburn, Granada, Minneapolis (Eighth Ward), Benson, Bricelyn, Adrian, Etna, Hancock, Fairfax, Pleasant Prairie, Winnebago, Marietta, St. Paul (Willard), Brainerd, Fairmont, Piquot, Willmar, Amboy, Thief River Falls Fertile, Marshall, Minneapolis (Hobart), Backus, Rochester $5, Dover $2.50, Minneapolis (Western Ave.) $2.20, Brookpark $3, Wells $5, St. Paul (Dayton's Bluff) $3.25. Total, $156.95.

*Ohio:* South Akron union $1, Circleville $3, Pinney, Seville, Richwood, Oceola, Bucyrus, Waterville, Central, Zanesville, Dresden, Westerville, Alexis, Beallsville Y. P. B., Greenville, Elizabeth Mann, Oceola Y. P. B. $1, Burton, Strasburg, Leroy, West Salem, Carrollton, Oldham, East Liberty $1.20, Highland, Martinsville $1.25, North Hill, $1.25, South Charleston, Harriet McGiffert, Springfield Y. P. B. $1, sent from office (no name), Sandusky Soldiers' Home (Ensign), Huntsville, Fitchville $1, Bethesda, Rittman, Wakeman, Lynchburg, Bradford, Hilltop, Hilltop Y. P. B., Medina, Toledo (Strong) $1, Montra, Cumberland, Anna, Savannah, Bloomingburg, Mansfield (Frances Willard), Sarath Strothers union, Sidney (Willard), Elida, Short Creek, Bond Hill $1, Dayton (West Side), Madisonville $2.50, Bellbrook, Toledo (Willard), Williamsfield, Zanesville (Willard), Sidney, Canal Dover, Rock Creek, New Middletown, Wellington, Steubenville, St. John, Nashville, Marietta (Willard), Tiffin, Blanchester, Colebrook $1, Edgerton, Cleveland (Ensign), Warren Y. P. B., Warren, Frankfort, Kent, Washington C. H., Alliance, Unionville Center, Bascom $3, McClellan, Felicity, Rogers, Jersey, Auburndale, Bloomfield, Caldwell, New London $2.70, Oxford, Marysville, Girton, Oak Hill, North Kenton, West Carrollton L. T. L. $.15, Lincoln L. T. L. $.25, Neal Dow L. T. L. $.25, Hartsgrove, Minerva, Cleveland (Neal Dow), Mt. Vernon, East Portsmouth, Salem, Lisbon, Pomeroy, Berlinville Y. P. B., Hicksville, Madison, Upper Fall Creek, Leesburg, Warsaw, Arlington $1, Millersburg, Roscoe, Slope L. T. L. $1, Bryan, East End, West Bedford, (Willard), West Portsmouth, Jackson, Wapakoneta, Cuyahoga Falls, Florence D. Richards union, Cambridge, McCutchenville, Milford, Quincy, Lordstown Y. P. B., Mary E. Rodefer, Chester, Franklin Twp., Johnstown, Chagrin Falls $3, Goshen, Slater L. T. L. $1.25, Beech City, Williamsport $1.50, Mary Woodbridge, Waynesfield $1, Delaware (Central), Otsego, Foraker, New Philadelphia, Chauncey, Pataskala, Mt. Vernon (Frances Willard), Wilmington (Center), Richfield, Columbus (Frances Willard), Schoenbrun, New Baltimore, Berea (Jaite). Total, $291.30.

### CAMPAIGN FUND

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|---|---|
| A Friend | $100.00 |
| Georgia | 100.00 |
| N. Carolina | 59.31 |
| Anna A. Gordon | 25.00 |
| G. A. Dewey, Canada | 10.00 |
| Minnesota | 65.59 |
| Alabama | 50.00 |
| Illinois | 58.64 |
| Maryland | 50.00 |
| Missouri | 28.37 |
| Virginia | 23.24 |
| Colorado | 39.81 |
| Connecticut | 21.50 |
| Rhode Island | 7.31 |
| New Jersey | 18.70 |
| Ohio | 18.38 |
| New York | 30.00 |
| Tennessee | 5.00 |
| Vermont | 15.60 |
| Wisconsin | 9.67 |
| Montana | 10.00 |
| California | 2.00 |
| Iowa | 5.00 |
| Louisiana | 2.50 |
| Michigan | 4.31 |
| Kansas | 7.78 |
| Maine | 2.90 |
| Arkansas | 6.50 |
| Oklahoma | 1.00 |
| North Dakota | 4.00 |
| Kentucky | 8.30 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.20 |
| Indiana | 2.33 |
| Total | $797.94 |

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## RESCUE WORK

### LURENDA B. SMITH

Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky came the word of the passing on of our great and beloved leader, Mrs. Stevens. I find it difficult, indeed, to adjust myself to the thought that I shall hear no more on earth that tender voice in words of encouragement, comfort and sympathy in this tragic department of our work. Yet I cannot but rejoice that to white ribboners were given seventy beautiful and useful years. May we all incarnate our sainted leader's spirit of devotion to every good work.

Let me urge all co-workers to push the rescue of our girls and boys. Evil is on every side of us; sin is always aggressive; let us be ever on the alert to save our youth from the dangers that surround them. Let us urge the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, for traffic in drink is the cause of traffic in girls. The leaflet, "The Saloon, the Great Exploiter of Vice," is now ready for mailing. Send for copies.

The forces of evil are using all the means in their power to secure space on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds for immoral purposes. The women of California will not, cannot, be idle, and will use their united influence, with that of the good men, to prevent this unspeakable proposition. Already not only our own nation, but other nations as well, are being canvassed for girls to be sacrificed on this altar of vice.

I again exhort you to warn girls against accepting offers of employment of any kind at the Exposition unless they know the parties making the offer to be perfectly reliable. Warn girls not to attend the Exposition unless accompanied by a well-known chaperon. I have a little leaflet I am sending out myself, "The Underworld at the Exposition." Any one may secure this from me for the postage, five cents per 100.

*Ottawa, Kansas*

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Miss Margaret Bilz, National lecturer and organizer, who has been a recent visitor at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, since the close of the Asbury Park convention has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has spent considerable time in the extreme southern part of the United States. While in Mobile, Ala., she was requested to speak in a Jewish synagogue, and in the large cities of Texas a unique plan was successfully tried. The morning papers were carefully scanned for notice of meetings about to be held. By telephone Miss Bilz asked if she might have a few moments in which to present certain lines of W. C. T. U. work. The request was usually willingly granted, and many times at the end of five minutes she was asked to continue her talk.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# CONTINUE THE RESOLUTION AND PETITION PLAN

## OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE REPRESENTED IN INDORSEMENTS OF RESOLUTION

No more impressive evidence of the desire of the people of the United States for an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic has been presented to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House than the thousands of indorsements of the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution by influential organizations, representing at the date of the last hearing, May 1, over 3,042,810 people. These signed indorsements, secured through the efforts of white ribboners of every state and forwarded to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and thence to Congress, show in a most convincing fashion to the members of these committees the growing sentiment in favor of nation-wide prohibition, and have caused them to give to the resolution far more serious consideration than they otherwise would have done.

Even after the Joint Resolution has been reported out of the committees the work of securing indorsements, as well as signatures of voters to petitions. (see forms on page 9) should be diligently prosecuted.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was one of the speakers at the largest Sunday school convention ever held in Georgia, meeting April 14-16, at Milledgeville. A magnificent audience of nearly 1,000 registered delegates (among whom were some of Georgia's leading bankers, educators, doctors, lawyers, ministers, agriculturists, merchants) and a large number of visitors, were profoundly impressed by Mrs. Armor's address. At the close this representative gathering of Georgia's mentality and spirituality by a rising vote unanimously and enthusiastically adopted a resolution favoring National Prohibition.

White ribboners of La Grange county, Indiana, recently held a two-day convention in La Grange, Mrs. C. S. Stroup being the leader. Morning and afternoon programs consisted of helpful papers and addresses dealing with various phases of the work. A medal contest and a debate on the question, "Shall the National Constitution be Amended to Grant Equal Suffrage to Women?" were given at the evening meetings. The convention throughout proved a great blessing and inspiration to the community.

The white ribbon forces of Ada county, Idaho, met at Boise on a recent Sunday afternoon to pay tribute to the beloved leader of the National W. C. T. U., Lillian M. N. Stevens. Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, president of the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U., presided at the meeting, and ministers and white ribboners gave beautiful appreciations, among them Mrs. Esther Rose, president of Ada county, and Mrs. E. White, state superintendent of Mother's Meetings. Mrs. Stevens' "Last Words Written for the Public," were read by Mrs. M. J. Rose. Mrs. Eva Barton, the first president of Idaho, spoke beautifully of the truth and loyalty of our sainted leader, followed by Mrs. Clara Gish Work in a reading, "Go Ye Forward." Mrs. Chipp touchingly portrayed the strength, the gentleness of spirit and love of humanity which were dominant elements in the character of Mrs. Stevens. A short consecration service in which the workers dedicated their lives anew to the cause and prayed for strength and courage to go forward closed the meeting.

The "round up" institute of Newaygo county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. held at White Cloud, recently was in charge of the county president, Mrs. Zella Barnhard, and was the result of a series of county institutes conducted by state superintendent, Mrs. T. B. Perkins. The principal subjects considered were Christian Citizenship and Scientific Temperance Instruction. The attendance was good, and much interest was shown.

Memorial services for our translated leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and also for Mrs. Mary Baumgardener, a charter member of the La Porte union since 1873, who has recently gone to her heavenly home, were included in the program of the La Porte county (Ind.) W. C. T. U. institute, the county president, Mrs. Emma Belcher, presiding and Miss Mary Woodard, state corresponding secretary, acting as the leader. It is said that in some respects this was the best institute or school of methods held in this county for twenty years. The medal contest aroused great interest, and it is hoped there will be other classes in the months to come. A debate on suffrage at an evening meeting brought out a good audience. The soloist, Mr. E. F. Schafer, became an honorary member of the La Porte union.

Co-operation with the Woman's Franchise League in the effort to secure signatures of Ohio voters for an initiative and referendum vote on woman suffrage next fall was the decision of white ribboners in a two-day meeting in Bellefontaine. An address by Evangelist Tilman Hobson exposing devices of white slavers was an instructive feature of an evening program, while papers, discussions and addresses throughout the meetings were most helpful.

A unique and highly enjoyable entertainment was recently given by the East Auburn (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. to the inmates of the Auburn Women's Prison in the repetition for the benefit of the prisoners of "The Old District School," which had been previously given by the East Auburn W. C. T. U., the profits being shared equally with the King's Daughters of the First Universalist Church and the Auburn Bible School Union. For the first time in the history of the prison a lunch was served by outsiders. It was thoroughly appreciated by the "sisters in brown" who themselves assisted efficiently in the serving. Since the coming of Mrs. M. E. Daly as matron of the prison during January, 1914, "The Daily Endeavor League," a commendable organization of which she is the originator and which she has successfully used in other places, has been established. All inmates are members. The badge is a blue ribbon bow and the motto—"Rise to the best there is in you." Each ward elects a delegate and all wards together elect a president. The president and delegates act on all grievances brought to them, such as misconduct of members, etc. When one person has been reported a certain number of times within a given period she is put on probation for a month and loses the privileges of the League, such as entertainment and outdoor recreation.

The W. C. T. U. of East Auburn plans to go to the Women's Prison twice a year, giving them some special treat each time and leaving with them some lasting lesson in self-control or some valuable temperance truths. Their coming is eagerly looked forward to by the prison people.

### IS IT DUE TO PROHIBITION?

Macon, a city of 60,000 population in the prohibition state of Georgia, and the entire central section of the state as well, is enjoying a wave of prosperity, the greatest ever known in this section of the country. Although Georgia suffered not at all from the money stringency which affected many parts of the United States during 1913, the early part of 1914 has brought a boom the like of which is entirely unknown, or at least there has been nothing of this nature for twenty-five years. "Dame Fortune is right now smiling on Dixieland," says the *Macon News*, in a most enthusiastic two-column article, the headlines of which declare, "Horn of Plenty and Heavily Laden Pocket Book are Emblems of Wealth in Macon just Now," "Records for Twenty-five Years are Broken," "Farmers Spend More Money," and again "Cherry Street Always Thronged with Bedlam of Gay Shoppers." From a canvass of the merchants made by the *Macon News* and printed in this article, it appears that "department store managers and men's furnishing house proprietors claim that records will be established this year which even ten years ago would have been a target for sarcasm." "Farmers seem to have plenty of money," continues the *News*. "Automobiles are no longer a novelty for them. In fact scores of machines are driven into Macon every day. Wives of farmers and their daughters jump into automobiles, even within a radius of 100 miles of Macon, and come to the city to do their shopping."

It looks as though the citizens of prohibition Georgia, despite the prophecies of the liquor men, are learning from actual experience that the liquor traffic is never an economic asset.


### HAPPY NOW
Family of Twelve Drink Postum

"It certainly has been a blessing in our home," writes a young lady in regard to Postum.

"I am one of a family of twelve, who, before using Postum, would make a healthy person uncomfortable by their complaining of headache, dizziness, sour stomach, etc., from drinking coffee.

"For years mother suffered from palpitation of the heart, sick headache and bad stomach and at times would be taken violently ill. About a year ago she quit coffee and began Postum.

"My brother was troubled with headache and dizziness all the time he drank coffee. All these troubles of my mother and brother have disappeared since Postum has taken the place of coffee.

"A sister was ill nearly all her life with headache and heart trouble, and about all she cared for was coffee and tea. The doctor told her she must leave them alone, as medicine did her no permanent good.

"She thought nothing would take the place of coffee until we induced her to try Postum. Now her troubles are all gone and she is a happy little woman enjoying life as people should."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

WE will appoint one woman representative in each town to introduce exclusive Grace-Mildred Toilet Preparations endorsed by Susanna Cocroft. Permanent money-making opportunity. Write for full information free. CHARLES LABORATORY, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary,
Hillsboro, Kansas

# "NOT TO BE CASHED AT A SALOON"

The Escanaba (Mich.) Manufacturing Company has issued a pay check upon which appears in prominent type, the words, "Not to be cashed at a saloon." This order is reinforced by a paragraph on the back of the check, in which the payee is plainly notified that the check "will not be paid or honored by the drawer or by the bank upon which it is drawn if it be or becomes endorsed by, or the property of any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale or retail or if it be or becomes endorsed by or the property of any person who conducts a hotel or boarding house in connection with any place where such liquors are sold. The person in whose favor it is drawn, and every person into whose hands it shall come, accept it subject to these conditions, and in full payment of the amount named on its face, and of the claim against the drawer for which it is given.

"The undersigned each agree to the foregoing."

A private report sent by the company to Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, secretary of the Temperance department of the International Sunday School Association, bears this word concerning the results of the order:

"We have used these checks for our semi-monthly pay days continually for nearly three years. From the economical, and what is more important, the moral, standpoint, the results have been all that we could wish. Indeed, the results have been beyond our anticipation. The strength of this check lies in the printed words on the back. The saloon element have never yet seen fit to take it into the courts, although they have planned to do so many times. We feel that it would stand any legal fight that might be made against it."

## PAY ROLL CHECK

**NOT TO BE CASHED AT A SALOON.**

NO _____

**Escanaba Manufacturing Company**

ESCANABA, MICH., _____ 191____

SUBJECT TO ALL THE CONDITIONS ON THE BACK HEREOF; PAY TO _____ $_____

_____ DOLLARS

ESCANABA MANUFACTURING CO.

ESCANABA NATIONAL BANK, ESCANABA, MICH.

_____

TREASURER

## DRINK NECESSITATES DAY NURSERIES.

"That tiny tot there, the nervous unhappy little girl—her father drinks up everything and the mother has to work," said the matron in charge of the Emerson Day Nursery, in Chicago, to a reporter of the *Chicago Record-Herald*. "The children would get along all right if he didn't drink," insisted the matron. "The problem of the day nursery," added Mrs. Rhoda Deach, the head resident, "is illustrated by two little children who used to come to us. They were brother and sister, Frances four, and Eddie three. Their father and mother both drank, and for months they paid nothing for the children."

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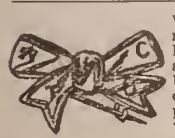
In preparation for the advent of prohibition in West Virginia, the Reymann Brewing Co. of Wheeling, is reported by the Philadelphia *North American* to be making alterations in its million dollar plant, with the intention of entering the packing business on July 1, the day the state prohibition law goes into effect.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges, U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

## NINETY PER CENT OF CRIME DUE TO DRUNKENNESS.

"Ninety per cent of the country's crime is caused by drunkenness and ninety-nine per cent of the country's drunkenness is caused by the practice of treating," Judge Charles N. Goodnow of the Morals Court of Chicago is reported to have said in a discussion on a clause of the constitution of the Old Friends' club which provides expulsion and punishment for treating another member of the club in the club rooms.

## PUGILIST ON DRINK.

"The day is coming when there will be no saloons," said John L. Sullivan, former worlds' champion pugilist, in a recent interview. "There has been a great change in the last thirty years and a man can't drink now and get away with it as he could then." The former prize-fighter enjoys recalling his experiences as a total abstainer—"They said, when I was whooping it up, years ago, that I would die in the gutter. But I fooled them. I quit drinking one night, nine years ago the fifth of next month, and I haven't touched a drop since. I was drunk at the time and had a bottle of wine before me, when suddenly I made up my mind I was through, and threw it away."

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

## WHY SHOULD NOT THIS BE THE RESULT?

The press of the nation continues to comment upon the action of the women voters of Illinois in the recent elections as justifying the fears of the liquor interests that the ballot in the hands of the women will be fatal to the life of the liquor trade. "And why shouldn't this be the result?" asks the Lincoln (Neb.) *Daily Evening News*.

"If you had an enemy who destroyed your domestic peace, took away from you part of the support that was rightfully yours, debauched your husband and sent your son to the devil, why wouldn't you use the first weapon placed in your hand to end its existence? For years unnumbered the saloon has been an oppressor of the women of the country. It has destroyed their peace and happiness and caused rivers of tears to flow. Why shouldn't they be against it? And why shouldn't they have the opportunity to register their disapproval of this institution as well as of all others? A democratic form of government means government by the people. It is farcical to call ours a real government of the people when half the people have nothing to say about policies that mould their lives and determine their happiness. The women do not find it necessary to their existence that they have drinking saloons, and when these stand as a constant menace to their peace of mind they have a right to use whatever power they possess to put them out of their way."

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Police statistics of Ithaca, N. Y., show that the arrests of undergraduates of Cornell University have materially decreased from 142 in 1908 to twenty-one in the college year 1912-13. The proctor of the university maintains that much of the disorder can be traced to drinking and that other amusements are now taking the place of the saloon. The *Cornell Sun* says, "The student under the influence of intoxicating drink is now more pitied than laughed at. It is not necessary to get drunk to be a full-fledged Cornellian."

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If the men who vote for saloons had to furnish the boys to fill them every town would be made dry.—*Pioneer.*

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I verily believe that if strong drink could be wiped out of the earth tonight humanity would wake in the morning with more than half its sins and sorrows gone.—*Hall Caine.*

**AUTOMOBILE TIRES AT FACTORY PRICES**

SAVE FROM 30 to 60 PER CENT

| | Tire | Tube | Reliner |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28x3 | $ 7.20 | $1.65 | $1.35 |
| 30x3 | 7.80 | 1.95 | 1.40 |
| 30x3½ | 10.80 | 2.80 | 1.90 |
| 32x3½ | 11.90 | 2.95 | 2.00 |
| 34x3½ | 12.40 | 3.00 | 2.05 |
| 32x4 | 13.70 | 3.35 | 2.40 |
| 33x4 | 14.80 | 3.50 | 2.45 |
| 34x4 | 16.80 | 3.60 | 2.60 |
| 36x4 | 17.85 | 3.90 | 2.80 |
| 35x4½ | 19.75 | 4.85 | 3.45 |
| 36x4½ | 19.85 | 4.90 | 3.60 |
| 37x4½ | 21.50 | 5.10 | 3.70 |
| 37x5 | 24.90 | 5.90 | 4.20 |

All other sizes in stock. Non-Skid tires 15 per cent additional, red tubes ten per cent above gray. All new, clean, fresh, guaranteed tires. Best standard and independent makes. Buy direct from us and save money. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies each order. C. O. D. on 10 per cent deposit. Allowing examination.

TIRE FACTORIES SALES CO.

Dept. A Dayton, Ohio

# CONNECTICUT "ON THE MOVE"

Special Correspondence

Certainly the world "do move," and we are doubly sure of it when the "move" reaches our very little corner named Connecticut. We are now rejoicing that the "saloon on wheels" has gone out of the business of selling liquor in no-license territory in our state. The officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad awoke to the fact that a considerable portion of their patrons disapproved of their course, and the road has finally discontinued the sale of intoxicants throughout its entire territory, wet and dry alike.

Hartford county (Conn.) W. C. T. U. has held two largely attended institutes, one in Bristol, the other in Hartford. Our state president, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, presided at the Bristol meeting and addresses were given by the county superintendent of Mother's Meetings, by Mrs. Jessie M. Pickop, and by Mrs. M. G. Purinton. A symposium, "Our Forward Campaign for National Prohibition," brought out many fine ideas. An excellent luncheon and delightful music followed. A special feature of the Hartford meeting was a question box and the "fraternal hour" was a profitable one. Representatives from many different societies told of the distinctive work being done to arouse sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition. A half hour demonstration of its work, comprising yells, recitations and songs, was given by a Hartford Loyal Temperance Legion. The Hartford union mothers three legions and the leader has the help of the children in many ways. Each child has been given temperance blotters and stickers, and mercy stories to distribute among other children, a method that helps to spread our gospel.

Medal Contest work is going on apace. Between fifteen and twenty contests have been held during the winter and many more are "in the making." The Moodus union held a double silver contest with six speakers in each class, which was very successful both oratorically and financially. This union also held a Willard Memorial meeting in the Methodist church on Conference Sunday at which the state president presided. For a long time the Moodus union has enjoyed the privilege of using the church on the Sunday the minister attends conference. Perhaps other unions would be allowed the same privilege if an annual temperance meeting with a good speaker were arranged.

Connecticut unions hold free will offering meetings annually, asking the financial assistance of sympathizers. This has proven an excellent way to reach friends who are interested and who care to contribute to the work. One third of the receipts goes to the state, one-third to the county and the remaining third is kept by the local union. We believe this is a Connecticut institution absolutely. Last year the state treasurer received over five hundred dollars from this source.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer and lecturer, has been giving addresses at some of the free will offering meetings as well as at other meetings specially arranged for her.

The Meriden union held special temperance meetings four Sundays in March. It was assisted by the local pastors and had for outside speakers Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York state W. C. T. U., and Cora E. Seberry, National organizer and lecturer. Afternoon and evening services were held, and short talks given to some of the Sunday Schools. Mrs. Seberry spoke in two of the churches of New Haven and organized a new union there. Mrs. Downs, the president of New Haven county, has visited many of her unions this winter and reports an encouraging increase of activity. The ministers and leading churchmen of New Haven have organized a society which is to make an educational campaign with the elimination of the saloon as its ultimate object. The state superintendent of Franchise has been particularly active through the winter. Several thousand leaflets telling of the Montana episode have been distributed, also hundreds of pages of other literature. Addresses have been given emphasizing the thought that no white ribboner desires to line up with the vicious elements of society. On the whole, we are gaining, and the annual "round up will be a record of achievement.


## PREMIER
### "Non-Puncture" Auto Tires

GUARANTEED 7,500 MILES' SERVICE

These tires bear the greatest known mileage guarantee, yet are sold at a price even less than tires of ordinary guarantee. This **guarantee covers punctures, blow-outs** and general wear. Guarantee covers 7,500 miles' service against everything except abuse. These tires are intended for most severe service.

Orders have been received for these tires for use in the United States Government Service.

As a SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY offer, we will allow the following prices for the next ten days.

TIRES—TUBES

| | Tire | Tube |
|---|---|---|
| 28x3 | $ 9.20 | $ 2.00 |
| 30x3 | 10.25 | 2.30 |
| 30x3½ | 13.50 | 2.80 |
| 32x3½ | 14.05 | 3.00 |
| 34x3½ | 15.25 | 3.20 |
| 31x4 | 17.00 | 3.25 |
| 32x4 | 18.00 | 3.30 |
| 33x4 | 19.50 | 3.40 |
| 34x4 | 20.40 | 3.60 |
| 35x4 | 21.00 | 3.80 |
| 36x4 | 22.00 | 3.90 |
| 35x4½ | 26.00 | 5.00 |
| 36x4½ | 27.00 | 5.10 |
| 37x4½ | 27.50 | 5.15 |
| 37x5 | 32.60 | 5.40 |

All other sizes. Non-Skids 20 per cent extra. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies order and if two are so ordered, shipping charges will be paid by us. C. O. D. on 15 per cent of amount of order. Our output is limited, so we suggest early ordering. We sell direct only, giving purchaser the advantage of all middlemen's profits.

STRONGTREAD RUBBER CO.
Dayton, Ohio


### IF A LASSIE WANTS THE BALLOT

If a lassie wants the ballot,
Wants to run the town;
If a lassie gets the ballot,
Need a laddie frown?
Many a laddie has the ballot
Not so bright as I;
Many a laddie votes the ballot
Overcome with rye.
United States lassies of all classes,
Now's the time to try.
Now's the time to pull together—
Not sit back and cry.
Now's the time to work our hardest.
Don't wait for by-and-by.
Then let us have our woman's right
Or know the reason why!

—*Pittsburgh Leader*


## PORTRAITS OF
## Lillian M. N. Stevens

**Enlarged Photograph,** size 20 x 24 inches. Price, prepaid.....$4.00
**Name Plate,** handsomely engraved, on brass base, gold plated, price.. 1.75
**This Portrait,** suitably framed, with name plate attached, sent by prepaid express .....10.00
**Photograph,** size 10 x 12 inches. Price, prepaid..... 1.50
Cabinet size. Price, 25c each; per dozen ..... 2.50
Press Proof, with autograph, on enameled stock. Price 10 cents each; per dozen..... 1.00

LIFE SKETCHES:

**Lillian M. N. Stevens,** by Eva Kilbreth Foster. Price 3 cents each; per 100, $1.00.

**Biographical Sketch,** by Mary D. Tomlinson. Price 10 cents each.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois


Hardly less significant than the act itself is the widespread and enthusiastic commendation of the *Chicago Record-Herald* in eliminating from its columns all liquor advertising. Not only churches, ministers, temperance organizations and social service workers, but business and professional men, bankers, college professors, and brother editors have voiced their appreciation of the stand taken by this metropolitan journal.


## ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

## Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


### WORDS TO TEACHERS

Used as preliminary remarks, in Conducting Teachers' Meetings, in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, by Mrs. Clara P. H. Stilwell, authorized school visitor and representative of the Friends' Temperance Association.

[The following foundation for remarks, as used by Mrs. Stilwell, should be of value to S. T. I. workers in preparing addresses to be delivered before schools, colleges, etc.—EDITOR]

Phillips Brooks says: "He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness that no other help given to human creatures at any other stage of their human life can give."

Froebel says: "The educational calling should be a priestly office."

Today the public school teacher is the great "child-helper" whose "priestly office" maketh for righteousness, and the kind of citizens we are to have in the United States tomorrow depends largely upon what the teacher is able to make of the child of today.

We all know probably better than we do and that knowledge is effective which we actually put in practice. It is useless to teach the child anything unless with the teaching we can awaken the desire to incorporate our teaching into his daily life.

We live under laws in the United States requiring the teaching of physiology, with especial reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, to all pupils in all grades of the public schools. We like to call this scientific temperance instruction because we know that scientific research and experiment supply the proof of the truth of our teaching. The best capital our children can have in life is a sound, healthy body and an alert, clear mind. The child must be taught to build a strong body early in life and how to build it. The child must be protected in his physical development by the knowledge of the truth concerning the harmful effect of alcohol and narcotics on the growing body and mind and this knowledge must be given simply, continuously and pedagogically.

What then, in brief, is scientific temperance instruction?

Professor L. D. Harvey, at one time president of the National Teachers' Association, defines it thus:

"1. Teach the child the use of his natural organs and how to take care of them.

"2. Show the child that these organs are so connected that when one organ suffers, the others must also suffer.

"3. Help the child to comprehend the value of a strong body and make him see how large a factor a strong body is, not only in the problem of making a living, but in the far greater problem of making a life.

"4. Help him to see that it is not only a matter of manly pride but of moral duty to keep the house we live in clean, strong and wholesome.

"5. Teach the effects of stimulants and narcotics in a sensible way by laying stress on the drunkard's stomach and hobnailed liver and more on the joy of possessing a body strong in limb, rich in clean blood, steady of nerve, firm of muscle, clear of brain, demanding no narcotics whatsoever and no other stimulants than plenty of fresh air, wholesome food and invigorating sunshine."

Because so many children leave school about the fifth and sixth grades it is of utmost importance that this subject should be taught in the primary grades, and beginning very simply, each year the teacher should build on the work of the previous year, just as is done in language and arithmetic.

The world today is demanding to have its work done by sober men and women. Ninety per cent of the railroads of the country, seventy-seven per cent of those engaged in agriculture, eighty-two per cent of those in business, eighty-eight per cent of the manufacturers, demand total abstinence on the part of their employes. Rigid rules prevail in banking houses, telegraph and telephone companies, and a long list of other business concerns which might be quoted.

How then, shall we teach this subject? Through the substitution of the *do* for the *don't* philosophy. As children are naturally positive and constructive, give them right suggestions. Show them the bright side, the beauties of temperance; that success and happiness in life are largely results of total abstinence; that alcohol is a poison and all poisons are harmful to body and mind. Show them the difference between natural and unnatural appetites; that the appetite for alcohol is unnatural, and that the knowledge that alcohol and narcotics are harmful is given that they may avoid the danger, that thus being wiser in their day and generation than were the people of a past generation, they will be more successful personally, better citizens and more helpful to their families, the state, and the nation.

We must, on our part, have a thorough, up-to-date knowledge of this subject for it is in a purely scientific spirit that the question of the effect of alcohol should be studied today. Fifty years ago it could not have been so studied because then it would have been impossible to make use of the accurate methods of observation and the delicate apparatus that are now employed. Scientists in this age from all the world are giving us the results of their careful research. Universities, colleges and training schools are studying these scientific data, and no one is intelligent today who does not understand the relation of alcohol to health.

Scientific knowledge, especially on the subject of alcohol, is constantly advancing. A book of ten years, or even five years' standing, cannot be an up-to-date book. Every school library, every teacher's desk should contain new, modern books and helps. We must teach by simple experiments, something the child can see; by charts giving experiments performed by well known scientists in this department; by memory gems from poets, authors and prominent living people; by encouraging the older children to write compositions or essays on some phase of the temperance subject, thus impressing the subject matter of the text book and the oral teaching given and promoting outside research and gleaning of information.


## Special Hosiery Offer

**Guaranteed Wear-Ever Hosiery for Men and Women**

**Ladies' Special Offer**

For Limited Time Only—

Six pairs of our finest 35c value ladies' guaranteed hose in black or tan colors with written guarantee, for $1.00 and 5 stamps for postage.

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR MEN**

For a limited time only, six pairs of our finest 35c value **Guaranteed Hose** with written guarantee and a pair of our well known **Men's Paradise Garters** for **one dollar**, and 5 stamps for postage.

You know these hose; they stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are **Guaranteed** for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless and to wear **six months** without holes, or a new pair **free.**

**Don't delay. Send in your order before offer expires. Give correct size.**

**WEAR-EVER HOSIERY COMPANY**
**Dayton, Ohio**



## You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

**You Can Be So Well!**

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

**Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.**

*One pupil writes:* "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my FREE booklet? Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**Susanna Cocroft**
**Dept. 37 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.*



# FRECKLES

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


## Commendable Action of the Missouri Mid-Year Executive

### HOW TO INCREASE CIRCULATION OF OFFICIAL PAPER

It was decided to use the $25.00 UNION SIGNAL prize in increasing the circulation of the UNION SIGNAL. As far as possible every public library in the state will be supplied with the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The motion prevailed that all honorary members be supplied by the local union with the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. Miss Shaner presented the plan of sending the Campaign Edition to all who made personal pledges to the district or to permit the one making the pledge to name the one to whom it should be sent. The motion carried unanimously.

The following recommendations offered by the state president were adopted with the understanding that they are to be enacted into a by-law at the next state convention:

**Union Signal Recommendations**

No woman shall be eligible to serve as a state superintendent unless she is a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

No woman shall be eligible to election as district president, who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

No woman shall be eligible to election as president of a local union unless she is a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

No woman shall be elected as a delegate to the National Convention who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

### A SPLENDID HELP TO THE PASTOR

The Montclair (N. J.) W. C. T. U. sends $5 for twenty subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL for pastors of Montclair churches.

### EVERY LIBRARY SHOULD BE SUPPLIED

"Enclosed please find $1.25. Place THE UNION SIGNAL in the college library and *The Young Crusader* in our school library for one year."—MILTON, WISCONSIN.

### TURNING WINTER INTO SUMMER

The Anna Gordon L. T. L. of Lake Alfred, Florida, celebrated Anna Gordon's birthday anniversary with a picnic and program and the result was twelve subscribers for *The Young Crusader*.

### EVERY MOTHER

Would that every mother would let the girls in her family receive from their music teacher a five-minute drill twice a week in practical rendition of hymns and songs. How many of our sweet girls, even those playing readily Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" or Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsodie," can read accurately, when called upon, Miss Gordon's sparkling song, "The Children's Happy Day." Try *your* girls! Order song of the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Price, 2 cents each; 35 cents per 100.


*A Limited Number of the New*

# Bill Board Poster

FIRST TO BE LAID OFF

The Man Who DRINKS

LAST TO BE TAKEN ON

7x10 feet. Printed in red and black; eight sections, so as to be easily handled.

PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois


### OUR PAPER

On one occasion a gentleman, after listening to an address by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, asked her where she had learned so much. Her reply was, "I got every bit of it from THE UNION SIGNAL."

Now if THE UNION SIGNAL has been so helpful to Mrs. Armor, wouldn't it be of use to every one of us?—*Exchange*

### LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS CALENDAR

We have in stock a few of the Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendars, and will be glad to send them to you at the special price of twenty-five cents.

We can fill orders only until the stock is depleted, as it will be impossible to secure additional calendars. Consequently it is advisable to order early and thus save disappointment.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


### A GOOD USE FOR SPARE TIME

You can easily earn a little money in your spare time by giving samples of Vacher-Balm to your friends. It costs you nothing to start.

Write today for particulars and a Free Sample to E. W. Vacher, New Orleans, La.

## 5 For Your Den 5

**Beautiful College Pennants**

Yale and Harvard, each 9 in. x 24 in.
Princeton, Cornell, Michigan
Each 7 in. x 21 in.

All best quality felt with felt heading, streamers, letters and mascot executed in proper colors. This splendid assortment sent postpaid for 50 cents and 5 stamps to pay postage. Send now.

HOWARD SPECIALTY COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 14, 1914. | No. 20


## National Constitutional Prohibition Not an Invasion of States' Rights

### Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, Member of Congress

Every state under its police power has the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, as this sale, by decision of the courts, tends to pervert the objects for which government is founded. The great real invasion of the police powers of the state is the invasion that now exists under the operation of the national liquor interests. It can be said with scientific accuracy that from the nature of intoxicating liquors and their effect upon men every saloon opposes the operation of the police powers of the state, and these powers should logically be invoked not to preserve and perpetuate, but to prohibit and destroy all saloons. But even where the states have empowered individuals to legally sell intoxicating liquors, the liquor interests have unhesitatingly operated illegally through individuals not so empowered or authorized; and where municipalities, counties, and states, in the legitimate exercise of their police powers, have prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors, the liquor interests have invariably undertaken to destroy the effectiveness of the exercise of these powers. In fact, the opponents of the joint resolution have invariably prided themselves—and all advocates of liquor have done the same—on the success of the liquor interests in violating prohibition laws. (The usual term is "Prohibition does not prohibit.") Since the sale of liquor is not a reserved right of a state nor a part of its police power, the adoption of this resolution would not invade the rights of the states or suppress or supplant its exercise of its police powers. On the contrary, the states are left entirely free to exercise all of their police powers for the prohibition and suppression not only of the sale of intoxicating liquors, but of their use as well. Thus there is not only no invasion of the rights of the states in the exercise of their police powers, but, on the contrary, the Federal Government, in joining to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors, will co-operate with the states in the exercise of these rights and these powers.

—*Excerpt from speech at hearing before Senate Judiciary Committee, May 1*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


Our Washington Letter—Stop Recruiting Drinkers—Suffrage Rally Day Celebration—Oregon Out to Win Its Prohibition Battle—The Y. P. B. in Colorado's Statewide Campaign—The Question of the Right to Sell Liquor—National W. C. T. U. Replies to Article in *The Survey*.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## TELEGRAPH OR WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMEN TO VOTE FOR SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION—WASHINGTON TEEMS WITH EXCITEMENT OVER MEXICAN SITUATION, WHITE HOUSE WEDDING, TOLLS REPEAL DISCUSSION, REPORTING OF NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE RESOLUTIONS—BILL INTRODUCED TO RESTORE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS OF WOMEN MARRYING ALIENS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Washington has been teeming with excitement of various kinds during the past week. The trouble in Mexico, a wedding in the family of the President, the tolls repeal discussion in the Senate, the reporting by the House Judiciary Committee of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, and the Mondell resolution for woman suffrage, has kept the city busy, planning, wondering and watching. The action of the Judiciary Committee came somewhat as a surprise, and, as the resolutions are reported to the House proper, without recommendation, two most vexatious questions are now put squarely up to its membership. By their action the Committee does not indicate that the majority of its members advocate prohibition and suffrage, but that they have determined to pass along the problem and let the question, as far as the House is concerned, be settled on the floor of the House. The two resolutions now go upon the House calendar, and it remains to be seen whether parliamentary maneuvering will prevent a vote at this session. At the top of the calendar upon which the resolutions will be placed, and which is now crowded, is a voluminous bill to codify the laws relating to the Judiciary. This bill has been under consideration for three Wednesdays, and would seem to be an effectual "buffer" for some weeks to come against bills lower down on the calendar.

The fact that the Judiciary Committee reported the bills without recommendation does not alter their status, so far as consideration is concerned, in the event they are reached.

### Vote Must Not Be Evaded

Friday, May 8, word was passed among House members, that any attempt to evade a vote on the Hobson resolution at the present session would be of no avail, Mr. Underwood, majority leader, having intimated that the dominant party in Congress will refuse to assume the responsibility of further delay, now that the Judiciary Committee has passed the issue directly up to the House.

Captain Hobson makes this statement: "All we want is a vote. We do not intend to raise the temperance cry in Congress. We will not fight members who may oppose this amendment, if the proposition is submitted to the states in the form in which today it was reported to the House. On the other hand, if Congress smothers this resolution and continues its present apparent delay, I am confident that prohibition will be made an issue this year in every Congressional district of the country, in the primaries as well as in the elections."

The A. B. C. peace mediators, or the envoys of Argentine, Brazil, and Chile, who are acting in the capacity of a peace board, issued their first authoritative expression Thursday last, in a blunt reply to Carranza, the leader of the Constitutionalist forces in Mexico, withdrawing the invitation for a constitutionalist representative to come to participate in mediation, and declaring, "All the difficulties which have contributed toward the present situation in Mexico bear either directly or indirectly on the solution of the pending conflict between Mexico and the United States. Consequently, we think that these difficulties should be made the subject of consideration of the negotiations for whose successful conduct we have deemed it indispensable to suspend hostilities."

Three Americans are to be chosen to confer with the board of mediators who, up to this writing, have not been named.

In a resolution reciting the existence of conditions "which may at any time require the fullest and most effective use to be made of the regular Army, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon has introduced a clause authorizing the President to increase the regular army to 125,000 men." The Army appropriation bill, as passed by the House, made provision for an army of 70,000 men, an increase of 5,000 over the present strength. This, with the authorization for two new battleships, six destroyers and eight sub-marines, as provided for by the Naval Appropriation bill which passed the House this week, shows the trend of mind of our national legislators. The Naval Appropriation bill carries a total of $139,560,334.

### AN AVALANCHE OF LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS NEEDED NOW

**What is needed now is an avalanche of letters, telegrams, petitions or resolutions to members of Congress, urging them to use their vote and influence in the successful passage of the Hobson prohibition amendment. Let those interested in the great question of National Prohibition, and who already may have signed resolutions or petitions, write a brief note, or better still, telegraph their representatives at Washington AT ONCE. The liquor forces are putting forth every effort possible to influence members of Congress to their way of thinking. Let us "not weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."**

**Comrades, brothers, sisters, do not hesitate, nor loiter. "The King's business requires haste." Telegraph or write to your Congressman immediately, addressing him at The Capitol, Washington, D. C.**

### Bill to Restore Citizenship Rights of Women Marrying Aliens

There is a bill now before the Senate Immigration Committee, introduced by Senator Thompson of Kansas (S. 4022), concerning the citizenship rights of American women who marry aliens. The existing laws grossly discriminate against women. The act passed by Congress March 2, 1907, provides that "any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband." Thus, an American born woman who marries an Englishman, for instance, loses her birthright of American citizenship, and becomes a subject of the King of England. This allegiance she has no power of changing, under the existing law, if her husband fails to become naturalized. Only in the event of his death can she be restored to her American citizenship, and then only if she complies with certain formalities.

The Thompson bill provides that no distinction shall be made by any court in matters of naturalization of aliens because of sex. It provides that no woman who is a citizen of the United States shall lose her American citizenship by reason of marriage to an alien, unless she renounces her native allegiance. A bill of the same nature has been introduced in the House by Representative Kent of California.

### National Suffrage Association Has Great Pageant

The National Suffrage Association with hundreds of visiting delegates, is having a great pageant along Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., and holding a very enthusiastic meeting on the steps of the Capitol building as I write this afternoon. Thousands of women are marching, bands are playing, banners are waving. A twenty-foot banner bearing the legend, "We demand the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution," is carried by earnest women.

*Saturday, May 9, 1914*

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## INVESTIGATION OF EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL IN ARMY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The increasing use of intoxicants in the army of Austria-Hungary, according to a special cablegram to the *Chicago Daily News*, has led the minister of war to order a comprehensive and searching investigation of the effects of alcohol on the fighting strength of the dual monarchy. The commanding officers are ordered to report what influence the regular and abundant drinking of stimulants by the people generally exerts on the physical condition and military capacity of young recruits and also the number of cases of alcoholic poisoning and of prosecutions of drunkenness in the last year.

# STOP RECRUITING DRINKERS

(Excerpts from Speech at Hearing Before Senate Judiciary Committee, May 1.)

**HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON, Member of Congress**

Taking up the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition on its merits, what is its object? Its object is to produce a sober nation, and by a sober nation I mean an abstemious nation and, if you wish to put it stronger, a total abstaining nation. That is its object. Why does it seek to carry out that object? Because the beverage use of alcohol is harmful, whether in moderate quantities or in excessive quantities.

How does it propose to carry it out? By stopping the recruiting of drinkers and not by interfering with old drinkers. It studiously avoids every question of use; it does not touch the user immediately and directly; but it stops the sale. It is because of the profits in the sale that the army of drinkers is steadily recruited.

### Drink Habit is Formed During Youth

The first thing that gave me an insight as to the development of the appetite in the boys was a report from Bellevue hospital, New York. I was investigating the antecedents of the moderate drinker.

I knew they had a record of the drunkard patients in that great hospital. They keep the records of their patients, numbering thousands of drunkards every year. They have a scientific list of questions as to the life history. One of the questions asked is, "Do you remember at what age you had the habit already formed?" The answers to that question show that sixty-eight per cent of all the drunkards treated there had their habits contracted before they were twenty-one years old. The records showed that thirty per cent had their habits formed before they were sixteen years old, and seven per cent before they were twelve years old.

The records went to show, in conjunction with other experiences, that a very small percentage of men begin to drink after they are grown. I have seen that percentage stated to be as low as two per cent. Bring up a boy without the habit of drinking until he settles down and he does not begin to drink after that. It shows that it is not natural for a human animal to drink poison any more than it is natural for any other animal, and that a knowledge of the nature of the poison will make a man who has not already contracted the habit avoid contracting it.

### Protect the Younger Generation

So we see that the appetite for liquor has to be developed in the days of youth and boyhood. Who is it that undertakes to debauch the youth? I have yet to find a single man out of the liquor business, no matter how much of a drinker he may be himself, who would voluntarily teach a boy to drink. A man may drink himself, but he does not want his boy to learn the habit, and he does not want his neighbor's boy to learn the habit, and he is not going to be base enough, unless he is a degenerate, to teach boys to drink.

The continuation and expansion of drinking in the nation is the result of the debauching of the youth by the liquor interests for purposes of gain. The moment you stop the profits in the business by stopping the sale, the business itself must die, and the moment the organized liquor business dies, the systematic debauching of the youth of the country ceases. Hereafter the youth will grow up sober. In two generations we would be a completely sober nation.

I have already pointed out that the method which this amendment proposes to employ is the natural organic treatment for an organic disease, that of insuring that the young tissue may grow up without contracting disease, and not to undertake to try to cure the diseased tissue. That is the process of cure that nature employes in all organic diseases.

Take, for instance, the disease of cancer. When a cure comes for an organic disease, it is not a cure of the old diseased tissue. But when the cure does come, it comes through the growth of the young tissue, which does not contract the disease. The protection of the young growing tissue against the contagion of the organic disease is nature's method of cure. The nation is a great living organism, and a large part of its tissue—looking upon individuals as cells that make up the tissue—is diseased in various stages through this organic disease. If we would follow nature's methods we would recognize that rescue work is not a true solution of the problem. Not that I would, for an instant, discourage any rescue work, or any philanthropic work, but when we deal with a deep-seated organic disease like the liquor traffic, we should not put our hope in curative processes, but in preventive processes.

### National Constitutional Prohibition the Only Way

The true cure is to prevent the youth growing up with the drink habit, stopping the recruiting of the young as the old drinkers drop out, rather than to expect to change the habits of the old drinkers. The amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition is drawn to comply with the law of nature. The liquor interests maintain their business by debauching the youth; so the liquor interests must be destroyed. The national policy must be to protect the youth, the nation's young tissue that is to take the place of the old from generation to generation.

# SUFFRAGE RALLY DAY CELEBRATION

Throughout the United States May 2, Suffrage Rally Day, was observed with parades, pageants, entertainments, meetings and distribution of literature, white ribboners taking an active and enthusiastic part.

In New York the day was observed by open-air meetings in place of the annual parade. From a general meeting in Washington Square, speakers and prominent members scattered to different parts of the city where meetings were held. A mass meeting was the feature of the evening, at Carnegie Hall, with Mayor Mitchel as one of the speakers.

Chicago suffragists, in a picturesque line of 5,000, marched along Michigan avenue and were greeted with enthusiastic applause from the onlookers, more than 100,000 in number. Chief-of-Police Gleason, with an escort of mounted police, headed the procession, while Governor Dunne and Mayor Harrison stood bareheaded as it passed. Scores of noted women marched, among them Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the superintendent of Chicago's schools, while Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was the marshal of the day. The "living statues" were a notable feature of the parade, which was in ten divisions, each one containing four battalions.

"To me the parade has shown conclusively that the women will exert a profound influence in political affairs of the country," Governor Dunne is reported to have said at the close of the demonstration.

### Mammoth Parade at "The Hub"

The women of Boston and Massachusetts who are fighting for universal suffrage held the first great suffrage parade ever seen in Massachusetts, when possibly 15,000 men and women marched through the streets, and from 300,000 to 500,000 men, women and children cheered them all along the line. This monster parade was reviewed at the state house by Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley, the former saying of it, "No citizen could witness this outpouring of earnest and high-minded women without appreciating the great importance of the movement. This day's events will serve to attract more thought and deeper consideration to the vital problems of equal suffrage." Over 5,000 Harvard students were in the procession.

Of all the banners, those which attracted most attention were the ones bearing the likenesses of Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone and that with the challenge from Susan B. Anthony—"Failure Is Impossible."

The Philadelphia parade included several thousand men and women and ended with a big mass meeting in Washington square, while Pittsburg reported 2,000 in the procession, and thirty prominent men and women spoke at the huge mass meeting which followed. Hartford, Conn., enjoyed one of the most beautiful parades anywhere in the United States, over 1,000 suffragists participating. The beautiful costumes, gaily bedecked automobiles, fine horsemanship, a demonstration of the states that have granted women the ballot and other attractive features met with a large measure of favor from the watchers. A handsome official program with pictures and interesting data was issued by the Connecticut women as a souvenir of the occasion.

The parade in Minneapolis was more than a mile long, while that in Wilmington, the first parade of Delaware suffragists, included representatives from a large number of colleges. St. Paul, Detroit and St. Louis had interesing parades and demonstrations. Detroit women giving an impressive tableau at a big evening meeting. Indianapolis was successful in its first suffrage street demonstration, while Brooklyn suffragists, in addition to an automobile parade, sent carrier pigeons to President Wilson with resolutions asking woman's enfranchisement.

Throughout the South the day was well observed. Louisiana, at both Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, made extensive preparations for the observance of the day. In the West, suffragists were particularly active, those from states already successful in securing the ballot for themselves joining heartily in the demand for nation-wide enfranchisement of women.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

## OREGON OUT TO WIN ITS PROHIBITION BATTLE

### PLANS TO INCREASE TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT VARIED AND STRIKING

LINNIE CARL, Y. P. B. Secretary Oregon W. C. T. U.

Oregon is in the fight; a great army is on the march to the November polling box, and more are falling in line every day. From the high plateaus and mining sections of the east, from the mountain slopes of the central section, from the evergreen valleys of the Pacific border, you can hear the bugle being blown by a large number of righteous workers calling for volunteers, and wonderful it is to see them coming, our best manhood and womanhood falling into the ranks, making one great body to capture Oregon and make it dry.

The writer has just returned from a three months' trip in the northeastern section of the state where she has been mustering into service the young people, and glad do they seem for the opportunity of forming a brigade; in nearly every place they are anxious to enter active service.

The speaker addressed more than 13,000 people and enlisted the young people to work for "Oregon dry." Seven unions were also organized.

We have a number of regular Y. P. B. organizations, and several new ones have lately been organized.

At Pendleton, the Y. P. B., which was organized a few weeks ago with thirty members, with Professor Asbahr, principal of the high school, as its president, has grown until it now has sixty members. It has secured one hundred more pledge cards, saying new members are being gained at every meeting.

A new Y. P. B. has just been organized in the Central union in Portland (Miss Ethel Phelps, president), which will be a great factor in helping to get others started in and near the city. It is now planning for a big meeting at state headquarters, April 29. A number of other Y. P. B.'s could be mentioned for their effective work, and before fall they will make Oregon know they are on the map.

The young people are preparing for the fight by having debates and medal contests, practicing campaign songs and rally cries, equipping themselves for parades, giving entertainments to raise money with which to buy posters and offer prizes for certain original "stunts" that will be effective in causing people to think. Anything that proves successful is to be reported to headquarters, and mailed to other organizations by a chain letter system. All new suggestions will either be reported in our state paper, or sent by letter to the different young people's clubs in the state. Any suggestions from outside the state would be appreciated.

These methods not only bring the licensed saloon before the public in an effective way, but also before the young people and impress the injustice of a licensed wrong so strongly upon their minds that they are willing and ready to go forward with all the enthusiasm of their young lives; no power can turn them aside from their true and righteous purpose. By making it an incentive to be original, their minds become more active, alert and keen to sense false and deceptive methods.

In our state with its many board fences, trees and rocks, there is great opportunity to paint temperance signs along public highways, a chance which will be improved by our artistically talented young people while on auto and straw rides. Such signs as these will appear:

Can a wrong be made right with a license?

Is a saloon revenue a municipal bribe?

Does it pay to feed men poison for revenue?

Can will-power save a man when he's poisoned?

Does history record the saving of nations from disintegration through the use of alcohol?

Is it right to license a man to make profit off the weaknesses of his brother?

Saloons must go.

Vote DRY.

At their summer evening picnics the young people will sing campaign songs, give their rally cries, and have sign painting contests. This is one of the rally yells:

"We—we—we
Are out to win—win—win.
Men—women—men—
Get in the fight
And vote aright,
Help make Oregon
WHITE—WHITE—WHITE!"

At evening socials cartoons and campaign facts will be cut from THE UNION SIGNAL, newspapers and periodicals and pasted in scrap-books. These are to be sent to lumber camps, mines, factories, etc.

Another very helpful way to develop latent talent in young people and make them valuable campaigners, is to have them cultivate the art of telling stories. When all other methods seemingly have failed, a story, cleverly told, will often open the ears and make it possible to plant a truth. An interesting way is to tell the story of the life of some noted person, the others to guess who the person is.

At this period of the campaign we feel greatly encouraged, yet we intend to leave no stone unturned, for the larger the majority in Oregon, the more power we shall have in that greater battle for National Constitutional Prohibition.

## IN APPRECIATION OF MRS. FRANCES J. BARNES

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON, General Secretary of the World's Y Branch

As General Secretary of the World's Y Branch I have been especially glad to see the carefully planned programs for the celebration of April 14, the birthday of Frances Barnes, as a Red Letter Day by the Y. P. B.'s of the United States as shown in THE UNION SIGNAL just at hand. The young people are to be congratulated on having such an able general secretary, and Miss Ross Hayes on having a constituency of young people ready and willing to carry out any plans and suggestions she may make for them.

There has also just come to my hand the booklet containing the sketch of Frances Barnes' life and I want to personally ask every Y. P. B. secretary in Mrs. Barnes' own country to study it and then to make it thoroughly well known in her Branch. It is a beautiful story of a beautiful life, and one that will uplift every young woman or man who reads it. It is sad to realize how few of the younger ones among us now have been inspired by knowing Frances Willard or Frances Barnes, but it is a glorious thought that such blessed leaders have been given to the white ribboners, and one rejoices especially to remember that Frances Barnes is still among us as an honorary Y leader. Though at times she slips into the mistake of calling herself "an elderly lady," it makes those who hear her smile, for all who have the privilege of her friendship know that she is as young as her Y's, and that she has the beautiful spirit that can never grow old. I am distributing this most interesting and helpful booklet among the young members of the World's W. C. T. U. in the different countries and I am sure it will bless all of any age or nationality who read it. I should like to suggest that those young people who are helped by this life of Mrs. Barnes should write and tell her so. It would surely give her great pleasure to hear from them, and we remember how Miss Willard always exhorted her followers not to keep the flowers of loving appreciation till too late to gladden those for whom they were meant.

# "WE HAIL YOU AS VALIANT FIGHTERS!"

## Last Message of Lillian M. N. Stevens to the Young People

Loving greeting to you dear younger brothers and sisters of the Young People's Branch of the National W. C. T. U.

We know you are strong, courageous and obedient to the responsibilities crowding today upon you and upon all humanity-loving people. We look to you to aid in the development of our many departments of work. We confidently count on your help in furthering our great principles of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation. We believe you will faithfully endeavor to add to our membership and to strengthen and extend our organization.

We hail you as valiant fighters in the glorious struggle to secure National Constitutional Prohibition, and I am confident you will act well your important part in this wonderful campaign which is to end in victory.

It is a most blessed union we represent, a union of hearts whose desire is to overthrow the liquor traffic, a union of heads to devise the best and speediest way to do it, and a union of hopes that by 1920 this country will rejoice in nation-wide prohibition of the sale, the manufacture for sale, the importation, exportation and transportation for sale of all alcoholic liquors.

# THE Y. P. B. IN COLORADO'S STATEWIDE CAMPAIGN

WINONA R. JEWELL, Y. P. B. Secretary Colorado W. C. T. U.

The Y. P. B.'s of Colorado have a definite part in a great fight. "Colorado Dry in 1914" is to be a victory in the great campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Petitions are now being circulated, under the initiative, asking that a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution be submitted to the people at the fall election. Both this year, and in 1912, the first filled petition blank received at state headquarters was sent by a member of the Y. P. B.

One important phase of the Y. P. B. work is to reach other young people, and strive to arouse in them a sense of personal responsibility regarding the great question of prohibition. Every new member should mean added power and influence; greater information regarding true conditions; more votes for the amendment—and National Prohibition that much nearer.

An excellent plan for obtaining new members is the "Trip to New York" recommended by the W's. One union in the state has gained one hundred and thirty new members in two months in this way. The Branch is divided into two sides, each of which elects a conductor, engineer and fireman (also other railroad officials, if desired). The Y. P. B. president, as division superintendent, is impartial, helping both sides. The trains are named "Prohibition Whirlwind" and "White Ribbon Special." Each train, under the direction of its conductor, starts for its destination at the same time. To make the journey worth while a place several thousand miles away is chosen and a list is prepared of the towns at which the trains are to stop, the number of miles each is located from the starting place being noted. Each member present at a meeting counts two miles, a visitor ten miles, a new member sixty miles, an honorary member ninety miles, each dollar collected, five miles. At each meeting, the conductors of the respective trains tell just where each is now stationed, and how far it has traveled since the last report, each passenger calls upon his or her particular friends, explains the work and aim of our organization and asks each one to become a member. After these people have joined, their friends are visited in the same way. The passengers of the train last to reach its destination entertain the winners of the race. They may give a reception, or an entertainment, at which a collection for the campaign fund should be taken.

### "The Jericho Plan"

Another way to increase membership, is the "Jericho Plan." A list is made of the young people it is desired to interest. Give one name privately to seven Y. P. B. members. On Monday the first of these will speak to the prospective member regarding the Y. P. B., on Tuesday the second will talk of our work—and so on through the week. Each asks the person to join the Branch, and shows how by so doing he can help to forward the cause. If he does not accept the first invitation to membership, he may the seventh.

The Y. P. B. social evenings are a splendid means of interesting non-members, and should be multiplied. Be sure that the program presents the cause of state and National Prohibition in a way to make people think, and that outsiders are brought to the meetings.

Another good way to secure members is to entertain, in succession, the young people's societies of the local churches, preparing a special program for the various occasions. Those present should be invited to join the Y. P. B. and the society entertained should be asked to appoint a temperance secretary (if it has none), and to subscribe for the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and the state W. C. T. U. paper and that the secretary give regularly to her society the latest news of the campaign. Appeal to the society to take a definite stand in the fight.

In a large city it may be better to reach the church societies through their regular Sunday evening meetings. Some time ahead, ask to have charge of the service for one evening, and then provide a short program consisting of a good musical number (a temperance song, of course) a reading by a medal contestant, and a brief address by a speaker who shall make a direct appeal for personal consecration; for the co-operation of the society as a whole; and for an *informed* temperance committee or secretary.

One important feature in a campaign, as in every undertaking, is hearty co-operation between the local W and Y. P. B. which together should make the plans for public meetings, demonstrations, etc. It is wise usually for the Y. P. B. to have charge of the music—a prohibition chorus and, if possible, an orchestra or band.

As in war, powder supplies the force behind the cannon balls and bombs that destroy the barricades of the enemy, so in our battle, money must be behind the literature and speakers that break down the defenses—the false statements of our enemy. The Y. P. B.'s may help provide this power. A good prohibition program, cantata, or medal contest serves the double purpose of getting this power and at the same time firing some good shots. Wherever practical, repeat the program in another part of the city, a nearby town or a country school house, and so spread the good work.

During a campaign the regular Y. P. B. work and other things also, should be pushed. That is what the Colorado Y. P. B.'s are trying to do. One Branch, from now until election, is planning to have prohibition teas in different parts of the city as suggested in THE UNION SIGNAL for March 19.

### Posters To Catch the Eye of Every Passerby

Another Branch plans to post on a large billboard in a prominent part of town campaign posters.

Use the official papers! In the rapid advance of this great movement there is something new in the way of news all the time, and the only way to keep up with the times is to keep up with our papers. If we are to be intelligent soldiers, we ourselves must be well posted. We should also see that the papers reach others who need the information.

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

"Outdoor Picnic" of the FrancesHetzler Y. P. B., Frederick, Md.

# THE LITERARY SOCIETY BANQUET

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

When the boys of the Redwood High School organized a literary society, in addition to the regular officers, they elected Roy Wallace chaplain. Roy urged them to choose somebody else for he felt that he could never creditably fulfill the duties of the office. He had led the young people's service in his church, but he felt too timid to undertake this new work. The members refused to reconsider the action, for the vote had been unanimous, and it was left for Roy to do the best he could.

When it was suggested that a banquet be held at the close of the school year, to which the members of the girls' literary society, the school board and their wives, and a number of other visitors should be invited, Roy voted heartily in the affirmative. Two weeks later he held in his hand the card containing the menu and the program, and he saw with surprise that he was named to say grace before the banquet. For fully five minutes he looked at the card then he put it into his pocket and went to seek the president of the society, Henry Waters.

"I want you to change this," he said when he had found Henry, taking the card from his pocket and pointing to his name. "There will be at least two ministers present, and one of them should be asked to say grace."

Henry Waters shook his head decidedly. "No, Roy, it can't be changed," he replied with a smile. "We want all our officers to have a part on the program, and it would not be fair to let you off. You see I preside, as toastmaster, and the other fellows have toasts, so you must do your part."

When the evening for the banquet arrived, Roy Wallace went to the banquet hall feeling glad that his part on the program would be over first, leaving him free to enjoy the meal and the toasts. He, as chaplain, was given a seat at the speaker's table, and when dinner was announced he saw, to his amazement, that a glass of wine stood at each plate. He was glad that the confusion of seating the guests gave him a moment to think. He glanced quickly at the menu card, but just as he thought, wine was not mentioned on it. Roy did not approve of wine, and he could not countenance serving it at a banquet where there were so many high school students. He wished his father had not been called out of town on business, but could have been at the banquet, when he would have consulted him for a moment; now he himself must decide upon a course of action.

Everybody was seated by this time, and Roy, as in a dream, heard Henry Waters announce, "We consider it appropriate this evening that grace should be said by the chaplain of the Redwood High School Literary Society, Roy Wallace."

Roy pushed his chair back uncertainly; he was not quite sure what he would do. As he rose, words his mother had spoken to him just before her death, two years before, came to his mind. "My son, for years I have worn the little white ribbon bow that stands for temperance. My work for the cause is done, yours has just begun. When you have a chance to strike a blow at the demon of intemperance, strike—and strike hard."

The boy straightened his shoulders. His face was very pale but his voice was calm and clear as he said, "I cannot say grace until the wine is removed. It does not appear upon the menu, at any rate."

The silence was intense for a moment. Henry Waters' face grew red with embarrassment as some of the members of the society glanced his way. He felt he was expected to say or do something He rose slowly and said with a shade of annoyance in his tone, "It is true wine is not mentioned on our menu card, but I know the chaplain will remove his objections when I explain that a guest furnished the wine for this evening's entertainment."

"I am sorry." Roy's voice was calm but determined. "And I apologize to the guest if my action seems rude, but I take the entire responsibility." He glanced around the table smiling in the way that always won him friends. Then he continued, "No wine will be served at banquets of the High School Literary Society while I am its chaplain, if I can help it. It is too dangerous for us young people."

Mr. Grant, the leading merchant of the town, was on his feet by the time Roy finished speaking. "I furnished the wine for the banquet, and I apologize to the chaplain for doing it. I admire his courage. It takes backbone to do a thing like that; it was a deed worthy of a soldier. His act is the best temperance sermon I have heard in years. He is exactly right—to serve wine is putting temptation in the way of these young people. I shall be glad to have the waiters remove the glasses."

Roy said grace and the banquet proceeded without further delay. The young man felt the disapproving glances of some of his fellow students, but in his own soul was the deep peace that comes from an approving conscience. The program ended, Roy hurried to get his hat, not feeling like talking to anyone. Just as he reached the street door he encountered Henry Waters. The president of the society looked as if he expected an explanation of what had taken place.

"I have no apology to make for my conduct, Henry," Roy said pleasantly, "When you fellows insisted that I must be chaplain of our society I said that I would try to my duty—and I did it. Good-night." As he went on his way, he remembered thankfully that the next day was Saturday.

Mr. Wallace came home unexpectedly on Saturday afternoon and found his son alone in the living-room, busy studying. "Well, was the banquet a success?" he asked, after he had chatted a few minutes.

Roy's face colored slowly. "I—I guess it was," he stammered.

"You guess it was? That sounds indefinite. Didn't you enjoy it?"

"Not as well as I enjoyed the supper you gave to your employes," was the evasive answer.

"I know all about the banquet," Mr. Wallace informed him. "I saw Mr. Grant as I came home."

Roy winced, "O father, I expect he is angry, and perhaps you don't approve. You probably think I took too much n my own shoulders, I—" He stopped speaking for he did not understand the look on his father's face.

Mr. Wallace crossed the room and laid his hand on his son's shoulder, then he looked steadily into his eyes. "Roy, the word, 'approve' cannot express my feelings. I am more than gratified by your act. It would take hardly more courage to face a cannon's mouth than it did to stand for your convictions as you did last night. Mr. Grant said he was never so ashamed of a deed in his life as he was of furnishing wine for the literary society banquet. He said he had never stood for temperance, he was too fond of his glass, but he has determined never to touch wine or liquor in any form hereafter. That, Roy, was the effect upon him of your words and act."

Roy was not ashamed of the tears that filled his eyes. When he could trust himself to speak, he said earnestly, "Father, I am glad I was true to my trust, and that when it was my duty to strike a blow at intemperance, I did not fail but struck hard."

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## BAR BOOSTERS

M. DISQUE

A great deal is being said and written about young men "drifting" into saloons with their attendant evils. The truth is, more men are being *drawn* in than are drifting there. Many of the saloons of today are said to employ the bar-boosting system of getting customers, that is, men who are on the lookout for young men, strangers, etc. The victim is approached quite casually, taken in tow and told where he can "meet the boys" and have a good social time. He is introduced, treats the crowd, and leaves with the impression that he has made a great "hit" and become "one of the boys." Could he but remain and see the check given in rebate to this same "booster" by the bar-tender or saloonkeeper he would quickly learn what a dupe he has been and just how much he had contributed to the daily income of the bar booster.

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# BILLY'S FIGHT FOR TEMPERANCE

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

Billy knew that something dreadful had happened to Uncle Tom for he was sick in bed and a pretty nurse in a stiffly starched white dress and a queer little peaked cap was taking care of him. Whenever the doctor started to leave the house, he talked in the vestibule in a very low voice to the nurse. One time, Billy, who was playing with his blocks in the hall, had heard him say, "If we are careful we'll pull him through, but the next time it occurs it may be too much for him."

What had happened to Uncle Tom, dear big-hearted fellow that he was, with a smile for everybody and always a kiss for his small nephew? Billy crouched outside the closed door upstairs, listening. Presently the nurse came out and Billy clutched her skirt and begged her to tell him about Uncle Tom.

"He is sleeping now. When he wakes up, I'll let you go in and speak to him. He asks about you every day."

"Don't let him do what the doctor said would hurt him, Miss Nellie! Please make him be careful. Was he shot?" Being shot was the worst thing that Billy could think of since the little boy next door had shot a bean out of his gun and cut Billy's right arm and made it bleed.

"No, he fell down and hurt himself."

Billy wondered how in the world Uncle Tom came to fall down. He was so big and strong and agile that the boy could not quite understand how he had happened to lose his balance. He asked the old cook about it later and she told him the truth.

"Your Uncle Tom had been drinking, Billy, and he fell down the steps at his club and hurt himself."

"Oh," gasped Billy, "my Uncle Tom been drinking!"

"Yes, sir. If he doesn't leave whisky alone, it'll kill him. Miss Alice won't marry him now, I'm thinking. She'll send back his diamond ring and get her a husband that don't drink. Then Mr. Tom—poor dear, I do like him even if he does drink. No wonder!"

"Do you think," asked Billy, awed by so much dreadful news, "that Miss Alice knows about his getting—getting hurt?" Billy just couldn't say drunk. It was an awful word to use about his big handsome uncle who was the idol of his young heart.

"Everybody knows it by this time, I guess." Old Hannah was certainly poor comfort.

"And if she knows, she won't marry him? Are you sure, Hannah?"

"Sure as anything. No girl wants a man reeling home drunk every night when there are plenty of good ones to choose."

"Uncle Tom is good," declared Billy loyally. "He is the best man in the world except daddy."

"Well, he ought to be a soldier and fight whisky, then."

Be a soldier and fight whisky! Now Hannah was talking in terms that he

"Billy stopped in his room long enough to put on his soldier's cap and epaulets"

understood. If Uncle Tom was not a soldier fighting whisky, Miss Alice wouldn't marry him. Billy slipped through a hole in the hedge and went right over to see that young lady about the matter. She was in her room, the servant said, and Billy went softly up the stairs to surprise her. He heard a strange sound and tiptoed in quietly. Miss Alice was crying. Her head was down on her desk and she was sobbing as if her heart would break. Billy ran to her and put his arms around her. He knew right away that somebody had told her about his Uncle Tom. Miss Alice drew him close.

"I—I can't be your Aunt Alice now, Billy, ever, ever," she sobbed.

"Oh yes, you can," declared that young person stoutly. "I am going to put on my soldier clothes and help Uncle Tom fight whisky. Won't you help, too? If you say you won't marry him, Hannah says he'll drink himself to death."

"Yes, I'll help, Billy, but what can I do?" She dried her eyes and looked down at the serious little face beside her.

"Just love him. Mother says love helps people more than anything."

It was wise philosophy for a boy. Miss Alice put back on her hand the diamond ring that she had just put into the box ready to send to Billy's Uncle Tom and instead, she wrote a kind letter and told him what Billy had said and how it had influenced her.

Billy stopped in his room long enough to put on his soldier's cap and epaulets and get the big sword that had belonged to his Grandfather Todd. Then he went to his Uncle Tom's door and waited patiently.

"Let Billy come in," he heard the sick man say to the nurse. "I see him out there in the hall."

"I have something for you," said Billy when he had kissed the white face on the pillow. He could hardly realize that it was Uncle Tom, he looked so tired and worn.

"Billy has a secret to tell me, I believe, Miss Nellie. We'll excuse you for a little while," he laughed. He had noticed the envelope in Billy's hand and had recognized the handwriting on it. He was impatient for the nurse to leave so that he could find out what the girl he loved had written to him. As he read the letter, he kept glancing at the little soldier beside his bed. Billy's eyes were troubled. He was wondering if Miss Alice had promised to give his Uncle Tom her help when he fought the demon of drink. A few minutes later Billy thought that his world was indeed going to pieces and tumbling about his ears when he saw tears rolling down his Uncle Tom's cheeks.

"Billy dear, bless your heart, you're all ready to help me fight the curse of drink, aren't you? Well, I swear to you that with God's help and yours and Alice's, I never will touch another drop. Faith in a man, such as you have in me, is bound to keep me straight."

And it did. When Billy visits now in the pretty bungalow across the street where his Uncle Tom and Miss Alice set up housekeeping after they were married, he sees happiness and peace reigning there with no shadow of drink to darken the brightness of their two lives.

# The Union Signal

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MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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## NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 11-18

### TEMPERANCE LEADERS CONFER

Just as we were going to press last week the news was received of the reporting by the House Judiciary Committee of the Hobson resolution, and it was impossible at that late date to give more than the brief statement which appeared on the cover page. Immediately upon learning of the action of the Judiciary Committee, Congressman Hobson arranged, by wire, for a conference with the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Toledo, Ohio, to plan for immediate future action. Miss Anna A. Gordon attended as the representative of the National W. C. T. U. Dr. Baker was unable to be present.. Congressman Hobson urges that the securing of resolutions and signatures to petitions be pushed even more vigorously than heretofore and that every possible influence be brought to bear upon our representatives at Washington by friends of the Amendment. Further plans will be announced later.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National W. C. T. U. Treasurer, left Evanston May 11, for Winfield, Kan., the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Roberts, where she expects to spend the next few weeks. Mrs. Hutchinson, while not seriously ill, has been advised by her physician that a period of rest is advisable at this time.

A recent letter from the mother of Miss Ross Hayes, National Y. P. B. secretary, reports a gradual improvement in her daughter's condition. Mrs. Hayes speaks with especial appreciation of the many loving messages from white ribboners and members of the Y. P. B. which have come to the invalid.

## PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

.....

.....

(To be sent to Senators and Representatives)

### SEND SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN YOUR STRONGEST ARGUMENTS!

At the present writing resolutions in favor of the Hobson Amendment, representing 3,611,807 people, have come to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and have been sent on to Mrs. Ellis at Washington. The number of voters represented by the petitions sent in through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., we, of course, cannot even estimate. Those in close touch with the situation in Washington insist that these resolutions and petitions coming from the voters at home are the most impressive arguments which can be presented to the members of the House and Senate. Within the next few weeks the 3,000,000 should be increased to 30,000,000, and the petitions should be sent in by the hundreds.

It is a fact worth noting that while the liquor interests are not appearing at the hearings before the Judiciary Committees, the mails are laden with their communications to members of Congress asking them to defeat the measure. Let us, if necessary, lay aside other duties which may receive attention later, and give ourselves to the all-important task of securing signatures of voters in every Congressional district to petitions urging favorable action on the Hobson resolution, and at the same time see that every influential body and assembly in the community is asked and urged to go on record by a resolution in favor of the Amendment. See forms for petition and resolution on this page. Send resolutions to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and petitions, when filled out, to the Senator or Representative of the state or Congressional district in which they originated.

### THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"Now that the young people have come to help us we will save the situation," said Abraham Lincoln in a great crisis in our national affairs. The same thought undoubtedly was in the mind of the peerless general of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Lillian M. N. Stevens, when she wrote the message to the young people which appears on page 5. The cause of National Constitutional Prohibition needs their help and our great leader knew that the "younger brothers and sisters" of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union could be trusted to give their best in this hour of need. The work of canvassing every community for the purpose of securing signatures to petitions in favor of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution is one that requires a great amount of time, tact and strength, but with the co-operation of the Young People's Branches, it will be comparatively easy of accomplishment. Let the young people strive to realize in a large way the splendid expectations which Mrs. Stevens had for them.

## RESOLUTION

Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing ..... people,

.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)

City ..... State .....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

## JOHN WANAMAKER URGES BROTHERHOOD TO FORWARD MOVEMENT

At a recent meeting of a chapter of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip in Philadelphia, John Wanamaker, the merchant prince, called upon the members of the order to sweep the liquor traffic from the state. This appeal for the members' to put into the battle for prohibition greater energy will be sent out to every chapter. Mr. Wanamaker said:

"The city has been all upset the past week over the preparations at the navy yard to get ships ready for an uncertain war. By that, I don't mean that the outcome of the war would be uncertain, but the possibilities of war.

"We are not getting ready for a war that may come, but for a war that is on. This Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Philip is an army of God, and stands against the power behind the liquor traffic, which is impoverishing our homes and taking away our manhood and spoiling the lives of our women.

"The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip stands against the liquor traffic. I call on all to enlist in the cause for which we stand. We must help to hurry along that great stream that is coming down the river, for it means destruction to the liquor traffic.

"God is our commander, and he will be victorious. We must take another step forward, instead of resting on the honors already won."

## INCREASED WAGES FOR TEETOTAL EMPLOYES

"As a company we are very well satisfied with the step we have taken," writes the general manager of the Philadelphia Quartz company, a company operating plants in Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania, in a letter to Mr. Daniel A. Poling in answer to the latter's inquiry concerning the company's offer to give a ten per cent increase in wages to those of its employes who would agree to abstain from all intoxicating liquors and the frequenting of places where they are sold. "All of our men, but two, accepted the proposition," writes the general manager, "and after six weeks' trial they are apparently very well satisfied, and so is the company. We are sure it will result in a better grade of help, fewer accidents, happier homes and better children, which means a better citizenship."

Some of the men have already opened savings accounts and are depositing the extra ten per cent each pay day.

## A MESSAGE OF THANKS

I have endeavored to reply, in some way, to the many hundreds of letters and telegrams sent to my father and to me during the last few weeks. Possibly, in the large accumulation of mail at both our houses, some letters may have been overlooked. If so, will the writers forgive me and accept, through the columns of THE SIGNAL, the thanks of my father and myself for sympathy and loving kindness shown us.

GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT.

At the earnest solicitation of the Mothers' Congress, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher has accepted the position of treasurer of that organization. Mrs. Thacher would never have consented to take this office had she not been assured that it would not necessitate her lessening, in any degree, her devotion to W. C. T. U. interests.

## EVERY ELECTION A VICTORY

Significant as have been the victories for prohibition in recent elections, in many a community the forces of evil seem to have prevailed. However, in the hour of apparent defeat, we must remind ourselves of the motto of the one who led our forces in many victorious battles, "There is no defeat. No call for retreat can be blown from the bugle of right."

As a matter of fact a student of the situation realizes (to use the words of another) that "every election in which the temperance issue is a factor is a victory for the cause against intemperance regardless of the result." The agitation and the education which accompany every campaign, local, state or national, though it may not bring the immediate result desired, is certain in the end to bring the truth to the conscience of the people, and when that has been accomplished not all the millions of dollars in the coffers of the brewers and distillers can prevent the consummation devoutly to be desired—the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic.

## BREWERS' DEATH RATE HIGH

In a statistical investigation covering fifteen years the Austrian minister of the interior found that the highest death rate was among brewery employes, according to a special cablegram to the *Chicago Daily News*. The inquiry dealt with the illnesses and rates of mortality in various occupations included in forty-one groups.

"The death rate of the brewers was 1.40 per cent, their mortality being more than double that of the miners, whose rate was .69 per cent, and also much above the rates in what are generally classed as unhealthful occupations, such as the glass, porcelain and stone mason industries. Next to the brewers' death rate was that of the textile workers. The sickness statistics of the brewers made a more favorable showing than those of some other trades, indicating that as a class the brewers are healthy enough, a fact which makes their high death rate all the more significant."

## COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THICK OF FIGHT

The students in our great universities are not only studying the liquor problem, but are taking an active part in the warfare against the traffic. According to the *Intercollegiate Statesman* the Harvard students entered enthusiastically into the Cambridge no-license campaign. In Wisconsin, the state university students canvassed the voters, served at the polls, and circulated literature. In Los Angeles there are one hundred college men enlisted for the summer in the California state-wide battle.

The booklet referred to on Page Four by Amy A. Swankie-Cameron, "Frances J. Barnes—Biographical Sketch"—may be secured of the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Price, 5 cents.

Sixty men of Michigan Agricultural College, it is reported, have petitioned the faculty to offer a course in the study of the liquor problem with college credits.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## IN MEMORIAM

### THOMAS NELSON PARKS

In the promotion of Thomas Nelson Parks, husband of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, there went from earth one of God's true noblemen, a man of lofty ideals and practical achievements for righteousness.

Mr. Parks was a lawyer of acknowledged ability and for many years held a position on the editorial staff of the Edward Thompson Publishing Co., one of the leading law book publishers of the United States. He has compiled a number of law text books and for the past few years was a lecturer in the Illinois College of Law of Chicago. As a Christian man, engaged in legal interests, he always threw his influence on the side of the defeated and oppressed. Indeed the ambition of his life seemed to be to help, through his chosen profession, as well as personally, to "loose the bands of wickedness and undo the heavy burdens." Always heartily in sympathy with Mrs. Parks in her work, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union found in him a wise, helpful counselor and friend. The hearts of the white ribbon sisterhood the world over go out in love and sympathy to Mrs. Parks in her bereavement.

MRS. NANCY ELIZABETH MOODY, Pequabuck, Conn., known as "the mother of the Connecticut W. C. T. U." Mrs. Moody is said to have been the first woman to be invited to preach a sermon from the pulpit of the Center church, Hartford. She was an enthusiastic temperance worker and it was her custom in addressing legislative committees to hold in her hand an open Bible.

Mrs. Lucia Faxon Additon, National associate superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor, has met with a great sorrow in the sudden death of her only son in San Francisco, Cal.

## WHAT WOULD I DO?

"If I were told that I must go tomorrow,
That the next sun
Which sinks should bear me past all pain and sorrow
For any one;
All the fight fought and all the journey through,
What would I do?
I do not think that I should shrink or falter,
But just go on

Doing my work, nor change nor seek to alter
Aught that is gone.
But rise and move and love, and smile and pray
For one more day.
And lying down at night for one more sleeping,
Say in that ear
Which hearkens ever, 'Lord, within thy keeping
Why should I fear.
And when tomorrow brings thee nearer still,
Do thou thy will.'"

—*Author unknown*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The folowing contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

Royalty from sale of "Temperance Songster," $92.82.

*Rhode Island:* Middletown, Charles Mills, Pawtucket, Apponaug. Total $8.

*Montana:* Forest, Great Falls. Total $4.

*New York:* Ulster Park, Adams, Antwerp, Carthage, Henderson, La Fargeville, Lynne, Philadelphia, Watertown, Montour Falls, Fishkill, $2.30, Fishkill on Hudson, La Grange, Pawling, Pleasant Valley, Schultzville, Miss Jean Risk $.50, Jacksonville, N. Lansing, Ithaca $10, Homer, Brocton, Busti, Cassadaga, Chautauqua, Falconer, Fredonia, Frewsburg, Gerry $1, Hanover Center, Jamestown $10, Kennedy, Levant, Mayville, Sherman, Silver Creek $3, Stockton, Breesport, Horseheads, Millport, Sayville, S. Elmira, Babylon, Bayshore, Bridgehampton, Coram & Middle Island, Eastport, Greenport, Lindenhurst, Mt. Sinai & Millers Place, Northport, Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Riverhead $1, Riverhead (Sound Ave), Sag Harbor, Smithtown Branch, Southampton, Southold, Wainscott, West Lampton Beach, Canandaigua, Clifton Springs, Hathaway $1, Geneva $7, Port Gibson, Shortsville, Syracuse (F. E. Willard). Total $148.80.

*Southern California:* Huntington Beach, Tusha, Santa Ana, Silsbee, Long Beach, Los Angeles (Central), Holtville, El Centro, Highland, Upland, Needles, Ontario, Redlands, Cacamonga, San Bernardino, Pasadena (Central, East Side), Glendora, Altadina, Lucy Hayes, Hester Griffith, Compton, National City, Fallbrook, San Diego (First, F. E. Willard, Central), Oceanside, Imperial, Heber, Rialto, Riverside, E. Riverside, El Modena, Orange, Anaheim, Villa Park, Santa Ana Y. P. B., La Mesa, Oxnard, Bard, Sta. Paula, Downey, S. Park, Boyd Hgts, Glendale, Los Angeles, Sawtelle, Mizpah, Washington Hgts, University, Burbank, El Secunda, Whittier, Covina, Long Beach. Total $112.

*Alaska.* Sitka.

*Massachusetts:* Shelburne.

*S. Idaho:* $31.65.

*New Jersey:* Lakewood, Manahawken, Point Pleasant, Alloway, Daretown, Elmer, Friesburg, Pennsgrove, Salem $12, Woodstown, Salem L. T. L. $.25, Bridgeboro, Medford, Jacobstown, Beverly Y. P. B., Delanco, Rancocas, Wrightstown, Pemberton $5, Beverly, Florence (Benjamin Hoffman $5, Frank M. Thacher $5, Ella H. Thacher $5), Camden (Stevens, Willard), Blackwood, Merchantville, Collingswood, Absecon, Atlantic City (No. 1, Steelman), Pleasantville, Englewood, Closter, Hackensack, Cape May City, Passaic, Cranbury, Jamesburg, Metuchen, Milltown, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Piscataway, Sayreville, South Amboy, S. River, Bridgeton No. 1, Mauricetown, Keyport, Fairtown $1, Greenwich, Asbury Park, Avon, Matawan $3.50, Ocean Grove, Matawan Y. P. B. $1, Ellis (Union Hill), Palmyra, Columbus, Woodbridge, Clarksboro, Westville, Barnesboro, Sussex, Somerville Y. P. B., Millstone & E. Millstone, South Bound Brook Y. P. B., South Bound Brook Simons Y. P. B. $.50, Somerville, Trenton No. 1 $5, Princeton, Yardville & Groveville, Windsor $1, Washington, Trenton (Bowne $1.10), Hackettstown (W ,Y. P. B.), Delaware, Port Elizabeth, Shiloh, Deerfield $2.25, Newark (No. 1, 2, 3), Roseville, Vailsburg, Soldiers Home (Kearney), South Orange, Halsey St. W. H. M. Soc. (Newark). Total $208.60.

*Nevada:* Clover Valley.

*E. Washington:* Spokane (Margaret B. Platt).

*Ohio:* Storer $3.

*Kentucky:* Fulton, Bowling Green, Ashland, La Grange, Morgantown, Ft. Thomas, Nicholasville, Oakland, Augusta, London, Somerset, Chilesburg $5, Smiths Grove, Cynthiana, Wilmore, Madisonville $2.50, Louisville (M. P. Hunt, Sue Davis), Sanford School House, Lacie, Grayson, Moorefield $5, Mt. Sterling $2.50, Lexington (Central). Total $55.

*Georgia:* Barnesville, Whigham, Waycross $2.35, Covington, Rockmont, Bainbridge, Thomson, Davisboro, W. Point, Dawson, Madison, La Fayette $4, Cairo, Monroe, Bartow, College Park, Boston, Geneva, Glennville, Oxford, Greenville, Winder, Thomasville (Sallie Blanchelle), Hartwell, Norcross, Union Point, Valdosta, Brunswick, Cedartown Oglethorpe, Savannah (Mary Allen West, Mary Harris Armor, Y. P. B), Cuthbert, Columbus (Theresa Griffin), Statesboro, Elijoy, Sandersville, Buena Vista, Augusta (City, Woodlawn), Milledgeville, Thomaston, La Grange, Griffin, Cardele, Bronson, Cartersville, Eatonton, Meriweather $1, Demorest $1, Greensboro, Tipton, Richland, Athens, Lithonia, Atlanta (Mary Brewster Patterson, Frances E. Willard), Zebulon, Jackson (W, L. T. L. $1), Penfield, Macon, Vidalia, Dublin, Douglasville, Riedville, Camella, Chauncey, Acworth, Crawfordville, Waynesboro, Nashville, Albany, Blackshear, Baxley, Corinth, Adel. Total $176.44.

*California:* $15.80.

*Kansas:* Moran.

*Massachusetts:* $110. Sherburne Falls. Total, $112.

## MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. ADELIA CARMAN, National Superintendent.

*Dear Contest Workers:*

Owing to medal contest work being listed in the National W. C. T. U. plans for National Constitutional Prohibition, it is important that every local union do something along this line. The new Campaign Reciter, which your superintendent was authorized to publish, contains some splendid selections. These, with the ones contained in No. 19 which were specially endorsed by the committee appointed, furnish material that will be helpful in the campaign, and we are desirous that they should be used at this time, rather than others that do not bear directly upon the prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is especially desirable to use strong oratorical selections at all contests held at conventions, colleges, schools and chautauquas. We are sending out thousands of pages of literature concerning this work. Contestants should be given leaflets of the department, especially the catalogue and rules, which will be furnished for postage. You will find in the catalogue new designs in medals and souvenirs. It will be better to order the latter from your National superintendent.

*5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

The Fifth district (Mich.) W. C. T. U. convention was held at Sparta, April 29-May 1. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, the president, for the first time in the thirty-five years of her faithful service, was absent on account of illness. Mrs. M. E. Bodwell of Grand Rapids and Miss Margaret J. Bilz, corresponding secretary of the county, and National organizer, marshalled the forces through a successful session. A diamond and a gold medal contest were the features of the evening meetings. In the former, a contest of seven young men, Mr. Floyd Lamberson of Sparta, a "preacher boy," and student of Albion college, won the medal. The latter, a suffrage contest by a class of six young women, claimed as winner Miss Minnie Averil of Coopersville. The convention was honored by the presence of two pioneer workers, Mrs. Bicknell, seventy-seven years old, and Mrs. Oldfield, ten years her senior. Mrs. Benjamin was remembered with loving greetings, a beautiful book and a basket of fruit and roses. At the memorial service many tributes of love and honor to Mrs. Stevens because of her long years of loving service to our great cause, were expressed, and renewed loyalty was the sentiment of the convention.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# The Question of the Right to Sell Liquor

The Supreme Court of Indiana, quoting from Sherlock vs. Stuart (96 Mich., 193) and Crowley vs. Christenson (137 U. S., 86), says:

"No one possesses an inalienable or constitutional right to keep a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquor; to keep a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquor is not a natural right to pursue an ordinary calling; there is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of the state or of the United States."

This compound decision means:

First. That the sale of intoxicating liquor is not a constitutional right.

Second. That it is not an inalienable right.

Third. That it is not an inherent right.

Fourth. That it is not a natural right to pursue an ordinary calling.

Fifth. That it is not the privilege of a citizen of the state.

Sixth. That it is not the privilege of a citizen of the United States.

"NO ONE POSSESSES A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO KEEP A SALOON FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR." This language has been used by the Supreme Court of the United States and has been used by the Supreme Court of Kansas, the Supreme Court of Michigan, and the Supreme Court of Indiana.

"There is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors." The United States Supreme Court has used this expression twelve different times.—*From speech of Congressman Richmond P. Hobson before Senate Judiciary Committee, May 1, 1914*

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

## TEMPERANCE WORK AS A VOCATION

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

(Excerpt from article published in "The Anchora" of the Delta Gamma Fraternity.)

A young man on asking John Greenleaf Whittier's advice, received this answer: "If you wish to be successful in life, choose some unpopular though righteous cause to work for." Whittier chose the then unpopular cause of the abolition of slavery. His name will live in the annals of American history for his splendid contributions to that cause. What he did in sacrificing his own popularity at that time was his own success later. Frances E. Willard threw her splendidly equipped life into the unpopular cause of temperance. Her statue is the only statue of a woman standing in Statuary hall in the Capitol at Wash-gton. The victory has not yet come in the temperance reform, but it is coming in the next decade, and the cause is still sufficiently unpopular to insure "success" and to develop the heroic in those who will give themselves to hastening the end of "the great destroyer," the alcoholic liquor traffic.

## Y. P. B. ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK

Special Correspondence

The group conferences of the Y. P. B. of New York state held recently under the direction of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, the general Y. P. B. secretary of the state, have been a most profitable investment of time and labor. The first one, which was to have included five counties and to have been held at Penn Yan, was abandoned owing to the home-going of Mrs. Perkins' mother. The second conference included four counties and was in charge of Mrs. Fannie Root Danser, the Y. P. B. secretary of Onondaga county. Each county was represented by a large delegation. Mrs. Cora D. Graham, former state Y. P. B. secretary, gave an address on "Ideals." The third conference held at Kings county headquarters, Brooklyn, comprised six counties, with Mrs. M. H. Park as group chairman, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state W. C. T. U. president, as speaker at the evening meeting. At the fourth conference in Dryden, Tompkins county, Miss Maude Pratt Tompkins, county secretary, was the chairman and Mrs. Mary B. Wood, state W. C. T. U. recording secretary, and other county and state workers were in attendance. Cornell Somerset Y. P. B. was represented by its general secretary, Mrs. Charles De Garmo, and twelve members. The next meeting was held at Binghamton, under the supervision of Mrs. G. H. Badger, Y. P. B. secretary of Broom county, and six counties had representation, while the last of the series took place at Albion, Orleans county, with Miss Mildred Moody, state Y. P. B. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction as chairman, and representatives from three counties. Mrs. Perkins, although doing much field work, has attended all these meetings, and it was gratifying to note the interest of representatives from other young people's societies in the work and methods of the Y. P. B. The work in New York state is on the upgrade, and many are feeling it a privilege to belong to the organization and thus have a part in the organized effort for National Constitutional Prohibition.

## CLEAN LIVING ON THE DIAMOND

(An interview with Ban Johnson, President American Baseball League.)

When I put the question, frankly I had no suspicion of what it would bring. For an hour Ban Johnson, the big, pink-faced president of the American Baseball League, had smiled under my fusillade of interrogation marks. We had approached the national game from the angles of business, psychology, and sport. It was in a lull that I asked, "And what of baseball not as a sport but as a profession? What are the requisites to success demanded of the young man who would make it a matter of bread and butter, a career."

For a moment Mr. Johnson was silent. He was taking the query seriously. With his first words, I leaned forward with renewed attention.

"On the whole," he said slowly, "I should say that by far the greatest element of success in professional baseball is cleanliness. No matter what a player's other qualifications may be, the final analysis is always the same. Without the factor of right living, any measure of success on the diamond is impossible. Speed, initiative, the ability to think fast, and hit hard, steadiness,—without some of these qualities, of course, no young man can be a great ball player. But they all lose their value without a sound foundation of clean habits. In no other field of life do flaws show quicker. A young player may bat in the .300 class for a season, and fandom may hail him as a second Cobb. Let him begin to patronize the saloon, and spend his leisure hours before a bar, and he drops like a spent rocket. Whisky nerves and beer-weakened muscles are spotted on the instant on the diamond. Again, a young man may leap into prominence as a base-runner. He is called a phenomenon, and his speed brings him a big offer. Suppose he drifts into the cigaret habit. Suddenly he is conscious of a palpitating heart and shortened breath. The ball beats him out at first. No matter how high the star of the diamond may climb, he must build on the foundation of a clean life.—*Association Men*

## THE Y. P. B. IN COLORADO'S CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page Five)

The Yonng Campaigners for Prohibition are an important part of our force. How eagerly the children enlisted in 1912, how glad they were to help! The Y. P. B.'s can aid greatly in the organization of the campaigners; in keeping them busy when organized; helping them to drill, learn songs and rally cries, and prepare for parades and rally meetings.

The Y. P. B.'s of Colorado are trying to live up to the opportunities of the present. We believe it is an education to have a part in this great movement. We believe that the citizens of tomorrow will know better how to cherish and safeguard state and National Prohibition if they have fought and sacrificed for these movements.

"Who are, who are, who are we?
Colorado's Y. P. B.!
Bound to try, you and I,
To make Colorado—Dry!!"

## THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING FOR A GIRL

That's some dress you've got on little girl—it sure is. That delicate, clinging, crinkley stuff is the prettiest cloth on the store counters; that silk Persian sash of many colors so gracefully swathed about the center section of your anatomy would knock the spots off Joseph's coat. You are corseted and tailored according to the most extreme mode in the advance fashion books.

But your neck is too low and your sleeves are too short, and your skirt is far away tighter than skirts ought ever to be. And the graceful slit exposing your dainty left ankle shows a stocking above your pump that is almost transparent enough to read through, and you haven't any more petticoat than a rabbit—you know you haven't.

Oh, you're some swell, you are. Have you noticed how the loafers around the street rubber at you as you trip demurely by on your way to the uplift lectures? And have you been thinking, little foolish one, that they were rubbering out of pure admiration? Ask your brother about it. If he's got any sense he'll tell you some things that will be hard on your vanity and good for your soul. And if you've got any sense you'll take his word for it; you'll lay that dress away and don something that's wide enough around the bottom to allow room for two petticoats and one pair of legs.

For there never was a dress designed, little girl, that is half so beautiful as a young girl's modesty.—*William Allen White in Emporia Gazette.*

Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, state organizer, and Y. P. B. secretary for Ohio, recently visited the schools of Pemberville and secured twenty names for a Frances Barnes Y. P. B. with promises of others. During the last few weeks with the aid of local workers she has presented to Mother National twelve new Branches, four more being reported as organized by other Ohio workers. Ohio's Y. P. B. president, Ray Vaughn of Columbus, is now devoting his entire time to work as lecturer and organizer. This young man of seventeen won the diamond medal at the state convention contest. Watch Ohio grow!

Through the influence of temperance friends and members of the Young People's Branch the University of North Dakota will offer during the first semester of next year a temperance course for which credit will be allowed. The course will consist of sixteen lectures by prominent men, the last one to be given by Judge C. A. Pollock.

Have you seen the new parliamentary leaflet, "Parliamentary Voices?" It is arranged by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, and is especially designed for a public or parlor program and will prove a delightful means of education for our young people along this very important branch of our work. "Nothing succeeds like success" and a successful meeting conducted in a perfectly parliamentary manner will succeed in interesting many a disinterested person. Branches, do not overlook this!

## NEW Y. P. B.'S

Y. P. B. of eighteen members organized at Boise, Idaho, Gladys Allen, president.

Meech Y. P. B., organized at Wildwood, N. J., Claire Goslin, president.

# National W. C. T. U., Through Its S. T. I. Superintendent, Replies to Article in "The Survey"

## "TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ITS RESULTS"—"TEACHING BY FALSEHOOD"

### MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS

A letter for publication, replying to the charges in the article which, with the above heading, was published April 18, 1914, in *The Survey*, has been sent to that paper. But because of the flood of letters coming to the National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction from temperance readers of *The Survey*, it seems necessary to briefly reply to the article in our official paper.

Both Dr. Edward H. Williams, the author, and Mr. Taft, from whom he quotes, seem to be in perfect ignorance of the position of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as manifested through its department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. While making an attack upon it, they have failed to even investigate its work. Evidently they do not know that since the death of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt there has been no such thing as text-books "authorized" or "endorsed" by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

#### Well Known Medical Men Are Department Counselors

With the remarkable advance in scientific research as to the nature and effect of alcohol, it became clear to the leaders of the organization that text-books of ten or even five years of age might be outgrown and should not contain their endorsement. The necessity also of endorsing such books was past. The pioneer work was over. The path of teaching an entirely new subject had been blazed. When a new superintendent assumed charge of the department the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union therefore decided not to endorse any text-books, but simply to recommend, when called upon to do so, the books which were abreast of modern research and best in point of truthfulness and accuracy. This course has been consistently followed for nearly a decade.

The department has for counselors some of the best-known men in medical circles of the world: G. Sims Woodhead, professor of Pathology in Cambridge University, England, a scientific man of such standing that he has been placed by King George at the head of his most important committees in the study of therapeutics; Sir A. Pearce Gould of London, recently knighted because of extraordinary service; W. L. Reid of Glasgow, for so many years at the head of the Scottish Medical Association; Dr. T. Alexander MacNicholl of New York City; and Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Connecticut, that veteran in the study of alcohol.

#### Educators of Prominence Also in the List

It has also among its counselors, educators of world-wide repute: Dr. David Starr Jordan, ex-president of Leland Stanford Jr. University; George H. Martin, ex-secretary of the state board of education of Massachusetts; Arthur Holmes, dean of the State Teachers' College of Pennsylvania; and others of like standing. These men have such nobility of purpose that they contribute their invaluable time to aiding the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and ask nothing in return. It is self-evident that such men would not endorse the absurd statements quoted by Dr. Williams and which he says, "were taken at random." He does not say in what text-books they are to be found, so I cannot say they are not in some, but I do say I have never seen the text-book that contains them.

If one had the time it would be of interest to reply to Dr. Williams' discussion as to the value of alcohol as a food. Dr. H. W. Conn puts it tersely in the statement that alcohol has the same value as a food that gunpowder has as a fuel. Prof. Metchnikoff, chief attendant at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, says, "As for myself I am convinced that alcohol is a poison."

Dr. Williams' quotation from Prof. Osler of Oxford who recommends the use of alcohol in the treatment of twenty different classes of diseases and says, "I should be sorry to give up its use in the severe forms of enteric (typhoid) and pneumonia" could easily be met by the argument of an opponent to their use, Dr. G. Sims Woodhead of Cambridge University, who says, "Of late years there has been growing a mistrust amongst medical men throughout Europe and the United States of America as to the value of alcohol as a therapeutic agent in febrile diseases generally and in tuberculosis in particular." Sir Victor Horsley in his "Alcohol and the Human Body" shows how the taking of alcohol in cases of typhoid leads to alcoholic neuritis. But it is not of these things that I feel it is imperative to speak. It is my duty to reply to the attack of Dr. Williams upon the present teaching of scientific temperance in the schools.

#### School Prepares the Child for Life

No man should have a wider knowledge of what is needed in the public schools than our United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton. I have before me a letter from the Bureau of Education, at Washington, dated February 17, 1914, from which I quote:

"A careful observation of many years has confirmed me in the opinion that children in the public schools should be taught in the most effective way possible the things pertaining to physical and mental health. This certainly would include the effects of alcoholic drink, tobacco, and narcotic drugs. The purpose of the school is to prepare children for life. Certainly their physical and mental health are among the most important factors in this preparation."

Dr. Williams says that in the last analysis, educational movements and methods of any kind must be judged by results and he says the results of this teaching are disastrous. Who Dr. Williams is I cannot say, but I conclude that he is a physician and not an educator. Perhaps he is open to conviction. Then let him learn what the greatest educators think of temperance instruction. No man in this nation has better opportunities to judge of the satisfactory or unsatisfactory results of this teaching than Martin E. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools in Philadelphia. I quote from a letter written by Dr. Brumbaugh the present year:

#### Dr. Brumbaugh Indorses Essay Contests

"The essays written by the children here on scientific temperance, particularly upon the laws of health as they relate to the question of temperance, have accomplished an immense amount of good. The children have learned important guiding principles for their lives, and the whole procedure has been so uniformly satisfactory that I wish to give it my cordial approval."

When a man with the national prominence of Dr. Brumbaugh makes such a statement, surely nothing farther along that line is necessary.

Again Dr. Williams quotes government records on the consumption of alcohol and tobacco since scientific temperance instruction has been in operation. He would have his readers infer that the increase in consumption comes as the result of this teaching. If Dr. Williams would study other government records he would find how vast has been the immigration from foreign countries to the United States during those same years. He would also discover that these people very largely came from the liquor-making and liquor-drinking countries of the old world. With one million of such immigrants coming to our shores every year, it is not strange if the consumption of liquor has increased. Indeed no stronger evidence of the cause of the large consumption of liquor today is needed than the statistics of the United States Commerce Commission. This declares that my own state of Wisconsin, so largely a foreign-born state, has the largest consumption of liquor of any state in the union, namely 64.51 gallons per capita. Next to it is New York with 45.31 gallons per capita, then New Jersey, with 39.87 and Illinois with 39.13. When we recall that the fifteen local option states have only an average of 4.37 gallons per capita, and the prohibition states only 1.35 gallons per capita, it is evident that other causes are responsible for the large consumption of liquor rather than the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools.

But Dr. Williams' chief criticism seems to be directed against the text-books which cover the teaching of physiology and hygiene and have special reference to the nature and effects of alcohol and tobacco.

From his quotations I select the only ones which are from books which have been recommended by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during my superintendency. One is from "The Body and Its Defenses," by Frances Gulick Jewett, and is one of the two book series of the Gulick hygiene series of text-books. This series was outlined by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, for years physical director in the schools of New York City, and later connected with the Russell Sage Foundation movement. Four of the five book series and both of the two

(Continued on Page Fourteen)


## CAUSE AND EFFECT

### Good Digestion Follows Right Food

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of cause and effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Sometime ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

## Material for Distribution on Memorial Day

**Prohibition Proclamation,** Lillian M. N. Stevens

**Anti-Canteen Law,** Lillian M. N. Stevens

**Canteen Arguments Demolished,** Col. L. Mervin Maus

**What a Beerless Army Did in 1911**

**Personal Liberty,** Hon. Seaborn Wright

**Reasons for Opposing the Army Canteen,** Col. L. Mervin Maus

**Wanted—Two Million Boys**

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**Flower Mission** cards, per hundred, twelve cents.

**Souvenir Memorial Day leaflets,** per hundred, seventy-five cents.

**Pledge Cards,** per fifty, twenty-five cents; per hundred, forty cents.

**Silk Flags,** 8x12, fifteen cents each; per dozen, $1.50.

### NATIONAL W. C. T. U. REPLIES TO ARTICLE IN THE SURVEY

(Continued from page 13.)

book series were written by Mrs. Frances Gulick Jewett, the sister of Luther Halsey Gulick, and wife of Dr. Jewett, so many years professor of physiology in Oberlin College. The criticism of Dr. Williams is directed against the introduction by Mrs. Jewett of facts concerning the effect of alcohol upon the blood vessels. This she does by an illustration showing how by electricity through the point of a needle many capillaries may be destroyed and thus the red nose of the drinker be relieved of its redness. Again we see how very unlikely it is that Dr. Williams has ever been a teacher. He does not seem to realize how necessary it is with children to introduce something that attracts and holds their attention. Two years ago, Mr. McKenney, at that time superintendent of the Milwaukee Normal School, told me that Mrs. Jewett had the true child's instinct; she knew exactly how to attract and hold the attention and interest of pupils. All over the nation educators have spoken in highest praise of the Gulick hygiene series of textbooks.

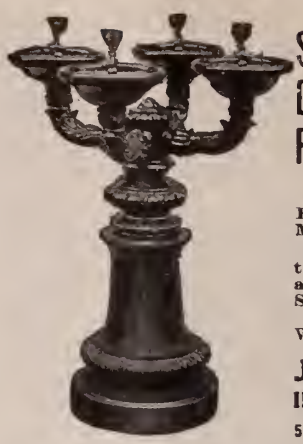
But I will be forced to content myself with mentioning just two cases. In a personal interview with Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago schools, in speaking of the Gulick books, Mrs. Young said, "When the Gulick books were first issued, Ginn and company sent me a copy of 'Control of Body and Mind.' I opened the book carelessly and began to read, but did not close it until I had read every word in it. I then did it up and sent it to the president of the Chicago school board, with a note in which I asked him to read it and give me his opinion of it. In a few days the book came back with a note in which he said, 'Had I possessed that book twenty years ago, life would have been an entirely different thing, but all life will henceforth be somewhat different from having read it, and I cannot tell you how greatly I estimate its value.'"

The other case is the estimate of Dr. Charles F. Hodge, president of Clark University, who was a member of the Committee of Fifty. It was with reference to Mrs. Jewett's use of his study of the cocker spaniels—Bum and Tipsy and Nig and Topsy—in the little book of "Good Health." He expressed his appreciation of the book and of her use of his study of the puppies, saying he never dreamed the study could be made of such value. Yet Dr. Williams says, "The textbooks in the schools today, which nearly every child in the country is required to study, show no improvement over those scored by the Committee of Fifty."

To wrench one single statement from its context in order to make it appear ridiculous is unworthy of a scholar. This is what Dr. Williams does when he quotes, "The body can be made comfortable out-of-doors in cold weather by wearing an overcoat or wrap." Leaving out the entire discussion of the danger of being too warmly clothed in steam-heated houses, and the propriety of wearing less clothing in the house, and providing for the cold when going out, he makes a perfectly sane statement appear ridiculous.

The other illustration used by Dr. Williams is from "Health Lessons, Book I." by Alvin Davison, Ph. D., professor of biology in LaFayette College. It is a picture of a rattlesnake and a package of cigarets, the first named, on the left side, the other at the right. Dr. Williams has a heading, "Teaching by Innuendo," and quotes the statement under the picture, "There is more poison in the one on the right than the one on the left" and says of it, "Quite possible, but not a hundredth part of the nicotine in the cigars enters the smoker's system." Had Dr. Williams been inclined to be fair, he would have seen that the use of the illustration was, as in the former case, to attract the attention of the pupil. Dr. Davison has, in the series of the "Human Body and Health," taken pains to state carefully and accurately what the real danger of the cigaret is. He says, "The cigaret habit is dangerous to young people. The small cost of a single smoke and the mildness of the tobacco tempt boys to form a habit which very few are strong enough to break away from, even when they learn it will gradually weaken the body. Serious sickness, insanity, and death, have resulted from excessive cigaret smoking. It is so harmful to boys that many business men will not employ those addicted to the habit."

Dr. Williams' statement of the time required for the study of the subject is in perfect keeping with the rest of his article. To study hygiene and physiology and the nature and effects of narcotics through three lessons a week for ten weeks each year is not over-emphasizing the subject. A lesson in any subject in the grades does not mean an hour's study, probably not more than ten minutes in the lower grades, and anybody who has visited the schools will agree with me that the subject is not over-emphasized. Very few states in their statutes require any number of hours for the subject to be taught. Most of the states simply require the subject to be taught as thoroughly as are other subjects. Indeed the emphasis of the present superintendency is not laid upon the time for the teaching in the public schools so much as upon the teaching in the higher schools of those who are to be teachers. No *law* is required to make a teacher who thoroughly understands the nature and effect of alcohol and tobacco willing to do her utmost to protect a child from their injuries.

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## CALIFORNIA DRY NOVEMBER 3

JULIA D. PHELPS

"California Dry November 3," was the theme of the three day convention of the Los Angeles county W. C. T. U., and from start to finish immense enthusiasm prevailed. Campaign songs written for the occasion were accompanied by the waving of handsome green and white pennants which bore the magic legend, "California Dry—W. C. T. U." Each member received a "Vote Yes" button; hundreds of campaign song books were sold, and will be used by the fifty local unions. A fine demonstration of Young Campaigners, 200 children marching and shouting their rally cries, a stirring object lesson on precinct work, comprehensive resolutions pledging life and loyalty to our beloved state—all deepened the impression that this year is a great year for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The president, in her annual address, reviewed the history of National Constitutional Prohibition from 1881 when Frances E. Willard recommended that such a proposition be brought before Congress.

Officers of the California Dry Federation, the title of the unified temperance forces, outlined measures of co-operation. "Woman's Part in the Campaign for California Dry," was the subject of the state president's inspiring address. "How California Dry would Help Home Missions," was ably presented by the secretary of the Presbyterian Temperance society. The active stand taken by the state Federation of Women's Clubs in support of the Red-Light Injunction and Abatement Law was clearly outlined by the legislative superintendent.

The Y. P. B. gave a dramatic presentation of the immigration problem by means of a miniature Ellis Island. One hundred subscriptions for *The Young Crusader* in five minutes and a good number for THE UNION SIGNAL insure an intelligent membership. Quantities of free leaflets were distributed.

Very tender and sweet was the memorial service. Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry spoke beautifully of the years of close companionship with Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and as we listened we were reminded of the wonderful sagacity, loyalty, courage and tenderness of our promoted leader. Mrs. C. H. Fitzgerald, a friend in the old times when first Maine chose its great leader, recalled the early days and rejoiced in the fulfillment of the promise of a great career which she then discerned.

The secretaries were each given by the president a beautiful portrait of Mrs. Stevens, and the presentation of a like gift to three Sunday school teachers quickly followed. The treasurer also gave one each to the president and vice-president, and the president remembered in like manner her daughter's class room in a Los Angeles school. Earnest prayer, soul-stirring song, thoughtful discussion, and a deep abiding faith in God made this convention a power in the lives of those who face days of toil and sacrifice in defense of this glorious state. May God give victory November 3.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, National organizer and lecturer, has been in the field constantly since the latter part of February, working in Virginia, West Virginia and Missouri. She has been constantly gaining new members and helping the work everywhere she goes. Mrs. Weech will remain in Missouri until July when she will enter the Virginia campaign.

Wayne county (O.) W. C. T. U. has been favored with the rare privilege of having Miss Lillian Phelps of Niagara, N. Y., for a week of work among its unions. She spoke Sunday night to a large audience in the opera house of Wooster. Her comprehensive and convincing address, enthusiastic audience, and generous offering, made the occasion a notable one. Miss Phelps' work is said to have given an impetus to the prohibition campaign upon which Ohio has entered.

Mary M. Wade, state treasurer for the West Washington W. C. T. U., and Medal Contest superintendent for King county, has just closed a very successful series of eight contests and five institutes in Kitsap county. Mrs. Allison, the efficient county president, has been very helpful in both contest and institute. The work has made a deep impression and will materially assist in the campaign for statewide prohibition.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, former National college secretary of the Young People's Branch, while on a trip to Duluth, recently organized a union at Proctor, a suburb of the city, with Mrs. N. Downey as president. While in Duluth, Mrs. Scovell addressed a W. C. T. U. banquet at which Commissioner W. A. Hicken spoke on law enforcement. Mr. Hicken has done splendid work in cleaning up Duluth and apparently a great wave of civic betterment is sweeping over Minnesota as a whole.

The recent institute of the St. Lawrence county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., entertained by the Ogdensburg union, was bright, snappy and enthusiastic. Mrs. Lilla P. Huntley, the county president, was responsible for putting things through on schedule time, although nothing was hurried. Interesting features of the meetings were the Good Citizenship addresses and quiz, and the medal contests, both oratorical and vocal. Miss Helen I. Root, state L. T. L. secretary, aroused greater interest in the work for the children. Equal suffrage and National Constitutional Prohibition were popular themes and received applause whenever mentioned. About twenty of the twenty-three unions of the county were represented, and the institute was one of the most successful ever held in the county.


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### HER PROGRAM

A Monologue

IDA LILLIAN PAGE

(Enters in street costume, removes hat, coat, gloves, etc., and seats herself.)

Oh, yes, Gertrude, I know I should hang them all up in the hall closet (places things on chair) but if you knew how I felt, you wouldn't say a word. Guess this day must have been arranged to test my temper. What's the matter? Why our Y. P. B. meeting is tomorrow night and I've been perfectly easy in my mind about the program, we had sueh a good one planned, but it's all gone to pieces today. The only thing left is—the "regular business."

Before I was dressed this morning the telephone rang. It was Amelia White of Monroe. She was eoming down to give us a recitation,—the one she used when she won the medal, you know. Well, her mother is sick with grippe, and she can't come until next month. This morning Susan met me on the street, and she has hunted her desk through for that paper on suffrage she wrote for the club, and it cannot be found, so that settled that number.

Just now the postman brought me two notes, one saying that Miss Van Dusen, the teacher, who was to give us the address on "The Abnormal Child," had been unexpectedly called out of town, but she would be delighted to oblige me *next month*. The seeond one was from Herbert. Yesterday he went skating, sprained his left wrist—and that ended his violin solo.

There was just one thing left on the program that I was sure of, and that was May's solo. Now you can always bank on May. She comes to every meeting and is always ready to do anything to help out. But—her English cousin is due to land in New York tomorrow and expects to spend the night with the family before he leaves the next day for Idaho. Of course she has to be at home.

Well, as the little boy would say, "I'm up against it." (Puts her head in her hands.) We are to have so many visitors tomorrow, young people we want to interest, it certalnly is a shame things had to happen just this way.

I know what I'll do. (Looks up.) I'll make up a whole program from the Y. P. B. numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL and I believe it will help me out of my difficulty. (Hunts through a stack of papers on the table). Here's one! (Leaves table and from a desk on the other side of the platform secures pencil, scissors and envelope. As she speaks of each article she clips it from the paper and puts it in an envelope, markling it).

Here's the first thing I want. Rose reads poetry beautifully. I'll clip that and put it in an envelope for her.

You told me, Gertrude, that you had read that artiele by Senator Morris Sheppard on "Partnership with Liquor Traffic Must be Terminated." (There's a man who knows what he is talking about.) It's quite long. If I asked one of the boys to read it there would be all kinds of exeuses. Why thanks for that suggestion, sister—it would be a good plan to cut it up in paragraphs, numbering them, and get all the young men to help.

To offset that I'll fix up press paragraphs for the girls. Do you remember the one which tells about forty of the fifty eounties of Florida being dry, and the one about the lawsuit of the brewery in Massaehusetts where it developed that one brewery had spent $100,000 in the last ten years fighting prohibition. Another states a fact which proves that prohibition promotes prosperity, for Kansas reports that it has on deposit in its 929 state banks $1,635.227 more than last year at this time.

Oh, I'm sure we'll have a program after all. I've just thought of Ruth and Helen. They were both at Asbury Park at the National W. C. T. U. Convention. I'll ask Ruth to tell us her impressions of the World's Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, and get Helen to read greetings from her as given in this issue.

I'll cut out the story, "The Struggle," and send it to George Williams and ask him to read it and then tell it in his own words at the meeting. He is the best story-teller I know. Why, Gertrude you know what I mean. (Acts as if angry.) George is just as truthful as can be, but he has a way of telling things in an interesting manner.

And now, Gertrude, I suppose you are wondering what you are to do. Oh, yes, you just must help your sister out of the depths of despair. *You* are going to read dear Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition. Of course we read it at the last meeting but that doesn't make any difference. I want the Y. P. B. to hear it until they know it as well as they know the Crusade Psalm.

What am *I* going to do? I expeet to preside at the meeting, explain the pieture of the Greeley (Colorado) Y. P. B., suggest that we have a debate, read the list of topics for debate as given in this paper, make the members select one of the topies and then ask four members to volunteer to debate, give them a few minutes to think and then make them debate right then and there. Won't that be fun?

Then just before we adjourn I'll recite this little verse:

"The servant craveth naught
Exeept to serve with might;
I was not told to win or lose,
My orders are to fight."

(Holds up THE UNION SIGNAL all eut to pieces). My, that's a great looking paper, but, never mind, it was prepared to help our cause and it has grown battered in the temperanee war.

Now I'm going to call up Elinor (she is chairman of the music committee, you know), and tell her to plan to replace Herbert and May. Then when that note to George about the story is aetually written, I guess everything will be all fixed.

---

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 21, 1914. | No. 21

—Courtesy of Chicago Boys' Club

"Pave today the broad highway
With something not so white as the souls
Of the innocent boys at play?
Why can't men pave the business marts
With something harder than women's hearts?
Is there no gold that will serve their turn,
Save the shining gold of the heads that rest
Soft on a mother's loving breast?
Must these go down to a drunkard's grave
In order that we the streets may pave?"

## CAMPAIGN EDITION

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Our Washington Letter—Would National Prohibition Involve Encroachment Upon Police Powers of the States?—Nation Should Co-operate with States in Abolition of Liquor Traffic—First-Hand Testimony from Governors of Prohibition States—Propagating Temperance Sentiment by Home-made Posters—Prohibition Maine vs. License Massachusetts.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**GENERAL CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSES NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—ACTION ON NATIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION PROBABLY DEFERRED TILL NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS IN NOVEMBER—LIQUOR DEALERS WOULD DEMAND FINANCIAL REIMBURSEMENT SHOULD NATIONAL PROHIBITION CARRY—PRESIDENT RECEIVES PEACE MEDIATORS—SOBER NAVY IN VERA CRUZ.**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The most important transaction of this week was the decision made by the Democrats of the House in caucus on Tuesday evening, at the bidding of President Wilson, when they adopted a program for the rest of the session, which practically obligates them to devote their time exclusively to anti-trust legislation and the annual appropriation bills. The only deviation permissible under the agreement would be the urgent deficiency bill for the Army, which may be taken up in case of necessity, and which would have right of way over every other matter of legislation.

Representative Underwood presented a resolution incorporating the wishes of the President. It was adopted after one of the stormiest meetings ever held by the majority party in Congress.

Therefore, the national prohibition and woman suffrage amendments to the Federal Constitution, which were reported out of the House Judiciary Committee together, but without recommendation, in all probability will go over till Congress reassembles in November. As another caucus is unlikely, it looks as though House members who, in view of the coming elections in the fall, were in panic concerning these measures, realizing that a vote either way would be used against them, are glad of the respite. However, it still means work, and *hard* work. **Every man nominated for Congress should be personally interviewed by voting constituents, to ascertain his position relative to National Constitutional Prohibition. It has come to the time and place where men who defy, or ignore, the wishes of their constituents in these matters should be left at home and others sent to Congress who are ready to work and vote for the overthrow of the liquor hierarchy.**

### Liquor Dealers Would Demand Financial Reimbursement Should National Prohibition Carry

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association has been in annual convention in Washington during the week, and suggestions as to compensation to manufacturers of liquor and beer, in case nation-wide prohibition becomes an accomplished fact (which to them seems not at all unlikely) was a topic which received much consideration.

The example of Switzerland in recoupling the manufacturers of absinthe for their losses was cited in the report of Secretary Joseph Debar, who declared the abolishment by national enactment of the entire liquor business, manufacturing as well as selling, would demand that the government should repay makers and sellers of liquor for the value of the industry destroyed. Secretary Debar voiced a sentiment often expressed by us when he declared that the liquor manufacturers and sellers were "practical partners with the federal government in the manufacture and sale of liquor in this country." "As manufacturers, merchants and American citizens," the secretary declared, "we insist that if there is to be a dissolution of the partnership between the government and ourselves, which has existed for more than sixty years of our national life, under conditions of harassing restrictions to ourselves, but with tremendous financial gain to the government of our country, it shall be fairly and honestly dissolved."

One session was largely devoted to an address by Solicitor Johnson of the internal revenue bureau, on the "Legal phases of the liquor question, and the int rpretation placed on existing laws by the internal revenue bureau." Another topic chosen was, "What does the prohibition movement mean?" To the end of the liquor dealers' convention, the work now being carried on by temperance people was frantically discussed.

**Let us follow up the work already done for National Constitutional Prohibition by continuing to forward to Congress petitions, resolutions, telegrams, letters, etc., as by so doing members will be made to realize the hold this measure has on the people over the entire country, and be prepared to meet the issue in the fall.**

### A Sober U. S. Navy in Vera Cruz

Of the force of six thousand men of the United States navy which captured Vera Cruz, not a man became intoxicated before, during, or after the engagement, as far as Admiral Fletcher, who was in command, could ascertain, and in a personal letter to Secretary Daniels, Admiral Fletcher said that he believes the record is unequaled in history. His force, he declared, was ashore for nine days and that after investigation he was unable to find a single case of a man getting drunk.

Vera Cruz was filled with cafes and "cantinas," and the men had every opportunity to loot the grog shops and get rum, but apparently none of them did so. Mr. Daniels made public that portion of his letter from Admiral Fletcher, and expressed his pride in the facts reported and his appreciation. The Secretary said that all the great wars of the world have been fought by boys, and pointed out the fact that of the nineteen sailors and marines who died at Vera Cruz, thirteen were under twenty-two years of age.

### President Receives Peace Mediators

President Wilson received at the White House on Wednesday the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chili, who are to act as mediators in the efforts to settle the Mexican controversy. They will leave Washington very soon for Niagara Falls, where the peace conference will open.

All the ceremonial of formal diplomatic intercourse marked the call of the South American peace mediators upon the President. The envoys, attired in the conventional frock coat and silk hat of formal dress, and accompanied by Secretary of State Bryan, went to the White House in an automobile. In the blue room, the President, with his military and naval aids attired in full dress uniform, greeted them. He wished them success in their mission of peace, and expressed the hope that when they return to Washington they will have found the solution of the Mexican problem which has confronted the United States government for three years. The ceremony was brief, the mediators expressing their cordial friendship for the United States, and the President expressing appreciation of their efforts to assist in a peaceful settlement of the Mexican controversy.

The diplomats left the White House in company with Mr. Bryan, and the party adjourned to the State Department, where they were formally introduced to Associate Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme court, and former Solicitor General Frederick W. Lehman, who will act as this country's delegates at the peace conference. Mr. Lehman was solicitor general of the United States during the Taft administration, although he is a Democrat. His work convinced the President of his fitness for the mediation commission. Associate Justice Lamar has been a member of the Supreme Court since 1910, having been appointed by Mr. Taft. He is a resident of Georgia, where he served on the supreme bench.

### Senator La Follette Criticised for Over Use of Congressional Record

A special section of the *Congressional Record*, devoted entirely to the speech of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, in which he charged a conspiracy to influence the decision of the interstate commerce commission in favor of the proposed freight rate increases, was published May 12. The principal part of the section is given over to the two thousand and odd communications sent to the commission on the subject. Senator La Follette threatened that if he were not given permission to print these letters in the *Record* he would read them to the Senate himself. Representative Barnhart of Indiana criticised Senator La Follette for using three hundred and sixty-five pages of the *Congressional Record* and said: "The extension of remarks containing 365 pages has cost $8,559.62, and the binding and work on the permanent edition will cost $3,819, a total of $12,268.62. If each one of the 631 members of Congress should abuse the privilege in the same manner it would amount to more than $6,500,000, and to this would be added several thousand dollars more for wrapping and mailing expense, a huge sum."

Senator Sheppard has just showed me that he has received a telegram from the Federal Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session in Oklahoma, *unanimously* endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition.

*May 16, 1914.*

# Would National Prohibition Involve An Encroachment Upon the Police Powers of the States?

(Excerpt from Speech at Hearing Before Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, May 1.)

HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON, Member of Congress

The federal government, under the taxing power, now possesses plenary power over the liquor question in the several states. No citizen of any state can engage in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors simply under the authority of the state. He must have as a condition precedent federal authority; as in the case of the law to provide for a tax upon white phosphorus matches, the rate of taxation should be placed so high as to destroy the industry of manufacture and sale. The effect of the ratification of the prohibition amendment would be that the government would surrender its part of the taxing power originally granted to it by the states. There would be no enlargement of the power of the federal government, but a contraction of that power.

No citizen now possesses any constitutional, inherent, inalienable or natural right to sell intoxicating liquors. Neither did any state ever have, nor does any state now have, any similar reserved right. In the adoption of the amendment, the states would secure the co-operation of the federal government, an additional instrumentality, in the carrying out of their own will, determined by not less than three-fourths of their whole number. Each state has a right under its police power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, and this right would be strengthened, and not weakened; but no state has a right under the police power to authorize that which, by court decisions and common knowledge, opposed the object for which the police power exists. The result would be to strengthen, and not weaken the police power of the several states, and promote the attainment, and not the failure, of the purposes for which the police power exists.

### Nature of the Saloon

In Mugler vs. Kansas (123 U. S., 205), the Supreme Court of the United States said:

"It is not necessary for the sake of justifying the state legislation now under consideration, to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits, for we can not shut out of view the facts within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the fact established by statistics accessible to everyone that the idleness, disorder, pauperism and crime existing in the country are in some degree at least traceable to this evil."

In Crowley vs. Christenson (137 U. S., 86), the Supreme Court of the United States, speaking of the saloon, said:

"As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited."

In Thurlow vs. Commonwealth (5 Howard, 304), the Supreme Court of the United States said:

"The train of evils which marks the progress of intemperance is too obvious to require comment. It brings with it degradation of character, impairs the moral and physical energies, wastes the health, increases the number of paupers and criminals, undermines the morals, and sinks its victims to the lowest depths of vice and profligacy."

In Pearson vs. International Distillery (72 Iowa, 348), the court said:

"The evils flowing from intoxicating liquors arise wholly from its use as a beverage. But this use is widespread, reaching all classes of the people and both sexes and every age. No condition of life is wholly exempt therefrom. An enumeration of all the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors need not be attempted. They are numerous and affect the people collectively and individually. Idleness, poverty, pauperism, crime, insanity, disease and the destruction of human life follow indulgence in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. Millions of our fellow countrymen are addicted to this habit, and of these millions become drunkards. Homes are broken up and domestic peace is destroyed by drunkenness.

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

The prisons, almshouses and institutions for the care of orphanage, insanity and affliction are largely filled by the vice. These are evils, but not all of the evils, of the alcohol habit, affecting the social conditions of the people and their comfort and good morals. But other evils attending the use of intoxicating beverages affect the state and its government. It is the prolific source of crime, pauperism and insanity, and thereby entails taxation to defray the expenses of the conviction and punishment of criminals and the support of almshouses, asylums and hospitals. It deteriorates mentally and physically the human stock, rendering its victims, as well as their progeny, less capable of bearing arms in defense of their country and of discharging other duties of citizens. Soldiers are unfitted for duty by it, and thereby battles have been lost and the liberty of nations, if not lost, has been imperiled. Tradition perpetuates, if history does not fully record, the evils which have flowed from the alcohol habit of officers and soldiers in our armies. Washington struggled with difficulties occasioned by it, and other commanders of later days have had a like experience, while patriotic soldiers have suffered on account of inebriety of officers in all branches of the military service. The appetite for strong drink, possessed by so many of our countrymen, demands constant gratification and the expenditure therefor of enormous sums of money, thus creating a business—the keeping of saloons and dramshops—in which are employed an immense number of men. Their business and their relations with the idle and dangerous classes of society give them great influence in public affairs. The municipal government of the cities, often burdened with debts and robbed by unfaithful and mercenary officers in all departments, gives evidence of the direction in which this influence is exerted. Thinking men of the day largely concur in the opinion that the influence of the saloon and the idleness and vice of the multitude of its clientage united constitute the great peril of American institutions. We think none will deny that nothing but evil flows from this source."

No state has a reserved right or a right under its police power to authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors. In State vs. Mississippi (101 U. S., 814) the United States Supreme Court said:

"No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves can not do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them."

Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, said:

"* * * A license to do that which is odious and against common right is necessarily an outrage upon the equal rights of citizens."

In Boston Beer Co. vs. Massachusetts (97 U. S., 989), the United States Supreme Court, speaking of the police power, said:

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the extent and boundaries of the police power, and however difficult it may be to render a satisfactory definition of it, there seems to be no doubt that it does extend to the protection of the lives, health and property of the citizens and to the preservation of good order and the public morals. The legislature cannot by any contract divest itself of the power to provide for these objects. They belong emphatically to that class of objects which demand the application of the maxim, *Salus populi suprema lex;* and they are to be attained and provided for by such appropriate means as the legislative discretion devise. That discretion can no more be bargained away than the power itself."

### Chief Justice Fuller Says:

"The police power rests upon necessity and the right of self-protection and fundamental rights can not be invaded under the mere guise of a police regulation."

In Lawton vs. Steele (152 U. S., 133) the United States Supreme Court said:

"The extent and limits of what is known as the police power have been a fruitful subject of discussion in the appellate courts of nearly every state in the Union. It is universally conceded to include everything essential to the public safety, health, and morals, and to justify the destruction of a house falling to decay or otherwise endangering the lives of passers-by; the demolition of such as are in the path of a conflagration; the slaughter of diseased cattle, the destruction of decayed or unwholesome food; the prohibition of wooden buildings in cities; the regulation of railways

(Continued on Page Four)

# NATION SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH STATES IN ABOLITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

HON. MORRIS SHEPPARD, U. S. Senator.

(Excerpts from Speech at Hearing Before Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, April 16.)

This nation-wide prohibition amendment proposes that the federal government shall co-operate with the states in the destruction of the liquor traffic. I can not see that it violates in any way the fundamental plan on which our government was founded or contradicts in any sense the doctrine of states' rights. As I understand our history the federal government is the creature of the states and possesses only such powers as are expressly or impliedly delegated by the states. I do not understand that the states are unable to delegate any further powers than those they conferred when the constitution was originally framed. Whenever it appears to three-fourths of the states that the welfare of the country demands that additional functions should be delegated to the general government, such states have the power and the right to delegate such functions through proper constitutional processes on such conditions as they deem proper and the whole performance is in consonance with the true theory of American government. By this amendment the American people, speaking through the federal government, their only collective mouthpiece in a governmental sense, will declare that the liquor traffic is an outlaw in every part of the United States, that the federal government shall be empowered to enforce such declaration in concurrence and only in concurrence with the states, and that those states which have no laws against the traffic and desire no laws against it have not the right to harbor so frightful a menace to the happiness and prosperity of the nation. Under this amendment no state will be deprived of the power to legislate against the traffic.

We want the battle to continue in family, precinct, county, state and nation. No unit of government or of society is too small, no unit is too large, to have a place in the ranks now gathering for this conflict under the banners of Almighty God. The liquor traffic is so firmly entrenched in some sections of the country that national action will be necessary to exterminate it. We are not simply citizens of states, we are Americans above all things else. We cannot successfully combat national evils by confronting them only in our immediate territory. What would be thought of the man who after apparently conquering the flames in his own room in a hotel would in fancied security sit gravely down to watch the fire devour every other portion of the structure? Let me tell you that if the liquor traffic is permitted to take refuge in one state or in a few states it will be only a matter of

Hon. Morris Sheppard

time until the whole battle must be re-fought in every part of the Union.

Let me pay the liquor forces the tribute of saying that they are as shrewd and tireless a set as ever vexed humanity in the cause of evil. They told us when state-wide prohibition was first discussed that the county was the proper unit of local self-government. Now, when nation-wide prohibition is contemplated, they say the state is the proper unit. They are the most zealous defenders of "local self-government" the world ever saw, but they always make the locality small enough to leave the liquor traffic in operation somewhere beyond its borders. Let prohibitionists be not deceived. The cry of "local self-government" and "states' rights" is being raised today in the interest of the liquor traffic. Some prohibitionists are being influenced by the cry, but they will soon see the real situation and join their brethren on the fighting line.

An area equal to nearly three-fourths of the national territory, containing about half our population, has been voted dry, but from its citadels in certain sections the liquor traffic still floods the land. Men, women and children are succumbing to its pitiless advance. The devastation would be far more rapid but for prohibition in many states and counties, yet it is nevertheless on the increase. State-wide prohibition is good and we must fight for it at every opportunity. The Webb law is good and we must preserve it. But not until the American people as a whole unite and, acting through their collective government, say that the liquor traffic shall exist nowhere within our borders will the body of this death be permanently lifted.

It is safe to say that many millions of the American people desire this amendment submitted. Whether you believe in it or not, give the American people a chance to discuss it and to pass upon it. If it should be rejected, one phase of a great issue will have been definitely settled, at least for a long period. If it should be adopted, the blessings of heaven will be yours for having aided in securing one of the mightiest reforms of time. We believe that we are entitled to have this tremendous question submitted to the American people acting through the American states. All that we ask is the American privilege and the American right of presenting our cause in the proper form of American constitutional opinion.

## Would National Prohibition Involve Encroachment Upon the Police Powers of the States?

(Continued from Page Three)

and other means of public conveyance and of interments in burial grounds; the restriction of objectionable trades to certain localities; the compulsory vaccination of children; the confinement of the insane or those afflicted with contagious diseases; the restraint of vagrants, beggars, and habitual drunkards; the suppression of obscene publications and houses of ill fame, and the prohibition of gambling houses and places where intoxicating liquors are sold."

Judge Cooley said of the police power:

"The police power of the state, in a comprehensive sense, embraces the whole system of internal regulations by which the state seeks not only to preserve the public order and to prevent offenses against the state, but also to establish for the intercourse of the citizens with citizens those rules of good manners and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights and to insure to each the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own, so far as it is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment of rights by others."

Judge Samuel R. Artman, judge of the twentieth judicial circuit of Indiana, said:

"Accepting the estimate placed upon the saloon by the courts, in view of their own definition of the saloon license, we can not reason to the conclusion that the license is a means of protecting life, health, liberty, property, morals, peace or good order, so as to establish it as an exercise of the police power."

In all of the decisions cited and in all similar decisions it is clear that the police power is protective in its nature and is designed to carry out the object of government and the support of law to enforce the right and prohibit the wrong.

Every state under its police power has the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, as this sale, by decisions of the courts, tends to pervert the objects for which government is founded. The great real invasion of the police powers of the state is the invasion that now exists under the operations of the national liquor interests. It can be said with scientific accuracy that from the nature of intoxicating liquors and their effects upon men every saloon opposes the operation of the police powers of the state, and these powers should logically be invoked not to preserve and perpetuate, but to prohibit and destroy all saloons. But even where the states have empowered individuals to legally sell intoxicating liquors the liquor interests have unhesitatingly operated illegally through individuals not so empowered or authorized; and where municipalities, counties and states, in the legitimate exercise of their police powers, have prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors the liquor interests have invariably undertaken to destroy the effectiveness of the exercise of these powers. In fact, the opponents of this resolution have invariably prided themselves—and all advocates of liquor have done the same—on the success of the liquor interests in violating prohibition laws; the usual term is "Prohibition does not prohibit." Since the sale of liquor is not a reserved right of a state

(Continued on Page Twelve)

# First-Hand Testimony from Governors of Prohibition States

(Statements Introduced at Recent Hearings on National Constitutional Prohibition.)

## PROSPERITY UNDER PROHIBITION.

### Hon. William T. Haines, Governor of Maine.

The grocer and dry goods man, especially the retailer who is dependent upon popular sentiment for his trade and is naturally timid, now thoroughly believe that they have better business and make more money when the laboring man takes home his pay check to his wife without interference or being waylaid by the rumseller on the way. The contractor and builder find, with the enforcement of the Maine law, a full crew on Monday morning, ready to go to work, with their heads clear and their hands steady. The doctor is no longer telling patients that alcohol is a good remedy. The bankers and economists of our state have only to look at our bank reports to find that, with a population of only about 742,000 people, we have assets in our 48 savings banks, 44 trust companies, and 37 loan and building associations amounting to $165,784,505, or an average of about $224 for every inhabitant of the state, which is something of an argument that "Prohibition does prohibit"; 233,159 people in our state have deposits in our savings banks averaging $401. The gain in our savings banks deposits annually for the past ten years has been about $6,500,000, running from $4,000,000 to $11,000,000 each year. These figures are something of an argument in favor of the Maine law. It is estimated that we shall take from people living outside of the state during the present year for entertainment on our seashore and inland lakes, through our railroads, hotels, cottages, boarding houses, guides, summer schools, and other ways in which we serve a foreign population annually with our scenery, seacoast, fish, and game, over $50,000,000. The whisky trust advocates have strenuously insisted that we could not maintain this business with an enforcement of the prohibitory law; but I am pleased to report that the proprietor of the largest hotel in the city of Portland, the largest city in our state, and which is coming to be considered our largest summer-resort point, told me last August that his hotel had broken all records for guests; also, that Portland had probably the best season for summer business that it has ever had, and this with the most strenuous enforcement of the prohibitory law it has had for years.

## INCREASE OF FIFTY PER CENT IN STATE REVENUE

### Hon. Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina.

As to the effect of prohibition upon the finances of North Carolina, I will say that the total revenues from all sources during the year 1908, the last year during which whisky was sold under license, were $2,866,439.62. During the year 1913, the last year under prohibition, the total receipts from all sources were $4,297,000.

In 1908, the last year that whisky was sold, the average term of the public schools in North Carolina was barely four months. This year many counties in the state will have a full six months' term, and in some counties it will be much more.

North Carolina has never known in all her history a period of greater prosperity than that through which she has passed since prohibition was adopted. Real estate in all of the cities and larger towns has greatly enhanced in value, and every line of business has prospered.

I do not claim that the abounding prosperity now prevailing in North Carolina is altogether due to prohibition, but I do assert that the well-being of the state is in no way impeded by our prohibition law, but on the contrary, is entirely consonant with it.

## KANSAS SATISFIED WITH ITS GOOD LAW

### Hon. George H. Hodges, Governor of Kansas.

Kansas, after thirty-four years of prohibition pioneering, has demonstrated to its entire satisfaction and has proven to the world that whisky, houses of prostitution and gambling dens are a commercial liability of the heaviest sort, coupled with their attendant evils of crime, divorce, murders, paupers, untold suffering, and iguorance. Mankind realizes that not only is the liquor traffic a moral and commercial evil, but that no city, state or nation needs to submit to it longer. The people rule. The majority of the people are against the liquor traffic, and the whisky evil is necessary only so long as men who believe in prohibition sit supinely by, and by their dormant, dronelike inactivity lend color to the statement that these twin crimes committed by society against itself are to be countenanced. Any evil is a necessary evil to just such extent as those who are opposed to it think it necessary.

What has thirty years of prohibition done for us in Kansas? The geography of years ago pictured Kansas as the Great American Desert. Hardly a desert now, with 34,000,000 acres in cultivation. Very little indigence in Kansas with an average of $132 on deposit in our banks for every person in the state. We have $3,000,000,000 worth of property on the tax roll, assessed on not to exceed 70 per cent of the actual cash value of our resources. This only makes our citizens pay taxes on $1,765 each, a little over $100 more than they paid on a year ago, even though this was the worst drought season in our history.

The death rate in Kansas is only 10 to every 1,000 inhabitants, and we feel assured the abstinence from liquor gives that low rate of mortality; while the same abstinence contributes to about 35,000 healthy, newly born Kansans every twelve months. Every year our state creates a new wealth; last year a wealth of $2,000,000 a day was the record. Only $1.25 was spent on an average by each person for intoxicating liquors during the year, while one of our sister states spends $28 for the same purpose.

You have but to come to Kansas to see the cheering effects of prohibition; no saloons, but happy homes, contented people; no sweatshops, no child labor, but fine schools, churches and good roads; practically no state indebtedness, and a visible increase of state wealth every twelve months that runs into the millions.

Too much cannot be said of our commercial, educational and moral advancement. Something has contributed to our wonderful prosperity. Something out of the common run of affairs has given us a 15 per cent increase in our population in the past few years, while other middle western states have practically stood still. We have analyzed ourselves, and we are satisfied that prohibition is largely responsible for only the mere handful of the insane we have in Kansas. We balance 2,900 prosperous self-supporting citizens against every one pauper in our state.

## LIQUOR CONSUMPTION REPRESENTED BY ZERO MARK

### Hon. L. B. Hanna, Governor of North Dakota.

In August we had in our state penitentiary 172 men and 3 women; not a very large number when you consider that we have a little over 600,000 people in the way of population. That would be about one man to every 3,500 of our population, but when we consider that over 50 per cent of the men in our state penitentiary are men who are not residents of the state, but who came into our commonwealth during harvest and thrashing, then it appears that there is only about one man, a resident of the state, for every 7,000 of our population. Surely this is a magnificent showing, and when we consider further that of those who are in the penitentiary over 50 per cent are there for the infraction of the prohibition law or for crimes committed while under the influence of liquor, it means that when we have absolute prohibition—and we will have it—then we should have but one inmate in our state prison for every 14,000 of population. No thinking man or woman can say for an instant that the prohibition law is not right and that in North Dakota it has not been and will not be an unqualified success.

We have practically no poorhouses in the state. Out of 50 counties, 44 of them have none at all, and in the other 6 the poorhouses are really more what might be called county hospitals where some sick old people can be cared for. This certainly is a good showing.

In a recent number of the Brewers' Year Book it shows that the number of gallons per capita of intoxicating liquors consumed in 1911 in North Dakota was nothing. It is represented in their book by two ciphers. This is not, of course, strictly true, as there is some liquor used, but the amount used is so small that the cipher comes nearer representing it than any other number possibly could.

While we are all proud of those things we may raise upon our farms and those things we may produce in our great manufacturing establishments, yet that which we raise and which is best after all are the boys and girls who shall grow up and become good men and women and good citizens.

## YOUR DUTY TO THE STATE

'Tis not enough to sit at home and say,
That politics are bad.
It is because by men like you
Their duty to the state
Is oft neglected. Though 'tis sad
That power is vested in a selfish few,
Do not presume to criticise or blame;
Your own indifference
Is still greater cause for shame.
To say you have no time
Is hollow subterfuge.
You know full well
That if you would, you could;
But it is easier to shirk,
And let the others do the work,
While you complain.
Grumbling alone
Will never win reforms,
Or right men's wrongs.
'Tis those who back their protests
With their deeds,
And with their efforts
Parallel their prayers,
Who give the nation the relief it needs.
Don't be a simple knocker!
Be a man!
To every duty true.
Declare yourself!
Then take a stand
With those who fight to free the land
From the grasp of the pirate crew;
Who, but for your neglect, and mine,
Would ne'er have been allowed to climb,
And seize the reins of power.

—*Knickerbocker Press*

# LITTLE JOE SEES THE JUDGE

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"I have sentenced many a man," said Judge Porter, knitting his brows as he made the statement, "but I don't know that I ever felt more sorry for any of them than I did for that fellow—what was his name? Frazier, wasn't it?"

"Fraley," supplied the lawyer walking at his side.

"Yes—Fraley. He's probably an honest, industrious chap when he's sober, but he's a perfect demon when he's drunk. That's why he needed a lesson. I hated to give him eighteen months, but in view of the offense——"

"You were quite right," agreed the lawyer. "He acted like a fiend. His poor wife has had a dreadful life with him, and this last escapade of his, when he injured her so she had to be taken to the hospital, was really too outrageous. Yes, he needed a lesson, but he *is* a decent enough fellow when he lets liquor alone."

"Strange how some men can't keep away from the stuff when they know what beasts it makes of them," pondered the judge. "Well, he'll have time to think it all over. He won't get any liquor for the next eighteen months, that's sure."

"What's to be done with the little boy he pleaded so for?" asked the lawyer suddenly.

The judge shrugged his shoulders. "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will look after him, I presume, or he'll be taken care of in the Temporary Home for Children. Poor little chap! It's a hard outlook for an innocent child with his mother in the hospital and his father in jail. Well, goodnight, Dering," he added, as the lawyer turned the corner to go to his home.

As he quickened his footsteps, the judge heaved a deep sigh. No one but he knew how the day's work with its anxiety and sense of responsibility wore upon him. No one but he knew what a relief it was to get away from the sordid atmosphere of the court room, from the details of want and sin and corruption which filled his ears every day of his life, and to reach that haven of rest and peace and comfort—his home. As he neared it, he saw the lights shining through the windows and pictured to himself the welcome he knew awaited him.

He hastened up the steps and began to feel in his pocket for his latchkey. Then he very nearly stumbled over some sort of an obstruction—it looked like a dark bundle of something. He stooped to investigate, when a child's shrill voice piped out "Are you the judge?" He saw then that the supposed bundle was a very small boy—a boy with a freckled face and close-cropped, red hair.

"I am," he answered in his big, hearty voice, smiling kindly. "What do you want, my boy?"

"I want to see you," piped the small voice eagerly. "They told me you lived here and I've been waiting, oh, ever so long. I thought you'd never come."

"What can I do for you?" asked the big man.

"Please let my dad go," said the boy, looking with big, earnest, grey eyes into the judge's face. "You sent him to prison today, and oh, won't you let him out again? He's a good dad only when he's got the drink in him. Oh, he's awful sorry afterwards. He'll do anything for mother and me."

"Who are you, my boy?" asked the judge very gravely.

"Joe Fraley," was the quick response.

The judge gave him a searching look as the boy continued, eagerly, "If you don't let my dad go, I won't have anyone to take care of me. Mother's sick. They took her away somewhere to the hospital, Mrs. Burns said. Mrs. Burns lives upstairs in our house. She's good to me. She cried when they took mother away and when the cop took dad. Dad would never hurt mother for anything. It was the drink! Won't you let him go? There's no one home now. Mrs. Burns says I'll have to go away, too." The little voice broke, though the boy made a manful effort to control himself.

A great wave of pity for the forlorn little creature swept over the judge. "Come in with me, son," he said. "We'll get warm and have some supper and then we'll see what can be done."

The front door opened and the judge's wife looked out, beaming a welcome.

"Here's a poor little chap you will give some supper to, won't you, wife?" asked the judge, his big hand resting on the close-cropped red head. Well he knew Mrs. Porter's motherly heart—a heart which had never been permitted to cherish little ones of its own.

"Indeed I will," she responded, "but first he must have his face and hands washed." The practical housewife glanced somewhat askance at the soiled little freckled face and hands.

"Of course," echoed the judge. "Here, Mary," he called to the maid who was lighting the lamp in the library, "take this little chap and make his face and hands shine with cleanness. He is going to have supper with us."

Mary looked somewhat dismayed at the commission, but she was used to the philanthropies of her kindhearted employers, so she led Joe into he bathroom, from whence he emerged a few moments later as clean as soap and water could make him. In the meantime the judge had explained matters to his wife and she agreed with him that it was a hard case, a very hard case indeed.

Somewhat awed was little Joe when he found himself seated at the table with the judge and his wife. Never had he seen such a handsomely furnished room, such a table. It was enough to make him silent and abashed.

Ignoring the subject on which Joe had approached him, the judge tried his best to make the boy feel comfortable. He saw to it that he ate a good meal and did everything he could think of to comfort the little fellow and make him happy.

All through the meal Joe kept very silent. Finally the maid came around with the wine. The judge took his filled glass and was just raising it to his lips when Joe's voice pealed out in its shrill, childish accents,

"Oh, don't take it, judge! Don't drink it!"

Amazed, frowning slightly, the judge put down the glass and looked across at the small boy. Joe was trembling with eagerness.

"That's what makes my dad so bad, judge. He's really a good dad. He works hard. He loves mother and me. It's only when the drink's in him that he's bad and does such dreadful things. Oh, we hate it, mother and I do! We hate the drink! Don't take it, judge! It'll make you act that way, too."

Judge Porter looked nonplussed. He did not know whether to be angry or not. To think that he, Judge Porter, to whom men accorded honor and respect, whose word meant so much in the lives of others, should be taken to task by a boy the size of Joe! It was incredible that Joe should class him—a man who knew when to take liquor, how much to take, when to let it alone, an honorable "moderate

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

## THE BATTLE-FIELD IS AT THE POLLS

The battle-field is at the polls,
And only there
The drum of active conflict rolls
And trumpets blare;
There only foes meet foes and feel
The shock of shield and stroke of steel!

The only menace to the foe
Is there displayed;
All else is vain and mimic show
And dress parade.
The curse and prayer and bitter tear
They do not notice, feel or fear!

Behind the frowning battlement
The law has built,
Deep-moated by the state's consent
To share their guilt,
The liquor legions, take no note
Of aught, except the snow-white vote!

But they behold with startled eyes
And bated breath
The ballot in whose circle lies
The seal of death;
The doom that evil Eglon heard
Is in the message of its word.

O comrades of the snow-white plume,
The ballot brand
Shall be the thunderbolt of doom
Within your hand
To blast the monster of our day
And end his soul-appalling sway.

—*Frank E. Herrick in North Dakota Standard*

# PROPAGATING TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT BY HOME-MADE POSTERS

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

DRY

IN

1914

In the northwest corner of the farthest northwest state in the Union flourishes a small W. C. T. U., under the presidency of Mrs. Clara G. Tarte. The little town is called Beach, and it is the metropolis of Lummi Island, in Puget Sound, Washington. The population of the island is about 200, with material resources so limited as to develop a Crusoe-like originality in the splendid women who hold aloft the white ribbon standard.

Mrs. Tarte is a constant reader of THE UNION SIGNAL, as well as of her state paper, and she is, therefore, well-informed as to the best and latest methods of propagating temperance sentiment that will crystallize into votes. The "Poster Campaign" appealed to her as a practical vote-getter; but printed posters cost money, and the union is as poor in purse as it is rich in courage and spirit; whereupon the dauntless president's ingenuity came into play. Mrs. Tarte cut from magazines, newspapers, advertisements on calendars, anywhere she could find them, such pictures, ornamental letters, etc., as she found suggestive of a theme that could be illustrated. These she arranged on a backing of heavy paper, and the completed poster was varnished so that it was practically weatherproof. The working up of one idea usually suggested another, so the series has infinite variety, and the inhabitant of Lummi Island cannot find a trail so isolated that the poster campaign has not set a guidepost to material and moral betterment. Trees and buildings offer themselves as billboards; and the boats which ply between the island and the mainland are liberally supplied with the "home-made" posters. Simple curiosity often whets the edge of public sentiment, and Mrs. Tarte's poster campaign has been fruitful in results; almost every person on the island has signed the petition, and the prohibition bill is certain to receive practically unanimous support next November.

Mrs. Tarte insists that her process of poster composition is not copyrighted, and she urges other unions, similarly placed, to "go and do likewise."

SALOONS MUST GO!

One of Mrs. Tarte's Most Popular Posters

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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## NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION. ATLANTA. GEORGIA. NOVEMBER 11-18

## PERMISSIBLE TO USE STICKERS ON LETTERS

As the question has been asked as to whether or not the use of the little stickers, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," is permissible under the postal laws, we take this opportunity to inform all who may be interested that the use of the stickers on letters, **but not on post cards,** is in accordance with the rules and regulations of the postoffice department. **Do not use the stickers on post cards.**

## AS THE LIQUOR PRESS SEE IT

### "Sailing Close to Shore"

If anyone doubts that the growth of prohibition sentiment and consequent legislation is having an effect on the traffic, we refer him to an editorial in the April 16 issue of *Mida's Criterion*, which reads as follows:

"The market in point of new transactions for anything but to supply immediate wants is practically at a standstill.

"The contests of the enemy in all local option states and the results in he recent Illinois elections, the pending national legislation on prohibition and the general demoralized condition of business in all other interests combine to make dealers extra cautious in assuming new obligations, and they are sailing close to shore.

"Under this condition of affairs the weakening of market values is but a natural consequence and '10s and younger ages are commanding lower prices than they did six months ago.

"From reliable information received direct from distillers, production during the months of March and April will show a very material decrease from the figures of last year and a still further decrease during the months of May and June.

"The problem, however, of the surplus produced in the previous three years will still remain an incubus on the market."

## PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

.....

.....

(To be sent to Senators and Representatives)

# WE MUST NOT RELAX OUR EFFORTS

As indicated by the Washington Letter there is a strong probability that the Hobson resolution, which was reported out of the House Judiciary Committee, without recommendation, will go over until Congress reassembles next fall. However, as our opponents in the House could at any time, by securing unanimous consent of the members, bring up the resolution when only a few members were present, the friends of the amendment must not relax their efforts in communicating by telegram and letters with their representatives in Congress.

The deferring of action on the measure until fall will give the temperance forces an opportunity to continue during the summer months a campaign of education on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition that will insure an overwhelming victory for the amendment when it comes before Congress. Let us make this summer a memorable one in the history of reform by the united efforts that shall be made to arouse the people, and through them the members of Congress, to give the states the opportunity to express themselves on this all-important question. Note, too, the words of our National Legislation superintendent: "Every man nominated for Congress should be personally interviewed by voting constituents, to ascertain his position relative to National Constitutional Prohibition. We have come to the time and place where men who defy, or ignore, the wishes of their constituents in these matters should be left at home and others sent to Congress who are ready to work and vote for the overthrow of the liquor traffic."

The liquor people are sending broadcast letters protesting that the adoption of the Hobson resolution will be nothing short of a national calamity, as the same "is wrong in principle, contrary to reason and nature, inimical to agriculture, a menace to labor and destructive to property." Every one of these sophistries can be answered conclusively to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced, intelligent voter. Let us make it our business during the coming weeks to place in the hands or bring to the ears of every voter such incontrovertible testimony to the value of prohibition that he will be convinced and use his influence to bring pressure to bear upon his representatives in our National Congress.

Every mail is bringing to the Senators and Representatives at Washington urgent appeals to prevent any favorable action on the amendment. Shall the temperance people be less diligent and faithful in bringing to the attention of members of Congress the demands of the advocates of the amendment? Let us continue to urge the securing of signatures of voters to petitions and the adoption of resolutions by influential organizations.

## RESOLUTION

Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,

.....191 .....
(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

# EDISON PLANTS PROHIBIT CIGARETS

## ACTION COMES AS RESULT OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH HENRY FORD, AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER

**"Cigarets Not to Be Tolerated. They Dull the Brain"**

Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, is reported by the *New York Times* to have issued an order that the smoking of cigarets in the Edison shops will no longer be tolerated. When the 6,700 employes entered the shops on the morning of May 11, they were confronted with the sign "Cigarets Not to Be Tolerated. They Dull the Brain." This action is said to be the result of correspondence with Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer. At the request of Mr. Ford, Mr. Edison made an analysis of at least twenty brands of cigarets, and, according to the *Times*, he found poisonous matter in all the papers in which they were rolled. Mr. Edison is reported to have said:

"That poison attacks the brain and works havoc with a man's mental activity. His mind becomes clouded. Evaristo Madero, brother of the late president of Mexico, told here a few days ago that men, women and children are inveterate smokers of cigarets in the southern republic. That is why as a race Mexicans are not clear-headed."

### AMONG THE STATES

The United States Supreme Court recently handed down a decision upholding the law of Nebraska making saloon keepers liable for damages resulting from their sale of liquor.

During the past month approximately one thousand saloons in Illinois have been closed as the result of the April elections. This was the result largely, as heretofore noted, of the votes of the newly enfranchised women.

As a result of the April elections, the Alabama legislature is overwhelmingly prohibition in sentiment.

The chief of police of Chicago has issued orders to all saloons and wine rooms in Chicago that all "Family Entrance" and "Ladies' Entrance" signs be removed from saloons, in accordance with an ordinance passed by the city council.

The platform unanimously adopted by the Progressive party of Indiana pledges the party to work for the elimination of all breweries and saloons in the state and endorses the Hobson joint resolution.

All the saloons in Venango county, Pa., were closed by Judge Criswell, under the Brooks law, because, in his judgment, "there is no necessity for them."

The statewide campaigns in California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Virginia are being vigorously pushed. The president of West Washington W. C. T. U. writes that over 100,000 names have been secured on the initiative petitions, twice as many as are needed to put the measure on the ballot.

### THE WAY TO DO IT

A W. C. T. U. state president was recently informed by means of a daily paper in her city that 154 telegrams from business men who opposed National Prohibition had been received by the Congressman of her district. Immediately, by a liberal use of the telephone, the matter was brought to the attention of the churches in her city, and as a result 750 names went at once by wire to the Congressman of the district, asking his vote in favor of the resolution. Every town in the congressional district was reached not many hours later by this worker, and the promise made that telegrams would be sent to their representative at Washington.

### SECRETARY DANIELS SAYS ORDER ABOLISHING WINE MESS IN NAVY WILL GO INTO EFFECT JULY 1

When asked whether President Wilson disapproved of his plan to prohibit the bringing of any intoxicating liquor aboard ship or into a naval reservation, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels replied, "The order will go into effect July 1."

He announced proudly, says the Associated Press, that he had received word from Admiral Fletcher that of the 6,000 American sailors and marines who were landed at Vera Cruz when that city was seized, not one was found under the influence of liquor.

In an address at the annual banquet of the Navy League in New York City, on April 16, referring to criticisms of his order, he said:

"With singular lack of logic, critics who see fit to represent me as a foe to discipline on the one hand, twist this into a case of discipline run mad on the other. Far greater questions than that of discipline lie back of this.

"The wreck of a great battleship, the loss of a critical battle and the honor of the country may easily hinge upon one of many men in the varied and complex duties which these great masses of intricate machinery, called battleships, have created."

### OREGON WHITE IN 1914

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who in the emergency in Oregon was released from her duties at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters to respond to a call to help in the statewide campaign, writes most encouragingly concerning the situation on the Pacific Coast. She says:

"The 'Oregon Dry' campaign is well under way and the work is well planned by the 'Committee of One Hundred,' composed of prominent people all over the state. The W. C. T. U. has speakers in the field and is doing systematic house-to-house work with the women voters. Courage and enthusiasm are in the air, and we expect to make Oregon white, November 3, 1914."

### EVADING PROHIBITION LAWS

No better proof of the fact that "prohibition does prohibit" is to be found than the manifold and various devices of the liquor interests to smuggle liquor into prohibition territory. A new one was recently discovered by the sheriff of the county in which Portland, Maine, is located. Two ordinary plaster barrels were found to contain each a ten gallon keg of whisky; at either end was the plaster, which was kept in place by a piece of burlap, the keg being surrounded by hay and excelsior.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

**"It is always noontide somewhere,**
**And across the awakening continents**
**From shore to shore, somewhere**
**Our prayers are rising evermore."**

### MISS AGNES SLACK TO BE RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN OF ITALY

Miss Agnes Slack, honorary secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes under date of April 19, from Rome, "The Queen of Italy will specially receive me tomorrow at the palace in Rome. She had given up audiences, but is making an exception for me. I shall tell her of the work we are trying to do in Italy and the world."

### PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. H. B. Johnson of Berkeley, California, wife of Rev. Herbert B. Johnson, D. D., the superintendent of Japanese work for the Methodist church on the Pacific coast, has been appointed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Northern California as superintendent of work among the Japanese. Mrs. Johnson has unusual ability and opportunity for carrying on this work, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be congratulated on securing her consent to act as superintendent.

Mrs. Don, Canongate, Dunedin, New Zealand, has been elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Zealand. Mrs. Don was vice-president during the presidency of Mrs. Cole, who passed away a few months ago. The new vice-president-at-large is Miss M. S. Powell, who has for years been one of our most active white ribboners in New Zealand. A lively campaign is being waged in New Zealand among the voters, who are asked to sign a promise not to vote at the next election for any man who does not believe in changing the three-fifths majority now needed to secure national prohibition, to a majority of fifty-five per cent.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, Lockport, N. Y., mother of Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National musical director. For many years Mrs. Hamilton has made her home with Mrs. Graham. White ribboners will sympathize with Mrs. Graham in this bereavement.

Mrs. Jennie S. Travers, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for some years local treasurer and also county superintendent of Press work.

Mrs. Harriet N. Brown, Mobile, Ala., a former president of local unions at Brighton, Iowa and Fairhope, Ala. Mrs. Brown has been a member of the W. C. T. U. since 1884, and her daughter, Mrs. Anna B. Hail, is state Parliamentary Usage superintendent of Alabama.

Mrs. L. E. Page, Knox, Ind., a former president of the Brighton (Ia.) W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Harriet Whittleton, Lyons, Kansas, Evangelistic superintendent and an ardent worker in the local union.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

# A FEDERAL MOTION PICTURE COMMISSION

MRS. HARRIET S. PRITCHARD, National Superintendent of Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art

Owing to the demoralizing influence exerted oftentimes by certain motion pictures upon children, and also upon adults, inciting to acts of vice and crime, the department of Purity in Literature and Art, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has for several years, in various states, endeavored to obtain compulsory censorship of all moving picture films, and in several progress has been made.

What is really needed is a Federal Motion Picture Commission, to be a part of the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior, to which all films should at first be submitted.

There is a National Censorship Bureau in New York City, which has helped by affixing its endorsement upon such decent films as were brought to its attention, but it has no power to condemn or withdraw, for it is an independent affair, supported principally by some of the better film manufacturers.

At the present time there is a bill before Congress to provide a Federal Motion Picture Commission, that will be a part of the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior, whose duty it will be to censor all films, endorsing the good and condemning those which come under the specifications of what is "obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, or those that depict a bull-fight, or a prize-fight, or that will corrupt or impair the morals of children or incite to crime." It is known as the "Smith-Hughes Picture Censorship Bill (S. 4941; H. R. 14,895)."

It is only fair to the film manufacturers themselves, that this bill shall become a law, for it will create a higher appreciation of the use of motion pictures as an aid to education. Realizing this latent power, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union some years ago appointed a committee to introduce the teaching of the principles they represent into motion pictures. The committee has endeavored to have educational moving pictures, including those that will teach scientific temperance, introduced into the system of our public schools, and the Thomas A. Edison Company has perfected 102 educational films and a home machine for educational purposes. Others will no doubt follow the example.

We therefore call upon the press, magazines, and other periodicals, to publicly endorse this bill in their columns; also all societies, clubs, church organizations and unions, state, county and national, to pass resolution-petitions for its enactment, and forward at once to their Senators and Representatives at Washington, D. C. Individuals should also sign these petitions, but a personal letter or a night-letter telegraphed, would have more weight. "The King's business requires haste."

# "SCOURGE OF SOCIETY"

BISHOP LAWRENCE OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH DEPLORES DRINK HABIT

In an address delivered at a diocesan convention in Trinity church, Boston, Mass., on April 29, Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal church quoted from the report of the commission to investigate drunkenness in Massachusetts and then said:

"Can any citizen of this commonwealth, much less any member of Christ's Church listen to such an indictment and hear the sobs of women and children without a start of alarm, of remorse, of questioning, 'What am I doing? What can I do?' The whole subject is too terrible and vast for me to speak of its causes, its treatment, its indirect results. May I make these three notes?

"1—The time has passed when any intelligent person claims that drink makes a man more efficient, more able, a better anything, unless it be for the time a boon companion. Industrial efficiency is driving the drinking man, even the rather moderate drinking man, to the wall.

"2—Drink, and that not to excess but habitual, gradually disintegrates the physical, nerve and moral fibre; the resisting power, whether against disease or temptation, weakens, and what is more tragic, the sons and daughters reveal the father's rather loose habits of indulgence in cocktails, champagne and whisky, in weakened bodies and more or less degenerate systems. Of course there are apparent exceptions, but the general facts stand and the exceptions are more apparent than real.

"3—Every public spirited citizen, every parent, every man and woman who cares for his fellow men and women, every son and daughter of the Church of Christ will have this terrible scourge of society of which he is a part upon his conscience, and will in his personal habits and his public duty govern himself accordingly."

## MINNESOTA'S PROHIBITION VICTORIES

Special Correspondence

With the Red Wing election the last part of April, license and no-license campaigns came to a close in the cities and villages of Minnesota. In the March election out of 209 villages and a few of the fourth class cities voting on the question, 113 went dry to 96 wet. There were twenty-seven changes from wet to dry and only eight from dry to wet. In this election the most notable change from wet to dry was the city of Owatonna which took its first vote on the license question. It is the county seat of Steele county and at the last census had a population of 5,658. Only cities of the fourth class voted in the April elections and out of twenty-two voting on the license question eleven went dry. The most notable of these victories was St. Peter, which has been a license city continuously for more than sixty years.

The victories for the prohibition forces have been the greatest ever gained in Minnesota and the temperance organizations have great cause for rejoicing. Towns to the number of 255 are now free from the saloons, with six counties from which the licensed saloon is entirely abolished. Among the dry towns are thirty-three county seats and thirty-five places with over one thousand inhabitants.

There is no doubt that in these campaigns the women performed as important a part of the active work as did the men. In some places a straw vote was taken by the women, this election being carried on in every particular the same as that of the men. At Glenwood 263 women voted dry to eight voting wet and still the men voted in the saloons by twenty-seven majority. This shows plainly what women could do with the ballot and how much "influence" actually counts.

The great work the temperance forces are now engaged in is the nomination of candidates for the legislature who are in favor of prohibition. In Minnesota nominations for the legislature are made at a primary election in June. The joint legislative committee of the temperance organizations formed as a result of the "get-together" meeting in Minneapolis are holding frequent meetings to canvass the situation in the various legislative districts. Dr. Geo. B. Safford, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, is chairman of this committee, and Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., is state secretary. Other members of the committee are W. G. Calderwood, prohibition state chairman; J. D. Engle of the prohibition organization; Mrs. Eva Waterman, Legislative superintendent of the W. C. T. U.; A. H. Clarke of the Anti-Saloon League, and A. L. Markve, representing the various young people's organizations.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Prohibition Maine vs. License Massachusetts

False and misleading statistics and statements are being constantly published by the advocates of the liquor traffic. They insist that prohibition causes poverty and increases drunkenness and crime. In reply to statements of this character made by "personal liberty" advocates, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Acting President of the National W. C. T. U., at the hearing before the sub-committee of the Senate committee on the Judiciary, said: "We could bring tons of testimony to prove what all white ribboners believe, that as a proposition for reducing crime, pauperism, misery and disease, 'prohibition at its worst is far better than any form of license at its best.' "

She followed with interesting comparative statistics, as follows:

"Our opponents claimed that prohibition causes poverty. We reply that since the Maine prohibitory law was enacted Maine has increased its value five times, license New England states less than three times; that Maine has more savings bank depositors than voters, and that the per capita deposit constantly increases, so that Maine now has $225.10 for every man, woman and child; that according to the census report the Maine farmers are reported to be the best off of any in the North Atlantic division of states.

"They claimed that prohibition increases drunkenness. We find that in license Massachusetts there are 33 arrests for drunkenness for every 10,000 population; in prohibition Maine, 13 arrests for every 10,000.

"The liquor interests further claimed that more money is expended for drink in Maine under prohibition, stating the amount as $1,000,000 a year. If Maine spent its proportional part of the money expended in the United States for liquor, it would be $12,900,000.

"They even go so far as to say prohibition increases murders. In prohibition Maine, for six years, there were 33 murders; in license Massachusetts there were 424—in proportion to the population five times as many in Massachusetts as in Maine.

"The statement was also made that Portland, Maine, is the most drunken city in the United States. I have spent about six months of each year for the past sixteen years in Portland and other cities of Maine, and very rarely have I seen a drunken person. In a letter received from Liquor Deputy Sheriff A. S. Bisbee, of Cumberland county, in which Portland is located, he writes, 'There is not a barroom or anything that can be likened to a saloon in the city of Portland.' "

According to the *Board of Trade Journal* of Portland, Maine, the total savings bank deposits of prohibition Maine amount to almost $96,000,000, a total exceeded by only nine states in the Union. It can also be said of Maine—can any license state make that claim?—that no depositor in a Maine savings bank has ever lost a dollar that he deposited.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# A CAMPAIGN BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE

ADRIANNA A. HUNGERFORD, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

"The alcohol question must be settled within the next ten years or a more virile nation will write the epitaph of this republic," is the assertion of the great scientist, Dr. T. Alexander MacNicholl. This conclusion is based on research which has discovered the startling relation which exists between alcohol and degeneracy, crime and insanity. These findings of science give sufficient foundation for the demand of patriotic Americans for state and national constitutional prohibition.

The resolution now pending in Congress, asking for a prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution must pass both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote and then be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. This emphasizes the necessity of states winning prohibition, as a whisky state like Colorado can not be expected to elect legislators who will dare to outlaw a business in the nation which is legalized in the state.

The liquor traffic must go from Colorado is the edict of the Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League and the churches. It is a campaign by the people, as the constitutional amendment will be submitted through the initiative and is entirely nonpartisan and non-political and interdenominational. Every voter is to be reached with the truth about alcohol and its effect on every phase of individual and civic life. Women and men of national reputation including the W. C. T. U. presidents of two prohibition states, Kansas and Oklahoma, also Billy Sunday, will be among the many to proclaim the message of a state redeemed from the domination of the liquor traffic.

Local speakers and personal workers will go into every section of our mountain state.

The citizens of our state, including those of the trade, are confident of victory; even the pessimistic temperance man is persuaded that prohibition will prohibit with the help of the Webb-Kenyon law. Many an indifferent citizen is aroused by the constant, insistent and insolent violation of law by whisky dealers. The taxpayer in dry territory is tired of helping care for the products of the saloon; the voter in the worst whisky ridden towns thinks state-wide prohibition the only remedy, and the vision of National Constitutional Prohibition stirs the people to patriotic action. Hope is strengthened by the fact that 1914 is a year of war against alcohol, and with California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado and Virginia in state-wide battles, the enemy can not concentrate his forces or funds on any state. If our courage is equal to the dismay and fear of the enemy, victory will surely come.

## An Offer That Was Not Accepted—An Incident of the Maine Campaign

**$10.00 IN GOLD**

To stimulate the interest of the Boys and Girls of Maine, in an honest treatment of the liquor question, we will give a prize of $10.00 in gold to the boy or girl who will write and forward to us, before August 15, the best article on

LOCAL, STATUTE REGULATION OF THE LIQUOR QUESTION, AS AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

CONDITIONS.

The article must contain not over 600 words.
It must be neatly written.
It must be addressed to Waterville Sentinel Pub. Co., Waterville, Me.
The prize will be awarded on the merits of the argument.
The contest is open to any boy or girl in any secondary school in Maine.
A committee of three, to be announced later, will make the award.
The article will be published on August 16, together with name of writer.

WATERVILLE SENTINEL PUBLISHING CO.,
Waterville, Maine.

During the memorable Maine resubmission campaign of 1911, Miss Anna A. Gordon offered a prize of $5 for the best composition on "Why Saloons Should Stay Out of Maine," written and submitted to her by a Maine boy or girl. The offer was widely published and attracted much attention. The *Waterville Sentinel*, whose editor, Mr. Cyrus W. Davis, was a well known sympathizer with the liquor interests, soon after announced that it would offer a prize of $10 in gold to the boy or girl who would write and forward before August 15 the best article on "Local, Statute Regulation of the Liquor Question as Against Constitutional Prohibition," the article to be published in the *Sentinel*.

Naturally Miss Gordon was interested in learning the result of this offer, and she wrote to the *Sentinel* asking that the paper containing the prize essay be sent to her, and enclosing the money therefor. To this communication she received no reply. She then wrote to a member of the Waterville union and asked her to interview the editor and learn the result of the contest. She personally called on Mr. Davis who reluctantly admitted that not one composition had been received in response to the offer to the boys and girls of Maine. No boy or girl of the prohibition pine-tree state could be persuaded, even for a ten dollar prize, to write against the law of their state which protects the children.

In striking contrast to this lack of interest in an offer to write against prohibition was the enthusiasm of the little people in Miss Gordon's offer, several hundred bright, snappy articles coming to her during the summer.

## Would National Prohibition Involve Encroachment Upon the Police Powers of the States?

(Continued from Page Four)

nor a part of its police power, the adoption of this resolution would not invade the rights of the states or suppress or supplant its exercise of its police powers. On the contrary, the states are left entirely free to exercise all of their police powers for the prohibition and suppression not only of the sale of intoxicating liquors but of their use as well. Thus there is not only no invasion of the rights of the states in the exercise of their police powers, but, on the contrary, the federal government, in joining to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors, will co-operate with the states in the exercise of these rights and these powers.

In effect no new powers would be granted to the federal government by the adoption of this resolution, but, on the contrary it would cause the surrender of power now possessed by the federal government. It causes no surrender by a state of any part of its police power, for whenever the state, exercising its authority, authorizes the manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors it thereby to that extent limits and curtails its own police power. In natural law and common law, with the modern knowledge of the nature of this poison, the state really has no right to authorize its manufacture or sale, so that no real right whatsoever is surrendered when the states themselves decide that no state shall hereafter authorize the manufacture or sale. The rights of the states, particularly their rights under the police powers, are rendered more secure than before and no grant of power is made to the federal government.

The net total result would therefore be, for the states individually and for the nation, a more thorough, complete and effective exercise of police powers.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENT

Glow of Health Speaks for Postum.

It requires no scientific training to discover whether coffee disagrees or not.

Simply stop it for a time and use Postum in place of it, then note the beneficial effects. The truth will appear.

"Six years ago I was in a very bad condition," writes a Tenn. lady. "I suffered from indigestion, nervousness and insomnia.

"I was then an inveterate coffee drinker, but it was long before I could be persuaded that it was coffee that hurt me. Finally I decided to leave it off a few days and find out the truth.

"The first morning I left off coffee I had a raging headache, so I decided I must have something to take the place of coffee." (The headache was caused by the reaction of the coffee drug—caffeine.)

"Having heard of Postum through a friend who used it, I bought a package and tried it. I did not like it at first but after I learned how to make it right, according to directions on pkg., I would not change back to coffee for anything.

"When I began to use Postum I weighed only 117 lbs. Now I weigh 170 and as I have not taken any tonic in that time I can only attribute my present good health to the use of Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband says I am a living advertisement for Postum."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# Washington Waits, Watches, Works and Wins

LORA S. LA MANCE, National Organizer

Every day brightens Washington's chances of securing statewide prohibition. The old prohibition guards are confident. Churches are waking up, the doubter is being converted, and the man on the fence is getting off on the dry side. Railroad men are keen observers. Almost to a unit, station agents, conductors, brakemen and engineers declare the state is going dry. Traveling salesmen say the same thing. Not a few saloon keepers have confided to their friends that they expect to be swept out of business on November 3. A panic has seized them.

The writer is proud of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington. Without throwing stones at any one else the white ribbon women are doing far more than all the other temperance forces of the state combined. They are stirring up the other women, putting in new unions everywhere, sending in speakers, reaching the granges, the schools, the Sunday schools, aid societies and clubs, circulating petitions, writing articles for the press, getting up contests and doing personal work everywhere. The greatest obstacles to making Washington dry are the conservative women who do not intend to register or vote. The wets say, "Give us 60,000 stay-at-homes among the women, and we will carry Wasnington." But the alert, quick-seeing, long-headed prohibition women do not propose to let 60,000 good women pull the liquor men's chestnuts out of the fire. House-to-house visitation is the order of the day from Puget Sound to the Cascade Mountains, and from Canada's borders to Oregon. Trust the women to stir women.

One of April's workers reported eighty-one separate addresses (counting school and Sunday school talks), eight new unions organized and 117 new members secured. The general officers of both East and West Washington are in the field a good share of the time, and campaign supplies of all kinds are called for as a result of the quickening their presence brings. Everybody about headquarters, and every speaker brought into the state is doing her utmost.

Snohomish county sent the writer before the county grange, an important organization among farmers. She was well received. At Silvana, she was sent to a purely Norwegian audience. At Carbonado's mining camp, the audience was largely Finnish-Swedish. Wapato and Toppenish, both in the Indian reservation, had natives in the audience, and Wapato's new union has some Indian blood among its charter members.

Toppenish has a prohibition mayor, W. L. Shearer, who not only became an honorary member, but gave us in the person of his wife, a treasurer for the new and promising union put in at that point.

Much of the special route traversed in April, has been along the shores of Puget Sound, Straits of Juan de Fuca and in the Cascade Mountains. Everett, that has swung as a pendulum, first wet, then dry, and then wet again, in her local option battles, intends to land this time squarely on prohibition ground, and stay there for a thousand years!

Sequim is dry, and its brave little English preacher says he can keep it dry single-handed and alone if no one else lifts a finger! Great is his faith.

Dungeness, looking out beyond its spot upon the strait, put in a splendid union, and some of the new members were so impatient to join that they stood up and called out their names and held up their dollars.

Port Angeles would as soon expect to go dry as an Eskimo would expect to visit the tropics. Nevertheless its union is up and at work. The union spent over $100 fighting white slavery in the town and put it out. Now they plan to subscribe for 400 copies of the Campaign SIGNAL to put in the homes of Port Angeles. The speaker gave ten addresses in the schools, addressed the aid society, and spoke in both the city and its suburbs. The wets were guilty of several tricky acts, contemptibly small, but these re-acted like a boomerang. They may get the surprise of their lives on election day.

Among the new unions at strategic points are Buckley, Enumclaw, Granite Falls and Sultan. The new unions all bid fair to live and do good work, and those in smaller places are full of life also.

North Yakima used the time of the speaker in both the city proper and the suburbs. A suburban school was so helped by the address given that the principal asked for two purity talks to the larger pupils. The writer gave one and Mrs. Myrtie D. Johnston, state corresponding secretary of East Washington, gave the other. The state president of East Washington W. C. T. U., Mrs. Carrie Barr, the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Johnston, and the state treasurer, Mrs. Lettie Longacre, attended nearly every one of this series of meetings as did one or more of the state superintendents. This gave dignity and importance to the occasion.

Ritzville, over in the irrigated Yakima Valley, already dry, is intending to put in some sledge-hammer blows.

Oh, the water wagon's rattle can be heard as it rumbles over the mountains. Washington is going dry!

# BRINGING COMFORT TO THE SAILORS

EMMA ALEXANDER, New York Superintendent Department Soldiers and Sailors

For three years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York has been working on comfort bags and planning for their distribution on the battleship, "New York." The need of them could never have been more imperative as the ship was hurried to completion and put into commission for service in Mexico. At first it looked as though there would not be room for us as the vessel was crowded with workmen, and the sound of the hammer could be heard everywhere. However, Captain Rodgers set the date for Saturday afternoon, April 18. About forty white ribboners from Kings, New York, Richmond, Westchester and Queens counties were present.

The ship's company of over 1,100 men were lined up and after a short address by the state superintendent, and the state president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the large bags containing about one hundred bags each were distributed by members of the W. C. T. U. It is impossible to describe the happy appreciative expression on the faces of the men as they opened the receptacles and looked through the contents.

The members of the W. C. T. U. who were eye-witnesses of the scene agreed that never before had they so realized the need of the personal letter. There was much disappointment when a bag contained none and often men asked to exchange theirs for another. Here is the opportunity for personal work!

The commanding officer expressed his appreciation in most hearty terms and all the officers not only voiced their thanks for what had been done for the men, but suggested that occasionally they, too, needed the requisites found in the bags. It was expected that more men would be added to the ship's company on account of the Mexican situation and we were asked to leave extra bags for them, which we did. (Over two hundred marines were afterward taken aboard.) The ship is now doing service in Mexico, and we hope these practical gifts on which our women have put so much care and thought will, in reality, prove a comfort and help.

Shortly after the distribution of bags to the "New York" word came to the state superintendent that the soldiers from Fort Hamilton would probably be sent to Mexico. Mrs. Marion Ings, county superintendent of the department, was very anxious that these men, too, should be supplied. The question arose as to whether we had enough bags to supply five companies of about one hundred men each. We found that we had and Saturday, May 9, was the day set for the distribution. Arrangements had been made by Captain Proctor of the 123rd company of the coast artillery and the different companies were lined up in the "day room" of their various quarters. The state superintendent and county superintendent were introduced by an officer from each company and short addresses were made. As in the case of the "New York" we feel the good done these men can never be measured or known.

Mrs. Ings is known all over the post because of her interest in the families of the enlisted men, and a union with the wives of five of the men as members has been organized. We are sure these soldiers and sailors will always value the interest taken in them by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire; quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

A GOOD USE FOR SPARE TIME

You can easily earn a little money in your spare time by giving samples of Vacher-Balm to your friends. It costs you nothing to start.

Write today for particulars and a Free Sample to E. W. Vacher, New Orleans, La.

## 5 For Your Den 5

**Beautiful College Pennants**

Yale and Harvard, each 9 in. x 24 in.
Princeton, Cornell, Michigan
Each 7 in. x 21 in.

All best quality felt with felt heading, streamers, letters and mascot executed in proper colors. This splendid assortment sent postpaid for 50 cents and 5 stamps to pay postage. Send now.

HOWARD SPECIALTY COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio


The Bridgeville (Del.) W. C. T. U. recently secured the services of Madam Layyah Barakat, National evangelist, for Sunday addresses. She greatly interested the Sunday school children to whom she spoke in the afternoon, and the large evening audience listened with close attention to her explanation of some parts of the Scriptures which are more easily understood by one who knows the people and the customs of Palestine as does Mme Barakat, herself a native of Syria.

In one of the river towns of Connecticut, Higganum, Middlesex county, a license town by the way, the W. C. T. U. recently gave a banquet and the stores closed that the proprietors and their wives might attend. The banquet was given in honor of the teachers and the toasts were "The School and the Child." "The Church and the Child," "The W. C. T. U. and the Child," and "Safeguarding the Child." Music and readings added to the enjoyment of the occasion and the enlightenment of the store-keepers. The county president writes: "Even in Connecticut things may be done."


**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

## A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stops fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

## AUTOMOBILE TIRES AT FACTORY PRICES

SAVE FROM 30 to 60 PER CENT

| | Tire | Tube | Reliner |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28x3 | $ 7.20 | $1.65 | $1.35 |
| 30x3 | 7.80 | 1.95 | 1.40 |
| 30x3½ | 10.80 | 2.80 | 1.90 |
| 32x3½ | 11.90 | 2.95 | 2.00 |
| 34x3½ | 12.40 | 3.00 | 2.05 |
| 32x4 | 13.70 | 3.35 | 2.40 |
| 33x4 | 14.80 | 3.50 | 2.45 |
| 34x4 | 16.80 | 3.60 | 2.60 |
| 36x4 | 17.85 | 3.90 | 2.80 |
| 35x4½ | 19.75 | 4.85 | 3.45 |
| 36x4½ | 19.85 | 4.90 | 3.60 |
| 37x4½ | 21.50 | 5.10 | 3.70 |
| 37x5 | 24.90 | 5.90 | 4.20 |

All other sizes in stock. Non-Skid tires 15 per cent additional, red tubes ten per cent above gray. All new, clean, fresh, guaranteed tires. Best standard and independent makes. Buy direct from us and save money. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies each order. C. O. D. on 10 per cent deposit. Allowing examination.

TIRE FACTORIES SALES CO.
Dept. A Dayton, Ohio


### MAINE'S GOVERNOR SPEAKS

Governor William T. Haines was the principal speaker on Citizens' Day, recently observed by the Clementine Weston (Skowhegan, Me.), W. C. T. U. The governor's discourse was most brilliant. Reaffirming his position on the prohibition question, he declared that he would continue to make every effort to "keep the people from being dragged into the mire and degradation which come from the use of liquor." He also spoke in most commendatory terms of the W. C. T. U. Following the governor's address "America" was sung most enthusiastically by the large audience.

### AMONG OUR WORKERS

A novel feature of the Los Angeles county convention and one which has also been used with success at several California institutes was called a precinct drill. A white ribboner acting as hostess told her guests that they had been invited to meet Mrs. So and So who was well posted on the temperance question and would answer questions about "California dry." One after another propounded queries concerning hard times as a result of prohibition, "personal liberty," the grape industry, the exposition, etc., etc., all of which "the target" answered. In another exercise of somewhat the same nature a house-to-house visitor called on Mrs. So and So who was opposed to the dry campaign and asked pointed questions. Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, for many years a National General Officer, on several occasions has from her store of knowledge answered these questions.

A memorial service to Mrs. Stevens recently held by the W. C. T. U. of Smyrna, Del., has proved an inspiration to white ribboners because of a deepened understanding of the devoted life of our promoted leader.

### SUGGESTIONS TO WHITE RIBBONERS
for
### COMMENCEMENT GIFTS

BOOKS

**The Life of Frances E. Willard,** by Anna A. Gordon. Cloth, $1.50; Morocco, $2.50.

**What Frances E. Willard Said.** Price 75 cents.

**Nineteen Beautiful Years,** by Frances E. Willard. Price 60 cents.

**Jean Mitchell's School,** Angeline Wray. Price, $1.00.

**Lois Morton's Investment,** Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

**A Singular Life,** Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, $1.25.

**Jack The Fisherman,** Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, 50 cents.

**A Modern Madonna,** Caroline E. Stanley. Price, 60 cents.

**Two,** Edith Smith Davis. Price 40 cents.

**Glengarry School Days,** Ralph Connor. Price 60 cents.

**The Sky Pilot,** Ralph Connor. Price 60 cents.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

**W. C. T. U. Teaspoon,** showing Crusade church in bowl, in sterling silver. Price, $1.50.

**Rest Cottage Teaspoon,** with Rest Cottage in bowl, sterling silver. Price, $1.50.

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

**Terra Cotta Plaque.** Cottage in bas relief, hand carved, hand tinted. Made in England. Price, $2.00.

PHOTOGRAPHS—10x12 inches.

**Frances E. Willard; Lillian M. N. Stevens.** Price, $1.50 each.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
Evanston, Illinois.


# FRECKLES

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.


Four hundred and one essays were secured in the W. C. T. U. contest in which pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of the east side schools of Toledo, Ohio, participated. The meeting of the union at which the prizes were awarded by Dr. W. B. Guiteau, superintendent of schools, to the six highest contestants was held in the East Side Central school and 600 children were present.

In celebration of "Woman's Day," Montana white ribboners participated in an open air rally and demonstration and an evening mass meeting. On both occasions Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., who is about to tour Montana in the interest of suffrage, and the state president, Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, were speakers. Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Alderson on the same day interviewed Governor Stewart in the interest of suffrage, and on the Sunday following Mrs. Shepard gave five addresses. After the completion of her work in Montana, Mrs. Shepard will go to North Dakota where after June 8 she will assist in the suffrage campaign in that state.

At a meeting of the Maine annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Portland, sympathetic reference was made to the bereavement of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the home-going of Lillian M. N. Stevens, its National President.

Denison, Ohio, is among the many towns of the nation which celebrated the month of April by voting out all saloons.


## Special Hosiery Offer

**Guaranteed Wear-Ever Hosiery for Men and Women**
**Ladies' Special Offer**

For Limited Time Only—

Six pairs of our finest 35c value ladies' guaranteed hose in black or tan colors with written guarantee, for $1.00 and 5 stamps for postage.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR MEN

For a limited time only, six pairs of our finest 35c value Guaranteed Hose with written guarantee and a pair of our well known Men's Paradise Garters for one dollar, and 5 stamps for postage.

You know these hose; they stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are Guaranteed for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless and to wear six months without holes, or a new pair free.

Don't delay. Send in your order before offer expires. Give correct size.

WEAR-EVER HOSIERY COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Summit (N. J.) W. C. T. U. supplies the Home department of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools with leaflets which are placed in each quarterly that is given out.

The W. C. T. U. of Conneautville, Pa., recently presented to the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, in New York City, a beautiful framed picture of Miss Willard which has been placed in the chapel.

Special memorial services for Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens were held by the St. Louis district W. C. T. U. on a recent Sunday afternoon, with Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National Evangelistic superintendent, as the principal speaker. Mrs. Lettie Hill May, state corresponding secretary of Missouri, and Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, president of the St. Louis district, also paid loving tribute to the great leader of the white ribbon army, now entered into rest. Eight young men of the Y. P. B. served as ushers.

Northampton county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. employs a young woman to arrange for medal contests, instruct the children and attend to every detail of the program including music and necessary printing. By securing advertisements which are printed on the programs more than enough money is raised to pay for the printing. In a recent class of seven young ladies Miss Harloe Roberts won the silver medal.

Binghamton (N. Y.) schools have been greatly blessed in having the services of Miss Christine Tinling for a week during April. Teachers were inspired and students captivated with the plain temperance facts presented. Miss Tinling occupied pulpits in two different churches on Sunday, besides addressing a large Sunday school assemblage. More than 2,500 children and high school students have been reached during her stay in the city. A reception for Miss Tinling and the teachers was given by the W. C. T. U. in one of the large churches.

The Press department of the W. C. T. U. of Auburn, Maine, recently gave fifty of the city's youngest business men a spread warranted to delight the heart. The guests were "newsies" first, last and all the time, and were a clean looking, bright appearing set of youngsters and as hungry as the usual boy, or perhaps hungrier. Mrs. Boies, president of the union, was ably assisted in entertaining the lads by Mrs. M. R. McCallum and others. Mr. A. G. Cushman of the Bates Y. M. C. A. helped the youth to an understanding of "how to bring out the best that's in you" by an able talk in which he made frequent reference to Connie Mack, the baseball expert, who insists that quick thinking is a direct result of clean living and who will not employ a ball player who is a drinker.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) W. C. T. U. was much pleased with the result of a "Sons' and Daughters'" reception and social which was recently held. It was attended by many young people who were unacquainted with W. C. T. U. work, and the three-minute speeches on the various phases of white ribbon activity greatly interested them.

The W. C. T. U. of Norwich, N. Y., held a memorial service for Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, beloved National President. Sketches of her life were read and many eulogistic articles from various papers; also the beautiful poem, "Go Ye Forward," by Georgia Weaton. A fine musical program had been prepared and members tenderly gave their impressions of Mrs. Stevens received from meeting her at various conventions. All seemed to feel that a personal friend had been taken from them but they went forth from the meeting with a deeper determination to do more and better things for the cause to which their leader had consecrated her beautiful life.

Report has been received of the organization at Jamestown, N. Y., of a union of 200 Swedish people and an L. T. L. of over 100 children as the result of the efforts of Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, a helper in the National department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People.

Miami, Florida, celebrated May 2 with a meeting in the auditorium presided over by Judge Billingsley and addressed by Rev. James Cope, Mr. Twain Michelsen of San Francisco, who was a great help in winning suffrage in California, and Mrs. Kate C. Havens of Chicago. Mrs. Anna L. Andrus, formerly of Detroit, aroused an interest and arranged the program which made the occasion a notable one.

Clifton (Colo.) W. C. T. U. has just given a children's silver medal contest, four boys and five girls participating. Carrie Cross won the medal with the selection, "The License Dog."

Geneva (N. Y.) union has been doing things recently. They held a membership contest in March which resulted in a gain of 141 new members which exactly doubled the membership. Soon after the close of the contest a supper was given which was attended by two hundred or more members. A stringed orchestra rendered beautiful music and the numerous speeches were well received, that of Lyman P. Powell, president of Hobart and William Smith colleges in Geneva, being of especial interest. Dr. Powell's mother was an active white ribboner, and he is living up to his early training and raising the temperance standard high in his college work and elsewhere. Four S. T. I. prize essay contests have been held by the Geneva union, in the public schools of that city, and Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, who was lecturing in Ontario county, did valuable work in the sixth grade in each school. Mrs. Dietrick has remarkable ability in interesting children, and she held their attention in a wonderful way. The union furnished leaflets to each child. Seventy-seven essays were written, and a prize of two dollars awarded in each school.


## PREMIER

### "Non-Puncture" Auto Tires

GUARANTEED 7,500 MILES' SERVICE

These tires bear the greatest known mileage guarantee, yet are sold at a price even less than tires of ordinary guarantee. This guarantee covers punctures, blow-outs and general wear. Guarantee covers 7,500 miles' service against everything except abuse. These tires are intended for most severe service.

Orders have been received for these tires for use in the United States Government Service.

As a SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY offer, we will allow the following prices for the next ten days.

TIRES—TUBES

| | Tire | Tube |
|---|---|---|
| 28x3 | $ 9.20 | $ 2.00 |
| 30x3 | 10.25 | 2.30 |
| 30x3½ | 13.50 | 2.80 |
| 32x3½ | 14.05 | 3.00 |
| 34x3½ | 15.25 | 3.20 |
| 31x4 | 17.00 | 3.25 |
| 32x4 | 18.00 | 3.30 |
| 33x4 | 19.50 | 3.40 |
| 34x4 | 20.40 | 3.60 |
| 35x4 | 21.00 | 3.80 |
| 36x4 | 22.00 | 3.90 |
| 35x4½ | 26.00 | 5.00 |
| 36x4½ | 27.00 | 5.10 |
| 37x4½ | 27.50 | 5.15 |
| 37x5 | 32.60 | 5.40 |

All other sizes. Non-Skids 20 per cent extra. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies order and if two are so ordered, shipping charges will be paid by us. C. O. D. on 15 per cent of amount of order. Our output is limited, so we suggest early ordering. We sell direct only, giving purchaser the advantage of all middlemen's profits.

STRONGTREAD RUBBER CO.
Dayton, Ohio



## You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

### You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

**Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.**

*One pupil writes:* "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my FREE booklet? Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**Susanna Cocroft**
**Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.*

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges, U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.


## German Temperance Literature

**The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.**

**1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.**

**2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.**

**3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2**

**4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages Same price as No. 2.**

**Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.**

**J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas**

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### A SPLENDID GIFT

The Gordon W. C. T. U., Newark, N. J., sends $20 as a gift from one of its members, together with twenty names for THE UNION SIGNAL.

### POSTERS FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

I want some of the posters that are advertised in THE UNION SIGNAL to put up in our little country church on Temperance Sundays. We have a Temperance lesson in each quarter and our congregation is made up of farmers and their wives and children, and I wish you to select a few of the best posters.

CEDAR, MINN.

### STAFF FOR OLD AGE

I am sorry that I am tardy in sending my renewal but it is unavoidable. I will try to be more prompt if I live till another year. Have just passed my eighty-seventh birthday. I enclose my subscription and that for the pastor of the M. E. church. Mrs. M. E. S.

*Edgewood, Iowa*

### A SUGGESTION TO SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. Fesmire wrote me that my subscription was expiring, so I went out among our women and secured three new subscribers which with my own make four. INDIANA.

### CANADA APPRECIATES THE CRUSADER

I am enclosing renewals for eighteen copies of *The Young Crusader* for another year. Our L. T. L. cannot get along without them. They all enjoy them so much. OXBOW, SASKATCHEWAN.

**The Life of Frances E. Willard**

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

I earnestly wish the book which portrays so remarkably well the wonderful story of Miss Willard's great life and achievements might be placed in every library in our land, yes in all lands.
—Lillian M. N. Stevens

Cloth, $1.50 Morocco, $2.50

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON, ILL


### LITTLE JOE SEES THE JUDGE

(Continued from Page Six)

drinker,"—with the drunken demon Fraley had proved himself to be. He again raised the glass to his lips, but again put it down.

"It isn't the drink, Joe," he said, sternly. "It's the *man*. Your father hasn't sufficient self-control to take only what is good for him. He doesn't know when to stop. It is a very different thing with me. You cannot understand."

No, Joe did not understand. His eyes were big and frightened.

"Oh, yes, it *is* the drink, judge," he repeated in a distressed tone. "It's nothing but the drink. My dad's a good man without drink. Don't take it, judge! Please don't take it!"

With startled eyes the judge's wife looked on. Many a time had she sought to influence her husband against having liquor on the table, but he had been brought up in a home where the custom prevailed and liked wine or whisky, though he was only a "moderate drinker," he said. What would he do now? Would he turn the little boy summarily out of doors? Mrs. Porter could only look on in wonder and alarm. But Joe had no apprehensions. All he knew was that drink was something that brought terror to his soul and that at all costs the judge must be restrained from taking it.

Without looking at the boy, his hand trembling slightly, the judge raised the glass to his lips. He took a sip, then set the receptacle down upon the table.

### SUFFRAGE SENTIMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA GROWING

Throughout the state of South Dakota May 2 was generally observed by the W. C. T. U. as rally day for suffrage. There were parades, dinners, entertainments and gatherings where music and speech-making were the main features. Suffrage literature and emblems were distributed and everything was done to create suffrage sentiment. From reports received from various sections there is a decided awakening on the subject and it is the confident hope of the people that the suffrage amendment will carry in November.

In Faulkton, where are located the headquarters of the Franchise department of the state W. C. T. U., there was a demonstration at the G. A. R. hall. Dinner was served to the accompaniment of stirring music and interesting talks on the history, progress and present status of suffrage were given by the state president, Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, and the Franchise superintendent, Alice M. Pickler. Several men also discussed the subject in an interesting manner.

The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution endorsing the Bristow-Mondell amendment. The Franchise department of the W. C. T. U. has engaged Miss Marion Drake, candidate for alderman in the First Ward, Chicago, as opposed to "Bathhouse" John Coughlin, to speak at the Chautauqua at Lake Madison, June 27, W. C. T. U. Rally Day. There will be marching and demonstrations and suffrage enthusiasm on that day.


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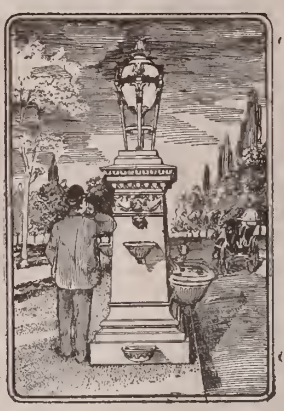

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 28, 1914. | No. 22

## For the Sake of the Children, Work and Pray for National Constitutional Prohibition

Children, normally born, without any taint of degeneracy in the blood, will be highly susceptible to evolutionary processes. They will be healthy and easy to bring up. Give them a decent environment in which to live and they will end by rising to a degree higher and nobler than their parents.

Insure that a nation's children shall grow up sober, and the people are bound to rise; nothing can stop them; such a nation will build a wonderful civilization.

—Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Our Washington Letter—Senator Sheppard in Defense of States' Rights—Review of Progress of W. C. T. U. Work in Norway—The Disfranchised Half—The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Constitutional Prohibition—A Few Facts from Mayor of Prohibition Cambridge—Prohibition Sentiment at High Tide in West Virginia.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**AGITATION FOR ADOPTION OF NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION SHOULD CONTINUE—IMMEDIATE TELEGRAMS TO SENATORS NEEDED—CANAL TOLL EXEMPTION CLAUSE WARMLY DISCUSSED AS DEBATE CLOSES—AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS TO SUPPRESS OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS—DELEGATES FROM COLORADO COAL FIELDS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS. National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The Senate Judiciary sub-committee held a meeting on Friday to take final action regarding the prohibition amendment, before reporting to the full committee. Senator Sheppard and Representative Hobson were invited to meet with it. Some changes were made in the amendment, as follows:

Section 1 remains the same. Section 2, as revised reads, "The Congress or the State within their respective jurisdiction shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

**In all probability the Senate sub-committee will report to the full committee before this letter goes to press, but it is very essential that telegrams be sent to Senators immediately, urging them to vote for the measure. We are not asking Congress to settle this question; we are asking it to let the people speak through their legislators. We must have a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress, and thirty-six states must ratify this action.**

As the consideration of the proposed repeal of the toll exemption clause of the Panama Canal law draws towards conclusion, the big debaters in the Senate are getting into action. On Thursday Senator Elihu Root, of New York, spoke for a little less than five hours in advocacy of the repeal of the toll exemption clause, upholding the attitude of the President. The burden of Senator Root's speech was to prove that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty provided that the treatment accorded by the United States to its own citizens in the use of the Panama Canal must be the same as the treatment to be accorded the citizens of all other nations.

### For and Against Canal Toll Exemption Clause

Two great speeches were delivered Friday, May 22. Senator Borah, of Idaho, admittedly one of the best authorities in the Senate on international questions, devoted more than an hour to a reply to the arguments advanced by Senator Root on Thursday. The Idaho Senator paid especial attention to the claim of the New York Senator that the title of the United States to the canal was conditional, and quoted from a decision of the Supreme Court to sustain his assertion that the American title was as unconditional and definite as the title to the *ground* upon which the Capitol of the United States stood. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, followed in an exhaustive speech against the repeal. The Senate is meeting at eleven o'clock instead of at noon, and is holding evening sessions in order to give Senators all the time they desire for speaking on the subject.

Step by step the world has followed the progress of this, the world's greatest canal. Whenever a natural object was overcome, a lock completed, or whatever else hastened the way to completion, the world read the news with the greatest satisfaction. Now the word comes that canal barges, loaded with miscellaneous cargo, are being towed from Balboa, at the Pacific end, to Cristobal, at the Atlantic end, and Col. Goethals says that a 10,000 ton ship can now pass through the canal and soon the world will read that a Panama railroad ship has been sent through the waterway.

### To Suppress Obscene Postcards and Other Publications

An agreement between the United States and practically all the nations of Europe for the purpose of suppressing traffic in obscene publications, particularly post-cards, was ratified last night by the Senate. Penalties for infraction of its terms must be provided for by subsequent legislation. Punishment is authorized for the distribution, importation, or hiring out of obscene publications or for advertising such a trade. This agreement was drawn by representatives of the nations concerned in April, 1910, and was sent to the Senate by former President Taft early in 1912. It was only a few weeks ago that it was reported out of the Foreign Relations committee.

**It is very essential that telegrams be sent to Senators immediately, urging them to vote for the Sheppard-Hobson resolution. We are not asking Congress to settle this question; we are asking it to let the people speak through their legislators. We must have a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress, and thirty-six states must ratify this action.**

The Senate has also ratified without debate agreements extending for five years the general arbitration treaties with Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, and Salvador, all of which treaties had expired. They are similar to those with other European powers recently ratified by the Senate after long debate.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Republican leader of the Senate, today issued a formal statement of his candidacy for re-election to the Senate. Senator Gallinger is closing twenty-four years of service in the Senate, and if he is to succeed himself, he must go before the people of New Hampshire next fall for re-election.

"For several months past I have been importuned to decide whether or not I would ask for re-election," said Senator Gallinger in his statement, "but I have preferred to leave the matter absolutely in the hands of the people without any interference on my part until such time as their wishes found expression. The field has been left open to any Republican who desires to enter it, but thus far no one has announced his intention to become a candidate."

For the first time in the history of the state, a Senator will be chosen by popular vote. We are especially glad that Senator Gallinger has come to this decision, as he has been the staunch friend of temperance measures in the Senate, and it would be an almost irreparable loss to the cause for him to retire.

The first notes from the mediation conference are hopeful and encouraging. This was to be expected. International conferences usually start with polite expressions of good feeling on the part of the participants and expressions of hope for the success of the meeting. Reports from Niagara Falls, Ontario, make mention of this confidence felt by the mediators in the ultimate success of the peace program and that "the impression was gained by those who talked with the mediators that they expected a speedy, as well as a satisfactory, settlement of the problem before them." Nearly everybody hopes that this apparent confidence of the mediators is not misplaced, and that peace with honor and credit may be preserved.

There is every indication at the White House that officials do not expect a prolonged conference at Niagara Falls, especially since communication by telegraph with Mexico City is now good and there will be no difficulty in obtaining even Huerta's views. President Wilson and the cabinet had a general discussion of conditions yesterday, but there were no notable developments relating to Mexico.

### Delegates from Colorado Coal Fields Appeal to President

Bearing proposals of a plan for settlement of the labor strife in southern Colorado coal fields, and an appeal to the President that Federal troops be maintained in the disturbed district, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, Colorado, arrived in Washington this week, accompanied by his wife and several women victims of the Ludlow (Colo.) disaster. They were received Thursday afternoon by the President, who listened to their sad and awful story with great interest, holding one of the little children who accompanied them in his arms and the other by the hand. While the President made no promises, he gave the delegation every assurance of his desire to protect and aid them.

In the evening a great mass meeting was held, when the tragic words of these women stirred the vast audience to a frenzy. Their story was almost unbelievable. One of them was a mother whose three children had been burned to death. They told hom the women and children were buried in pits, and that from one of these, eleven children and two women were taken out burned to death. Men and women were shot at by the corporation guards, while bearing a flag of truce and with red cross badges. They told of a mother giving birth to a child out on the prairies while the soldiers (?) shot at her. Judge Lindsey and Representative Evans, of Montana, who, on the authority of Congress, went to the coal fields to investigate, vouched for every word that was spoken.

Mrs. Lee Champion, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who went to Ludlow as chairman of the woman's committee, said that all these women "had told the absolute truth." She told, too, of a saloon that had been demolished, and $1,200 worth of liquor used up. She described the ravages at the mine camp as a "drunken, villainous, blood-mad orgie of the corporation guards." She said that she had placed affidavits in Judge Lindsey's hands to prove that the miners' tents had been set on fire. Surely this horrible recital reads as if it concerned Russia and Siberia rather than the United States, but shows how rum crushes out every instinct of manhood. Numbers of Congressmen were present, and we believe help and protection will be granted.

*Saturday, May 23, 1914.*

# Senator Sheppard in Defense of States' Rights Before United States Senate

The opponents of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution are urging that it is an encroachment upon states' rights, and the argument undoubtedly impresses many who otherwise would favor National Constitutional Prohibition. On May 13, Senator Sheppard asked permission to have printed in the *Congressional Record* a speech made by him before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary a few days previous, and took that occasion to deliver a convincing and impressive address in defense of states' rights. Among other things he said:

"I regard as almost blasphemous the attempt to invoke the sacred principles of states' rights and local self-government for the protection of the liquor traffic. There ought to be no such thing in county, state or nation as a right to authorize a wrong. Those who urge the doctrine of states' rights against national prohibition say in effect that they are entirely willing that the liquor traffic should flourish in this nation as long as a single state desires it. The liquor interests in this country would go wild with joy if every prohibitionist would take that view. It would mean their perpetuation. It would mean that from their strongholds in one state or a few states they would continue to pour a tide of corruption over all the land. I do not underrate the value of state, county and precinct prohibition. These are infinitely better than no prohibition at all. But the liquor traffic spreads from a few centers all over the country; its ramifications are everywhere. It is a national as well as a local evil, and its power is so tireless and so terrible that the nation will never be safe so long as it flourishes in even one or a few states. It is certainly to be regretted that the doctrine of states' rights should be invoked in behalf of the liquor traffic, which is universally recognized as the most conscienceless violator of states' rights the country has ever known. The liquor traffic persistently fought interstate liquor legislation by Congress on the ground that the states had no right to interfere with the liquor traffic in the nation; now it fights the National Prohibition Amendment on the ground that the nation has no right to interfere with it in the states.

"If the constitutional views of those who urge the states' rights principle in this controversy had prevailed in the past, the states that voted against or failed to ratify the Federal income tax or the direct election of Senators would still be exempt from the levy of the tax within their borders, or would still be electing Senators by the legislatures and not by the people. They seem to be seriously alarmed lest the United States Army might be ordered out to suppress a blind tiger or a 'bootlegger' in the event the prohibition amendment should be adopted. The mere statement of such a proposition is its own refutation.

"These gentlemen are afraid that if the states get together in a sufficient number, as they have a right to do, and summon their creature, the Federal Government, to join them and co-operate with them in the contest against the liquor traffic that it will mean the death of state governments, the disappearance of state identity. They seem to be afraid that if the states do right in this instance the shock will be so great that they will immediately agree to disband their respective political organizations and all commit suicide together. Nobody will seriously credit such a contention.

"Texas proponents of states' rights in this matter say that we will do well to work our own crop in Texas and let other crops alone. This is the same old guilty cry of Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'

"I announced for nation-wide prohibition in almost every speech I made in my campaign for the Senatorial nomination, and I referred specifically to the constitutional amendment pending in Congress. There was no question as to where I stood. In supporting this nation-wide amendment I am but keeping my promises to the people. They are above all caucuses, all officials, and to them alone do I hold myself accountable.

"Let me say here that prohibition is a moral and economic issue outside of ordinary party lines, and it should be made a test of no man's fealty to party. Therefore the effort to commit the Democratic party as a party against nation-wide constitutional prohibition can not be too strongly condemned, and the recent caucus of the Democratic party in the National House of Representatives acted wisely in not committing itself against the nation-wide movement.

**"So far as I am concerned, my path is clear. I did not come to the Senate merely to hold office. Among the things I promised the people to do was to lift my voice against the liquor traffic in the Senate of the United States and to support this nation-wide amendment. Whether my service here be short or long, I shall remain faithful to the people's interest as I am able to see it, and to the people I submit my record."**

## GREAT INVENTOR WRITES TO AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER CONCERNING CIGARETS

Mention was made last week of the action of Thomas A. Edison in prohibiting the use of cigarets by the employes in the Edison plants, and the fact that this was done as the result of an investigation requested by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer. Our readers will be interested in the text of the letter from Mr. Edison to Mr. Ford, copies of which Mr. Ford is having printed and framed, and expects to have displayed in the public schools. The letter reads:

"Friend Ford:

**"The injurious agent in cigarets comes principally from the burning paper wrapper. The substance thereby formed is called 'acrolein.' It has violent action on the nerve centers, producing degeneration of the cells of the brain, which is quite rapid among boys. Unlike most narcotics, this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable. I employ no person who smokes cigarets."**

## MAKE IT A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE

In a recent editorial in *The Commoner* Secretary of State Bryan urges the voter to be true to his conscience in dealing with the liquor question. He says:

"The liquor interests wage their contests on the lowest level and are most powerful because of their ability to debauch those whom they control. No man is in a position to discharge his duties as he ought to who takes orders from them, and they can generally control those to whom they give office. The saloon is a nuisance; even its defenders can not say more in its behalf than that it is a necessary nuisance. It ought to be dealt with as a nuisance and not as a thing to be respected or feared. It is a horrible indictment against a community to say of it that it is not free to act on the liquor question as it pleases —that its officials can be bullied and intimidated by those who set man traps for young and conspire against morality. There is scarcely a representative in any state legislature who does not have to deal constantly with the liquor question. How can a representative of the brewery or distillery or saloon act with fairness or impartiality? Every member of Congress, every Senator, every executive, has this question constantly before him; how can he be true to his conscience and to the public if he owes his elevation to those who despoil our citizenship and degrade our civilization?

"As the citizen must decide this question at the polls, so the member of the party must decide it at the primary. Let every member of every party make it a matter of conscience. The Democrat has special reason to insist upon a high standard of individual virtue and independence; our party is on trial throughout the nation; it is bending to its great task with splendid energy and high purpose. Let not its hopes be frustrated by subserviency to the special interests that in one form or another prey upon the public. Only that which is good endures. Let the party lay the foundation for permanent success by showing that it can be trusted to measure up to its responsibilities."

## WORLD'S W. C. T. U. WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARY TO SOUTH AMERICA MEETING WITH GREAT SUCCESS

Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's white ribbon missionary to South America, is meeting with much success in Montevideo, Uruguay.

A recent letter from Miss Norville conveys the information that the minister of public instruction has thrown wide the doors of the public schools and invited her to visit them and to give scientific temperance talks to the children. Recently she addressed twelve hundred boys and girls. In two of the schools in which there were nearly eight hundred boys, classes were suspended and the body of students brought together for an hour to listen to an address from Miss Norville.

She has also been invited to hold a conference in the Ateneo, the largest and most aristocratic hall in Montevideo. This special attention was shown Miss Norville by the minister of public instruction, as it is quite unusual for a lady to speak in public in Montevideo. The United States Minister, the British Minister and Minister Brown of Uruguay, all agreed to attend this conference and to speak in favor of the work of women. Mrs. Van Domselaar, president of the W. C. T. U. of Uruguay, will preside at this conference. The United States Minister will do the honors of the evening and will introduce Miss Norville.

# Review of Progress of W. C. T. U. Work in Norway On Centennial of Its Independence

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Whenever we find an obstacle in our way, an old barrier, that has kept woman handicapped, we struggle until we have removed it."

These words, uttered by one of their devoted leaders, express the spirit of the women of Norway. Today at the centennial celebration of the constitution of Norway, the women stand free and equal under the law, invested with the panoply of political equality.

No workers are more helped by the possession of the ballot than those who are trying to clear Norway of the drink evil. It is an interesting and significant fact that the very first public assembly of women only ever held in Norway was that of the infant National W. C. T. U. This first Norwegian woman's convention met in Trondhjem, the picturesque ancient capital of Norway where all the Norwegian kings in the old times were crowned, in the magnificent old cathedral of that name. This structure, centuries old, is one of the world's wonders of ecclesiastical architecture, and its final restoration to all its original beauty is one of the features which mark the observance of the Norwegian centennial the current year.

### Hold First Convention in Historic Cathedral

"It was thus a beautiful symbolical fact that our temperance association was 'crowned' by having its first annual conference in this old cathedral," declared Ida, Countess Wedel-Jarlsberg, of Christiania, the noble and devoted founder and first president of the Norwegian National W. C. T. U., at the third biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. in London in 1895; "for it was not only our first annual conference but the first ever held in Norway, by women only."

The early history and progress of the Norwegian W. C. T. U. thus is both timely and full of interest. The union was founded in November, 1892. Four local W. C. T. U.'s formed by Miss Charlotte Gray, of England, a temperance missionary of the World's W. C. T. U., a few years before, were brought together. There was only a total membership of 171, and no money in the treasury.

### Granted Share in Government Appropriation to Temperance Societies

But as the amount which every year is granted by the Storthing (Parliament) had not yet been divided among the temperance societies, these dauntless white ribboners at once sent in an application for a share of the appropriation. So impelling was their plea that though previously it had not been the custom to give anything to entirely new organizations the W. C. T. U. was granted an award of 200 kroner (about $50).

An immediate effort was made to get into step with the World's W. C. T. U. work. With true white ribbon energy and motherliness, the Norwegian L. T. L. was formed. Pledge cards decorated with the Norwegian flag were made, and over 8,000 children's signatures were secured to add to the splendid display made by the W. C. T. U. at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Intense interest was aroused in many homes by this work and the children enlisted with great enthusiasm.

A baby conference in Christiania made a great stir. The Good Templar's hall was crowded with an interested audience who "were quite astonished to see women conduct their own meeting in a businesslike manner." As a result of this conference a greater interest in temperance was aroused among the clergy and mission workers. Some of the best women who had stood aloof from the movement became leaders of the new local W. C. T. U., which has been very prosperous. The white ribboners also joined the campaign for Sunday closing of the saloons, securing the names of women for the petitions and holding many women's meetings.

During its first six months the National W. C. T. U. of Norway reached a membership of 488. At its 1894 convention, held in Christiania twenty-seven delegates were present; the Royal University opened its rooms for the sessions and big meetings were held in the Royal Science Association's hall. A telegram

Fru Stine Hirsch, President Norway W. C. T. U.

was sent to Queen Louise to which she made gracious response.

### Declined to Receive from Government any Share of License Money

The following year, with a membership of 1,546, the Norwegian W. C. T. U. held nearly two hundred meetings and distributed much literature. It petitioned the government for the abolition of barmaids, for a measure prohibiting children from entering saloons and another against license. It declined to receive from the government a share of the money received from licenses.

"We refused the three hundred kroner, which only were given on the condition that this man should get a license and then bring misery and all sorts of calamity among the people in a part of Christiania where there had never been any sale of brandy, and where many thousands of working people live. It was quite against temperance principles," the women declared.

### Introduced White Ribbon in Iceland

To the Norwegian W. C. T. U. belongs the credit of introducing the white ribbon in Iceland in 1894, through the splendid work of Miss Olafia Johannsdottir of Reykjavik who became in 1896 president of the Iceland National W. C. T. U.

The work throughout Norway was earnestly promoted by Miss Birgitha Esmark, the first secretary of the union.

At the opening of the twentieth century and at the first biennial convention of the W. C. T. U. in Edinburgh, Scotland, the Norwegian white ribboners reported 2,062 members, 101 honorary members, eighty Y's and 887 Loyal Temperance Legioners, a total active force of 3,130, which has since been increased to 4,000.

The opposition of the vested liquor interests has become fiercer and stronger, but white ribbon principles are better understood and appreciated in Norway as the years go by. The Christian standard is stoutly upheld. "The refusal of the leaders to look upon total abstinence solely as a physical question" is said to keep the membership list smaller than it otherwise would be.

### Capable Leaders at the Helm

Radical, active, devoted women form the rank and file of the Norwegian W. C. T. U. which has rejoiced in capable leadership. Froken Martine Johannessen served splendidly for ten years (after the regretted retirement of the pioneer white ribboner, Countess Wedel-Jarlsberg) and she was succeeded in the presidency by Fru Stine Hirsch of Kragero whose sterling qualities also proved the choice to be a wise one.

The work has been greatly strengthened by the fruitful visits and addresses of Miss Agnes Slack of England, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., who aided in the introduction of new departments, including Flower Mission which is now conducted by most of the unions of Norway.

White ribbon Rescue and Evangelistic work have been actively carried on for many years in Norway. In Trondhjem, a men's refuge has been established and a special rescue missionary employed. In Christiania one of the local unions has opened a home for unmarried mothers and their babies, for which the government made a special grant. Sunday classes for factory girls are held in Stavanger. Many unions have reading and refreshment rooms for fishermen and seamen. Press work is actively pushed. Schools of methods are conducted when opportunity affords. L. T. L. work is popular. The school wall card, setting forth in terse sentences the effects of the use of alcohol and tobacco, hangs on the walls of nearly every Norwegian school room through the efforts of white ribboners. Thousands of temperance leaflets are printed and distributed annually. The government gives an annual grant of about two hundred dollars for the work.

### Petition Work a Special Effort from the First

Petition work has been actively carried on ever since the organization of the W. C. T. U. over twenty years ago. Among these petitions there is one asking that all railway officials be total abstainers and another that the government improve the training of public school teachers so that they may be qualified to give correct scientific temperance instruction.

No women in Norway (as has been stated) were better qualified for the vote than were the white ribboners. In 1901, when there were held the first municipal elections, at which tax-paying women were given equal rights with men on municipal questions, the white ribboners were found in the forefront of the campaigns. The able Norwegian National W. C. T. U. secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Espenak of Bergen, and Froken Schare of Trondhjem were returned as members of their respective town councils, while several

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# THE DISFRANCHISED HALF

CHIEF JUSTICE WALTER CLARK, of North Carolina, Answers Objections to Woman Suffrage

In an address in Richmond, Va., not long ago Chief Justice Clark presented an able brief in behalf of woman suffrage and answered to the apparent satisfaction of his audience some of the objections frequently raised:

"1. The objection is made that the enfranchisement of the women is unnecessary, because every woman can vote through her husband. This cannot be true. Who casts the vote for the drunkard's wife? Then there are a large number of women who are either widows or have never cared to marry; who casts their vote? There are 9,000,000 unmarried women in this country. There are 8,000,000 unmarried men in the United States. What woman's views does each of them express? If the supposed 'indirect influence' of married women is legitimate, why should it not be expressed directly by the ballot?

"2. It has been urged that the ballot is a substitute for physical force, and that each ballot represents a musket. But half of the soldiers in every war are under twenty-one and are not voters. Few soldiers are over thirty-five, but all adult males are voters. The argument that voters are substitutes for muskets is therefore untenable. Besides, if men bear arms, the women raise the men, and train them to be brave and patriotic. Thereby the women do their full duty to their country.

"3. Another argument is that women should employ themselves with their home duties and the raising of their children. It will hardly interfere much with these duties for a woman to take an hour off once every year to record her opinion by dropping her ticket in the ballot box. Is she so overworked that she cannot be spared that much time? If so, she needs the ballot. We know that the churches are largely kept up and maintained by the activity of the women, who constitute two-thirds or more of church membership. This does not interfere with their home duties.

"4. It is said that women ought not to go into the filth and mire of politics. If there is filth and mire in politics, it is due entirely to the men, who so far have had sole charge of it. It is time that the women took a hand and gave us a political house-cleaning, as they did in Seattle, and other places. Wherever woman suffrage has been tried it has broadened and benefited the women and the suffrage has been benefited by them.

> Had the women possessed the right of suffrage the liquor traffic and cognate evils would long since have been abolished by law and the law been enforced. With the aid of women's votes, we should have had a better educational system, laws against child labor, better sanitation, and other enactments for the betterment of conditions of the home and of the more helpless part of society. It is certain that the main force which has opposed the adoption of equal suffrage has come from the whisky trust, the vice trust, and the political machines which have been operated with money furnished by the great interests which have derived revenues from the adulteration of food products and other abuses.

"5. It is said that women have no experience in electoral matters. But when a boy becomes twenty-one he has no experience, yet he is admitted at once to the suffrage. When his sister becomes twenty-one she has had exactly the same opportunities and the same lack of experience. Why should there be any discrimination?

"Then there is the outworn argument that we should put woman on a pedestal. Has any one ever seen it done? 'When knighthood was in flower' the sisters were often put in convents that their brothers might have the estates to squander in brutal and licentious pleasures. Whenever the law has been administered solely by men there has been gross discrimination against women. As some poet has well said, 'Man to man so oft unjust, is always so to woman.' Indeed, Lord Coke, the bright particular star of the common law, in speaking of one instance in which the law discriminated most unjustly against women, uses this expression, 'Herein the common law shaketh hands with divinity.' He had doubtless just lost out in some debate with his beautiful but eloquent wife.

"The 'rights of women' may be well summed up as follows: Equal pay for equal services; equality of property rights, so that a wife may have the same control over her property as her single sister or her husband; the repeal of all judicial decisions that give her husband the right to chastise or imprison her, which give him more control over her than she has over him; equality of right in the custody of children and in the appointment of guardians; the same grounds of divorce for wife as for husband; and finally, an equal share in the conduct of the government by the equal right to the ballot in the selection of officers or in taxing her property, and equality of right to hold office. There is nothing wrong in demanding equality in these matters. Now that women are educated and hold property, equality of right to the suffrage and to hold office cannot long be denied them. In states where women have the right of suffrage, equality of pay for equal services and regard for her wishes in the conduct of the government are maintained. Women will rarely desire to hold office, but it is insulting to be held by law unfit for it.

"The vote of the women, if cast solidly, can already decide a Presidential election, or the balance of power in Congress, both in the Senate and House. Their demand for votes has passed the stage of ridicule and one great National party has already placed a demand for equal suffrage in its platform. There is a stronger sentiment for it than politicians dream. I claim no special sources of information, but I have some knowledge of human nature. I know that those who have mental capacity equal to others will not be, and are not, satisfied to be deprived of equal opportunities and equal compensation. I know that this is a world movement, and that the same reasons and influence which are driving it on everywhere else will operate here."

## Meeting of International Council of Women at Rome

The International Council of Women at its recent meeting in Rome devoted much of its time to a consideration of woman suffrage. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who was made head of the Council committee on suffrage and rights of citizenship, gave an impressive address dealing with the growth of suffrage sentiment since the first agitation of equal rights for women. Dr. Shaw asserted that it was a question which must speedily be settled by all governments, and that during the past two years the subject has been before every parliament in the world with the exception of that of Turkey, and that more progress had been made during the last five years than during any other period of the same length since the beginning of the movement. The speaker's remark that "Suffrage moves faster and over a larger space of the earth than any other subject in the same period of time" was enthusiastically applauded.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who has been the leader of the Council for twenty years, was re-elected for another term of five years. Mrs. Wright Sewall of Eliot, Me., was re-elected honorary president. Other officers were chosen from France, Denmark, Tasmania, Germany and Canada. Women from Servia, Finland and Portugal have recently joined the organization.

Queen Mary of England has consented to become patroness of the English Council, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Creighton, one of the British delegates, who made the statement that the English Council was in favor of woman suffrage, though not of militancy.

The Queen of Italy on the afternoon of May 9 received the members of the executive committee, discussing with thorough understanding many subjects, especially those concerning hospitals, education and the bringing up of children in the various countries. She afterward invited the women to tea at the palace.

### STATUS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

**States Where Women Have Full Suffrage**

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska. Illinois has presidential and municipal suffrage.

**States Where Amendment Will Go to Voters during 1914**

Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota by action of legislature. Nebraska by initiative.

**States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another**

Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

**States Where Initiative Petitions Are Under Way**

Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma.

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Five thousand women, according to press reports, representing every state in the Union, were in the picturesque line that marched down Pennsylvania avenue on the afternoon of May 9 to the National Capitol in the interest of the Bristow-Mondell resolution. They were officially received by a committee of eleven Senators and eleven Congressmen, but practically the entire Congress turned out to meet them, only fourteen legislators remaining in the House. Representative Mondell of Wyoming assured the women that a vote on the bill would be taken in the House during this session of Congress.

# LITTLE JOE SEES THE JUDGE

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

The occurrence was one for which Judge Porter, accustomed as he was to all phases of life's vicissitudes, was entirely unprepared. That little Joe was in deep earnest, he knew, and that he should regard the matter in such a light was but natural. The judge remembered all that the drink had brought into the boy's home, into his life, and his keen insight into human nature and his sympathy for it in all its forms enabled him to see things from the boy's standpoint. It was absurd, of course—and, yet, somehow the one sip of wine the judge had taken seemed to him to have left a bitter taste in his mouth. It burned his throat. A voice seemed to whisper in his ear words he had heard long ago, when a boy in Sunday school, "It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

But the judge continued to eat his supper and finally slowly lifted his glass for another sip.

"Judge!" Joe's pleading little voice rang out in distress and his earnest, grey eyes had an expression that seemed to burn into the very soul, thought the judge, as he glanced across at the boy. He set his glass down on the table, flushing in spite of himself, almost as if he had been caught doing something wrong, almost as if *he* were at the bar and little Joe were the judge. In another moment he had recovered himself. There was no use reasoning with the little fellow. Why should he forego his usual glass of wine at dinner, and yet—somehow, the glass was not lifted to his lips again.

After supper the judge went into the library and took up the evening paper. The first thing which met his eyes was the heading in large letters, "Sentenced To Eighteen Months In Jail For Assaulting His Wife. The Drink Did It."

The judge threw down the paper with a suppressed exclamation. Could he never get away from the Fraley case anywhere? Hadn't it given him enough anxiety, trouble and annoyance that day without having to read about it at home: "The drink did it," rang in his ears.

He picked up a book—an exciting detective story—hoping to lose himself in it, but all the time he found himself listening for the voices in the living room across the hall. Now he could hear his wife's gentle, motherly tones, then the shrill, pathetic little voice of the boy telling about his home, his mother, his "dad," pouring out all his misery, all his boyish confidences into the kindly ear of the judge's wife.

"What is to be done about it?" thought the judge. It would be best, he supposed, to have Joe sent to the Temporary Home. His mother, if she recovered, would be out of the hospital within a few weeks, but what then? She would be too ill to go to work right away. It was the old harassing question. For a moment the judge wished himself anything but what he was. The anxiety, the responsibility, the sordidness of the sights with which he was surrounded seemed for the moment to crush him. "The drink did it." The words rang in his ears unceasingly. Do what he would, he could not get away from them.

All at once he was aware that the voices in the other room had ceased. He went to the door of the living room and looked in. Before the open fireplace sat his wife in the big armchair, while in her arms nestled a dark little bundle. The little close-cropped red head rested on her breast. The earnest, pleading grey eyes were closed. The little waif, tired out with his sorrow and his watching, had fallen asleep.

"We can't let him go tonight?" questioned Mrs. Porter anxiously of her husband.

"Certainly not," answered the judge. "Let Mary put him to bed in the little room at the end of the hall."

"Poor little chap," murmured motherly Mrs. Porter, smoothing the little head, "it's been a hard world for him. I think I'll put him to bed myself, Lawrence. He's *so* little!" She picked up one of the small freckled hands as she spoke, and looked at it, the tears starting in her eyes. The judge turned away to hide a suspicious moisture in his own eyes.

"It's hard lines for the little chap," he said huskily. "We'll keep him here a day or so until I determine what is best to be done. Tomorrow I wish you would go to St. Luke's Hospital and see how his mother is. You might take Joe with you, if the doctors say it would be all right for her to see him. It might ease her mind about him and help her to get well quicker." Neither the judge nor his wife alluded to the episode of the wine at supper, but each knew that it was in the other's mind.

And so it came about that little Joe took up his abode in the judge's house, not for a few days only, but for the weeks that his mother lay ill in the hospital. Joe was a lovable little fellow. Before many days had passed he had so wound himself around the hearts of the judge and his wife that both of them looked forward with absolute dread to the thought of his leaving them.

Daily visits were paid to the mother in the hospital, visits which brought cheer and strength to her, so that at the end of three weeks the doctors said she might leave the hospital, but that she must be very, very careful and not work hard for some time to come.

"What is to be done about it?" asked Mrs. Porter of the judge one evening after little Joe had been put to bed and had been told that perhaps the next day his mother would be out of the hospital and able to be with him once more.

"If she tries to work to support herself and little Joe, she will make herself ill and be back in the hospital again—and she has no money to live on." Mrs. Porter's kind face was troubled.

"Bring her here!" The judge spoke quickly and decidedly. "Bring her here and let her stay with Joe and perhaps do a little sewing, which might not overtax her but which would make her think she was earning something. You can find such work for her, can't you, Julia?"

"Indeed, I can," answered his wife joyfully. "It's awfully good of you, Lawrence."

"No, it's not good of me," answered her husband. "I'm as fond of the little chap as you are. I'm as sorry for his mother. I want to do all I can to help them. They're in hard luck."

Again came the voice which had been insistently whispering in his brain all the weeks since he had tried the case: "The drink did it! The drink did it!" He could stand it no longer. "Julia," he exlaimed suddenly. "I'm going to sign the pledge. I'm going to join your temperance society. You have men members, haven't you?"

His wife's eyes glistened. She drew a deep breath. "Oh, I'm so thankful, Lawrence," she murmured.

He went on impassionedly, "Day and night the words Fraley used when he was sentenced, 'The drink did it,' have haunted me. If my abstaining from even my one glass of wine can influence poor fellows like Joe's father, if my taking a stand for temperance and working for the cause can do anything toward abolishing this curse which rests on so many homes, in so many other cases as well as this one which has come so close to us, I'll do it. I am going to work for the cause. It needs me! I'm going to work to abolish the drink which makes demons of men, which brings sorrow to helpless women and children, which ruins homes, which curses the community and the nation."

"Oh, I'm so thankful, I'm so thankful, Lawrence," breathed his wife. "Little Joe will be so glad. He cried one day when he told me how it worried him to see you take 'the drink,' as he calls it. He is always afraid it will make a fiend of you as it did of his father. No wonder, poor child, for he has seen what liquor can do."

"I'm going to the jail to see that man Fraley," announced the Judge, later. "I'm going to talk with him and try to help him to reform. I couldn't do it consistently before, but now I'm going to work in earnest. We'll keep his wife here, and little Joe until the father is out of jail and acting like a man once more. They shall never want while we live. When

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# A GREAT DISCOVERY

## (STORY LESSON)

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

We have all heard or read something about the building of the Panama Canal, the greatest engineering feat of modern times. The brave and brilliant men who undertook the work had many difficulties to face. One of the worst was the unhealthiness of the country. White men found it very hard to live there. Malaria was common, but the worst thing of all was yellow fever. This is a terrible disease. Ninety times in the history of America it has visited our cities, killing thousands upon thousands of victims. Naturally people were very much afraid of it. No one wanted to stay within reach of such a deadly thing. The Isthmus of Panama was a hotbed of yellow fever, and if it had not been conquered there would have been no Canal. Happily it *was* conquered.

This is how it all happened. During the Spanish-American war, when the United States army was in Havana, yellow fever broke out among the troops. Nearly sixteen hundred men took it. It spread with terrible rapidity. The doctors gave the best care and medicine they could to all who were sick. Some of them recovered and some of them did not, and still the plague kept spreading. They did not know how to stop it.

Then the chief surgeon appointed four men to try and find out the cause of this fearful thing, and how its ravages might be prevented. They at once went earnestly to work. They heard that, nearly twenty years before, a certain doctor had said he believed yellow fever was carried by the mosquito. But he had not been able to prove it, and few people paid any attention to him. The four doctors wondered whether it could possibly be true.

There was only one way to find out and that was by experimenting on somebody. It could not be done without the risk of life. Instead of asking others to make the sacrifice these brave men determined to practice on themselves. They knew very well the dreadful suffering that would follow if they took the fever, for they had stood by hundreds of bed-sides trying to give relief. They knew they might die a terrible death. But they loved their country so truly and were so anxious to stamp out this plague, that they were quite willing to face the worst. One of them, however, had already had the fever, and one was called away on government business. The two others allowed themselves to be experimented upon. They were bitten by mosquitoes which had already bitten yellow fever patients. They were both attacked by the disease. One recovered and the other died. His name was Dr. Lazear and he is looked upon as one of the greatest of our American heroes. He gave his life for his country.

Still the doctors had not been able to gain quite as much knowledge as was needed. They had to call for more volunteers, this time from among the soldiers. The first who offered themselves were two boys from Ohio, both named John. When they appeared before the doctor and said they were willing to submit to the tests, he asked them if they fully understood what they were doing, and how great was the risk which they ran. They told him they did understand quite well. Then he said the United States government was ready to pay them for this service, but they replied that they did not want any pay; they only desired to serve their country. So the doctor accepted them, feeling that they were heroes indeed.

One John was taken three times into a room where there were infected mosquitoes. (This means mosquitoes which had bitten yellow fever patients.) He lay down quietly and waited for them to bite him, which they soon did. The other John was taken into a second room where fifteen infected mosquitoes were waiting for him. He had not been there more than two minutes before they settled down on his face and hands and bit him plentifully. When Christmas morning came he was down with yellow fever. His chum also had it, but happily both of the boys recovered.

After this the doctors were quite sure that the mosquito was responsible for the terrible plague. Some poison or germ which we do not understand seems to be the cause of it in the first place. But the experiments proved that the mosquito is the culprit that spreads the disease.

### MARCHING TO VICTORY

ETHEL M. VAN VLIET

*Bring the good old bugle, boys, and sound the call to war.*
*We're out for prohibition, now; that's what the call is for.*
*Rally to our standard for the latest holy war,*
*While we are marching to victory.*

CHORUS

*Hurrah, hurrah, we'll bring the jubilee*
*Hurrah, hurrah, our land shall yet be free.*
*Shout aloud the chorus till it rings from sea to sea,*
*While we are marching to victory.*

*Hear the tramp of soldiers, temperance legions for the fray,*
*Hear the children shouting as they view the glad array.*
*Hear the mothers singing where temperance laws hold sway*
*While we are marching to victory.*

*Let us make a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,*
*To sweep across our continent and reach from main to main.*
*God of hosts is with us and resistance is in vain,*
*While we are marching to victory.*

However, some people said: "Mosquitoes may be one cause, but perhaps the fever may also be spread in other ways. We have always thought it was contagious and could be caught by touching the clothes of sick persons." So another experiment was necessary and a very unpleasant one it was, as well as risky. A small room was put up, and there the doctors placed the clothes and bedding of persons who had died of the disease. It was a horrible little place and those who went into it could hardly bear to stay there. Mosquitoes were carefully kept out, but the things that had always been considered dangerous were piled up there. Seven brave men went in and slept in that dreadful room night after night for nearly three weeks. They came through this trial in perfect health, and it was made very clear that yellow fever is not contagious. It is always carried not by the common sort of mosquito, but one particular kind called stegomyia.

It was a great victory for science when the cause of this awful scourge was fully proved. People soon saw that the thing to do was to stamp out the mosquito. "Death to the mosquito" became the rule and officials were sent into the houses to see that it was enforced. In three months yellow fever had disappeared from Havana.

Later, when the American government began the work of building the Panama Canal, all that had been learned was put into practice. War was declared against mosquitoes and very thorough plans were made for destroying them. In consequence, to the surprise of the whole world, yellow fever was thoroughly conquered and we are not afraid of its ravages any more.

There is a worse plague than yellow fever. The great English statesman, William Ewart Gladstone, once said that strong drink destroys more victims than war, pestilence and famine, all put together. Certainly it kills far, far more than one plague of yellow fever ever did.

For a long while earnest men and women have tried to put an end to the drink evil, but in vain. The reason is that most of the time they have gone on the wrong tack. They have made the same mistake as the doctors made at first in regard to yellow fever. Those doctors merely tried to cure the patients and had very poor success. It was right and proper to do what was possible for the sick, but they learned afterwards that the great need was to attack the cause of the trouble.

The cause of the drink evil is the saloon. The poison, alcohol, destroys health and life, but it is the saloon, like the mosquito, that spreads this poison. It is right and proper to try and cure the victims of drink but the great thing to do is to get rid of the saloon.

When the mosquitoes were destroyed yellow fever came to an end. When the liquor traffic is destroyed the drink evil will come to an end. That is why our Young Campaigners for Prohibition wear a badge that says: "The liquor traffic must go." That is why we all believe in National Constitutional Prohibition.

The doctor who first of all said that the mosquito was the culprit was an uncommonly wise man. But people did not think so at the time. They called him "the crazy Cuban doctor." Those who know more than others and can think ahead of others are very often thought to be crazy. But after a long time men come to look on them as heroes. The men and women, too, who first thought of putting an end to the drink evil by prohibition were considered crazy. Sometimes they were persecuted. But they did not care; they only wanted to serve their country as the faithful doctors and the brave soldier boys in Cuba did.

Everyone is glad that we have the Panama Canal. It could not have been built if it had not been for the great discovery I have been telling you about. So we owe a great deal to these brave men, and we should do them honor.

Let us profit also, by the lesson which they learned at so great a cost, namely, "get rid of the cause." Yellow fever has gone. Alcohol is still here, killing multitudes every year. We know what we must do about it. We must get rid of the cause of all the trouble. We must work for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

# The Union Signal

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Evanston, Illinois, May 28, 1914

## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia. November 11—18

### NEED IS IMPERATIVE

Do not fail to note the urgency of the plea of our National superintendent of Legislation in the Washington Letter that communications be sent to Senators and Representatives concerning the Sheppard-Hobson resolution. The need for immediate attention to this work is imperative. This is our opportunity to help our representatives in Washington decide aright the great question of National Constitutional Prohibition.

### STATES' RIGHTS ARGUMENT ABLY ANSWERED

If any opponent of National Constitutional Prohibition raises the question of states' rights as an argument against the amendment, why not give him copies of last week's and this week's UNION SIGNAL containing reports of the speeches of Congressman Hobson and Senator Sheppard.

### WHERE, OH, WHERE?

Of course the liquor interests still continue to insist that woman suffrage has not been, is not, and will never be detrimental to the liquor business, nevertheless *The Brewers' Journal* of May 1 indulges in the dismal query:

"The franchise will be extended to all women in this country—some day. There is little doubt about that. Within a few years most of our large and industrially developing states will grant the vote to the opposite sex, and where will the brewing industry be then, if it is still considered to be in alliance with the distillers and whisky selling saloons?"

# The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund For National Constitutional Prohibition

It could not have been more appropriately named. It is a most practical way in which the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union may honor the memory and exalt the work of our prohibition warrior, who, in Portland, Maine, on September 10, 1911, stirred the nation with her proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition. The National W. C. T. U. has from its earliest years advocated and worked for nation-wide prohibition, and during the sixteen years of Mrs. Stevens' presidency she held the torch so high that all the world has caught a clearer vision of Christian temperance principles and policies.

It is for the advancement of the cause for which she "dared hope almost everything" that W. C. T. U. women the country over are raising a fund that shall enable the organization to adequately bear its part in placing prohibition in the constitution of the United States. Time and again, speaking of splendid work accomplished by white ribboners, Mrs. Stevens has said that no organization ever did so much with so little money. This characteristic has been brought out in a special manner during the last few months. The remarkable showing made by the resolutions sent to Washington by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union produced a profound impression upon the members of the House and Senate Judiciary committees, before whom the hearings on the Hobson-Sheppard resolution were held. From early in January when the resolutions for use in public meetings were sent out from National Headquarters to state unions and from state headquarters distributed to local unions, until the present writing, the end of May, well-nigh 4,000,000 persons have publicly endorsed the movement, and the signed resolutions are still coming. At National W. C. T. U. Headquarters the resolutions are systematized and classified, then forwarded to our W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation in Washington who sees that they reach the Senators and Representatives of their respective states and districts.

The efficiency of the machinery which can bring about such results is a marvel to the uninitiated—those who have not realized the rare co-ordination of that wonderfully constructed organism, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The ease and speed with which plans can be put in operation and results achieved are due to the alert loyalty of the rank and file of 300,000 women—a membership covering every state and territory in the Union. From National officers to state, from state to district and county, and on to the local unions of town and hamlet, flashes the word, and it finds the women ready. They fall into line and "make good" in whatever may be the special work of the hour.

Needless to say in this campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition upon which we have entered, knowing "we are to win," there is urgent need for money for carrying the truth to the people through the great avenues of the press and temperance literature; money for speakers; money for enlisting "Young Campaigners" and old campaigners; money for the distribution of campaign literature, including campaign numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL; money for poster campaigns; money for clerical help, postage, etc., etc. Our opponents were never so alert and aggressive. They are spending millions in the attempt to defeat the amendment and prevent the question from going to the states. The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association appropriated $50,000,000 for the campaign, more than $1,000,000 for each state in the Union, and other liquor associations are piling up funds for the same purpose. But not upon the might and power of the dollar, necessary "sinew of war" though it be, does the triumph of righteousness depend. We know, and the liquor people know, that invisible forces are working with and for the temperance hosts, and that victory is sure. Let us remember that we are on the Lord's side and that back of every dollar put into the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund is the spirit and power of the living God.

The vigorous campaigning being carried on in the six states which vote upon state-wide prohibition next November, and the educational work being done in states which are preparing for such campaigns, are helping very materially to promote and popularize the larger movement. The National W. C. T. U. has already sent into these states this year to aid in bringing the truth to the people more than $600 in campaign literature. There is great need all over the country, especially in the rural districts, for leaflets, posters, press articles and other printed matter to offset the literature with which the liquor interests are flooding every nook and corner of the land.

Practical interest is already being shown in this Fund and all donations reaching the National treasurer will be recorded in THE UNION SIGNAL. The plan is to appeal to individuals and to generous-hearted friends outside the organization, rather than to deplete any local treasury. It is suggested that each local union appoint one of its members to take charge of the work. She may be called "promoter of the Campaign Fund," or any other suitable name. Her special duty would be to devise such ways and means of raising money as would be most desirable and successful in that particular community, always bearing in mind that contributions are to be sent through the regular W. C. T. U. channels—from the local treasurer to the state, and through the state to the National treasurer.

In public meetings where the resolution endorsing National Coustitutional Prohibition is adopted it might be well to pass around campaign pledge cards and take up a campaigu collection. The women who circulate the petitions will have many an opportunity for presenting our needs and receiving contributions. It should be made plain that even a very small gift of money will help. Interest the children, especially the boys and girls of the Sunday schools.

W. C. T. U. women are prolific in ideas when it comes to financial planning and managing, and many methods of adding to the Campaign Fund will suggest themselves to the local worker.

This campaign is one of unparalleled importance and significance in our temperance history. All the moral forces of the nation are in line for National Constitutional Prohibition. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union must continue to be in the vanguard and must not falter in any of its great plans. Each white ribboner will feel a just pride in our heaven-born organization, so signally blest of God in its heroic achievements, and to aid this crowning endeavor will rapidly push to such proportions as are commensurate with its needs the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

ANNA A. GORDON,
FRANCES P. PARKS,
ELIZABETH P. ANDERSON,
SARAH H. HOGE,
ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON
General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

# PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

.....

.....

(To be sent to Senators and Representatives)

## GENEROUS GIFT OF ROSALIND COUNTESS OF CARLISLE

In sending to Miss Anna A. Gordon the generous gift of one thousand pounds ($5,000) to redeem her pledge made at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Brooklyn, N. Y., Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, writes with deep feeling of the passing on of Mrs. Stevens, and the loss which she personally and the World's work has sustained by the promotion to heavenly activities of the beloved Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U. "Great was my love and reverence for this great woman, this powerful leader, although my opportunities of coming into personal touch with her were few," writes the Countess. "She impressed all, and I, like others, felt her wonderful sway. She was a great New Englander, mighty in soul, deep, true, inflexible in purpose, absolutely dedicated through and through. Would that we had lived in the same country that I might have worked beside her in close fellowship."

## MEMORIAL DAY MEDITATION

As the President of the United States stood beside the bier of the sailors and marines who lost their lives in the service of their country at Vera Cruz, Mexico, he uttered these words: "May God grant to all of us that vision of patriotic service which here in solemnity and grief and pride is borne in upon our hearts and consciences. We are all entitled to serve our country, no matter what may come, even though we may waste our lives in the arduous endeavor. As patriots, we are expected to put the utmost energy of every power that we have into the service of our fellow men, never sparing ourselves, not condescending to think of what is going to happen to ourselves, but ready, if need be, to go to the utter length of complete self-sacrifice."

As on May 30, Memorial Day, we place flowers upon the graves of the men who freely gave their earthly lives in defense of the nation, may there come to us a revelation of the meaning of true patriotism, and may we be inspired to greater zeal and enthusiasm in our service for our country. The day will be well spent if we shall translate the tender emotions awakened into definite, practical activity for National Constitutional Prohibition. No wiser, saner method of exercising our patriotic impulses can be found than continued and increased effort in securing signatures of voters to petitions and the adoption of resolutions in favor of the Sheppard-Hobson Amendment. Let us consecrate ourselves anew on Memorial Day to this work.

## PERSONAL MENTION

The many friends of Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew, of England, are congratulating her and Mr. Drew on the birth of a daughter, on May 12, 1914.

# RESOLUTION

**Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:**

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.**

**Adopted by ..... representing .....people,**

**.....191 .....**
**(Signature of president or chairman)**

**City..... State.....**

**(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)**

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## UNITED FOR HOME PROTECTION AND SALOON DESTRUCTION

The following extract from a letter written long ago by Frances E. Willard to Mrs. S. A. McClees, well known as a Crusader, has in it a tender reminder for white ribboners:

"It is high time we had a woman's celebration of 'Decoration Day.' There is hardly a richer or a fresher theme than woman's work in the war. It has never been adequately set forth but it was vast and heroic as the war itself. I doubt not we have reached a point of observation from which we can, at last, do justice to those Spartan women of the South whose hardships were so much greater than our own. As they have told me of what the war meant to them, coming as it did into their very houses and pulverizing their hearthstones as well as their hearts, I have felt that their annals of heroism and martyrdom ought not to be lost with the 'Lost Cause.' Some day they will be written and I could wish Charles Egbert Craddock, that gifted daughter of Tennessee, might lend her choice pen to such a sacred task.

"Happy are we who participate in the pageants that celebrate the era of reconciliation and forever grateful ought the white ribbon army to be, that our well beloved Woman's Christian Temperance Union has bound so many women's hearts together across the 'bloody chasm,' and joined in tender clasp the hands of Southern with those of Northern daughters, to fight for home protection and saloon destruction, in the name of God and Home and Native Land.

"Yours for the really Re-United States, which shall have 'a school house on every hill top and no saloon in the valley.'

"FRANCES E. WILLARD"

## AN ARDENT FRIEND'S GENEROUS GIFT

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund has recently been augmented by the generous gift of $500 from "an ardent friend," who is not willing to disclose her name. As she reads of the organization of new unions in missionary territory and the progress of state and National Prohibition, she will know that her liberality is helping these enterprises, and that the money she gave is being richly blest in making our nation "safer and more homelike."

## INTERESTING ARTICLES IN CURRENT MAGAZINES

"The Wife's Side of the Liquor Problem," June *Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Clean Living and Quick Thinking," May *McClure's Magazine.*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. HENRY G. HAMMOND, vice-president of the Burlington (Vt.) W. C. T. U.

MISS LUVIA CAROLINE HATCH, a charter member of the Chelsea (Vt.) Union.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

*Delaware:* Newark $3, Hockessin, Hillis, New Castle, Northend, Newport, Thacher, Victory, Wilmington, Cheswold, Dover, Harrington $1, Magnolia, Lebanon, Smyrna, Wyoming, Frederica, Bridgeville, Lewes, Georgetown, Laurel, Milton, Milford, Seaford, Slaughterneck, Zion $1, Laurel (Y. P. B.) $1, Armour $1, Red Clay. Total $55.

*Florida:* Lake Weir, Alva, Ft. Lauderdale, De Funiak Springs, Riverside (Jax), Dunnellon, Plant City, Daytona, Madison, Lakeland, Oneco, Pensacola, Belleview, Reddick, Inverness, McDavid, Tampa Y, Lawtey, Micanopy, St. Petersburg, Palmetto, Tarpon Springs, Arcadia, Candler, Sarasota, Avon Park, Eustis, Interlachen, Redlands, Starke, Ocala, Oak Grove $2.50, Bradentown $3, Lake Alfred L. T. L. $.50, Tampa $6, Palma Sola $2.10, Jacksonville $10.10, Conway $1.50, Apalachicola $2.10, New Smyrna $2.17, Tallahassee $5, Orlando $2.95, Cottage Hill $2.37, Zephyrhills $3, Lake City $3.70, Clarmont $5, Key West $3, De Land $10, St. Cloud $5, Ft. Myers $2.60, Gainesville $4, Oxford $.50. Total $138.92.

*Missouri:* Altamont, Amity, Burlington Jct., Bynumville (W., Y. P. B.), Brookfield (New Garden), Cuiver, Columbia, Carrington, Campbell, Coffey, Chula, Carthage, Center Point, Charleston, Clearmont, Carruthersville, Curryville, Clarksville, Cyrene $1, Dudenville, Dearborn, Downing, Eldon, Fordland Y. P. B., Fredericktown, Golden City, Glasgow, Gault, Hurdland, Jackson, Jefferson City $1, Joplin, Kirkwood, Kohoka, Liberty, Lamar, Joplin (Hoffman), Lamar, (Forest Grove), Lebanon, Lone Oak, Louisiana, Miller, Mt. Olive, Madison $1, Monroe, Morehouse, Moberly (Mt. Hope, Mound), Mt. Leonard, Malta Bend, Marshfield, Mansfield $1, Mt. Grove, Mount City, Midway, Monett, Morrellton, Noel, Monett (Willard), Newberg, New London, Odessa, Perry, Poplar Bluff, Parma, Queen City, Richland Y. P. B., Roanoke, Stanberry, St. Joseph (Central), Springfield (South Side Pickwick), Silex, Stewartsville, St. Louis (Central, Centenary, Carondelet, Clifton, LaFayette, West End), Shelbina, St. Clair, Tower of Light, Tina, Union Springs, White Oak, West Plains, Whitesville. Total $174.

*Ohio:* Atlanta, Marietta, Lillian Stevens, Loveland, Tiro, Norwood, Malvern, Mallet Creek, Belmont, Nellie, Toronto, New Matamoras, Rose Davison, West Elkton, Highland Y. P. B., Milford Center, New Richmond, Sycamore, Anna W. Clark, Roseville, Delta, Middletown, East Village, Barnesville, Orrville, Monroe, Van Wert (Laura Johnson), Conneaut, Southington Y. P. B. $1, Adamsville, Mechanicsburg, Maineville, Tiro Y. P. B., Cinic Marion, Kenmore, Cincinnati (North Side), Owensville, Pansy. Total $75.

*Kansas:* Hoyt $1.50.
*Sarah Whiting:* $5.
*South Dakota:* $50.20.
*Southern California:* $4.
*Massachusetts:* Dorchester $1.68.
*Oregon:* Eugene.

*Tennessee:* Milan, Nashville (East), Franklin, Head of Barren, Greenbrier, McKenzie (W, Y. P. B.), Kenton. Total $16..

*Michigan:* Big Rapids $2.10, Hudson $1.25, Henderson $1.50, Manton $1.50, Hickory Corners $1, Birch Grove $1, East Tawas $1, N. S. Dryden $1, Kalamazoo (E. S.) $1, Davison $1, Dayton Center $1, Linden $1, Brighton $1, Ithaca $3, Wheeler $3, Gregory, Ashley, Bay City (Central), Delton, S. W. Dryden, Coldwater, Coloma, Hopkins, Fremont, Laingsburg, Byron Center, Ypsilanti, Manistee, Biteley Y. P. B., Belding, Rives Jct. Constantine Ceresco, Owendale, Richland, Jackson (E. S.), S. Lyon, Kingston, East Jordan, Grand Rapids (Benjamin), Kent City, N. Closter, Sower Memorial, Brooklyn, Parena, Milan, Swartz Creek, Stockbridge, Fenton, Shelby, Ann Arbor, Moson, Flint Oak Park, Bitely, Vicksburg, Detroit (Excelsior), Kalamazoo Pengelly, Plymouth, Sparta, Wayland, Petersburg, White Piegon, St. Johns, Norwood, Allen, Royal Oak, Urbandale, Harbor Beach, Sturgis, Algonac, Orleans, Plainwell, Montague, Coopersville, Milford, Banfield, Dowaglac, Detroit (Liberty), Owasso, Lennon, Birmingham, Niles, Saginaw (Central), Lockwood, Hart, Esther, Hillsdale, Middleville, N. Lansing. Total $172.35.

**Y. P. B. STUDY BOOK NO. 3**
**"ALCOHOL AND THE GOVERNMENT"**
**Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson**
**Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.**
**This new study book will be welcomed by all Students.**
Sketch of Frances J. Barnes, 15 cents.

**NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,**
**Evanston, Illinois.**

### LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS MEMORIAL FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| Minnesota W. C. T. U. | $ 8.00 |
| Missouri W. C. T. U. | 8.00 |
| Friends at National Headquarters. | 12.00 |
| Lady Holder | 4.00 |
| District of Columbia W. C. T. U. | 4.00 |
| North Dakota W. C. T. U. | 4.00 |
| A Friend | 3.00 |
| Mrs. Deborah Leeds, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Neb. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. F. A. Johnson, Maine | 1.00 |
| David Livingston, Maine | 1.00 |
| M. J. Kinney, Portland, Ore. | $250.00 |
| Kansas City Meeting | 169.85 |
| New Jersey | 46.82 |
| District of Columbia | 65.00 |
| New York | 75.00 |
| Eva Foster | 10.00 |
| Kansas | 3.00 |
| Nebraska | 2.00 |
| Ohio | 5.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 2.44 |
| Tennessee | 16.53 |
| Michigan | 5.30 |
| Oregon | 2.35 |
| Sarah Whiting | 5.00 |
| Delaware | 8.00 |
| South Dakota | 40.80 |
| | $754.09 |

### THE PLANTING OF THE PINE TREE

A pretty but informal ceremony took place at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters recently when a very small pine tree, the gift of a friend of Mrs. Stevens living in Portland, Maine, was planted in the center of the yard at the right of the Literature Building. When the tree, from whose branches fluttered a white ribbon bow, had been set in place, to each member of the Headquarters family was given the privilege of watering the roots. After a few brief remarks by Miss Gordon, Mrs. Parks, and others, the tree was named for our beloved promoted leader, the words, "We name thee the Lillian M. N. Stevens pine" being repeated in unison. A verse of "America" and "All Round the World the Ribbon White Is Twined" was sung and then standing in a circle, with clasped hands, the little company repeated the Aaronic benediction.

### STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR.

*Michigan*, Flint, June 2-5.
*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.
*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6

### CORRECTION

As the result of a typographical error, an advertisement in a recent issue gave the price of the life sketch of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes as 5 cents. It should have read 15 cents.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# A Few Facts From Mayor of Prohibition Cambridge

Cambridge (Mass.) boasts of having been a prohibition city for twenty-six consecutive years. The prosperity it has experienced largely as a result of this policy is well told in a letter from its mayor, J. Edward Barry, October 2, 1913, which, by the courtesy of Mr. H. J. Force of Scranton, Pa., we are permitted to publish. Mayor Barry writes:

In reply to your communication, permit me to say, that Cambridge has many distinctions of which we feel justly proud. Among these, her renown as an educational center is perhaps of paramount interest. Her importance as a commercial and manufacturing center is also attracting considerable attention, and we are very proud of the distinction we hold from the fact of our adherence for twenty-six consecutive years to the principle of no-license.

There are still those among our citizens who believe the majority are wrong in their theories regarding the saloon, but the following facts would seem to prove conclusively otherwise:

Our population in 1885 was about 59,000.

The estimated population in 1913 is about 110,000.

The valuation in 1886 was $59,445,670.

The valuation in 1913 is $117,186,400.

In 1886 there was deposited in the Cambridge savings banks, $6,560,934.

In 1913, there is on deposit about four times as much as in 1886.

In 1886, the amount on deposit was made up of 21,215 depositors.

In 1913, there are three times the number of depositors.

This, we believe, is more than the natural or ordinary increase in similar communities, and is undoubtedly due to the no-license policy.

The number of school children attending public schools in 1886 was 9,631, of whom 516 were in the high school. In 1913 there are about 16,[illegible], of whom more than 2,000 are in the high schools.

This shows a marked increase in the number of children who are privileged, by reason of better conditions of the home, to continue their education in the higher grades of the schools.

Some good people have contended that the no-license policy keeps business men from coming to our city, but figures compiled in the year 1912 would seem to refute this argument.

During the two preceding years there have located in this city over twenty new concerns representing various industries. It appears that these new concerns referred to employ about two thousand persons, with annual pay rolls of over $1,000,000, and have expended for suitable buildings to carry on their industries in this city over $400,000.

We have it from some of the business men who have recently come to Cambridge that one of the principal things that attracted them to locate here, with a large number of employes, was the fact that Cambridge is well established as a no-license city.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are a city burdened with exempted property to the amount of $40,801,905 and that we are heavily burdened by taxation for bridge construction over the Charles river, and maintenance of the same, yet our tax rate of $20.40 per thousand is considered reasonable.

On the whole, our people seem contented and happy; the law is enforced, and we are of the opinion that conditions are vastly better under the no-license system, and there does not seem to be any likelihood that we will return to the open saloon policy at any time in the near future at least.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Miss May Russell, National organizer and lecturer, has been for five days in Mobile, Ala., where she spoke six times and secured five active and one honorary member. A reception was given her at which Dr. D. A. Plank, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church and a life member of the Alabama W. C. T. U., spoke.

An inspiring and helpful lecture was given before the student body of the Clarkston (Wash.) high school lately by Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer. She showed by examples scientifically chosen from the field of both botany and zoology that the young man of today is physically inferior to his ancestors and in spite of his finer mental make-up, is not able to endure the hardships or dissipation of his rugged forefathers. Her address was impressive and when she came to the direct message on the influence of narcotics and stimulants upon the young, the keenest attention was given.

Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead, National organizer, each month is very acceptably supplying the pulpit of a country Baptist church near her home town, Liberal. Decoration Day she is invited to deliver an address and tell of the work accomplished by the W. C. T. U., at the dedication of a white enameled drinking fountain, the gift of the Liberal W. C. T. U. to the city. During the summer Mrs. Grinstead will fill dates in Kansas and Missouri.

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer and lecturer, has just closed engagements in two districts in southern Texas in and around Houston and in Brownsville. In nine weeks nine unions were put to work, new members added to others, and one L. T. L. organized. Mrs. Moore organized a union at a church wedding one evening while waiting for the bridal party, and one rainy evening twenty men and four women requested that she speak in the hotel office, which she gladly did, thus reaching some, possibly, who would not go to a church to hear a temperance lecture. An afternoon reception tendered Mrs. Moore was turned into a W. C. T. U. meeting and a union of thirty-three members organized. Several unions have been reinstated by this worker, and many afternoon meetings held for instruction in department work. For the present Mrs. Moore may be addressed care of Mrs. Rena M. Watts, Vernon, Tex.

Have any of the grade schools in your community put before the public a temperance and anti-cigaret "picture exhibit"? Such a display was seen not long ago at Sterling, Kansas. It was something entirely new but proved a decided success. It was planned by Mrs. Agnes E. Rogers, state W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, who offered a prize of one dollar to the girl making the largest collection of anti-liquor pictures, one dollar to the boy making the best showing in the way of anti-cigaret pictures, and two dollars to the room having the best display of both kinds of pictures. Many of these pictorial representations were taken from THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*; others were found in newspapers, magazines and elsewhere. They were mounted on a background of black cloth. The winning anti-cigaret group contained over ninety different pictures. The guests pronounced the exhibit a "great study," and "effective lesson."

The first men's oratorical contest ever held in St. Louis was given under the auspices of Central union and was greeted by an audience of more than 500 people, Mr. Frederick Hall, lawyer, winning the silver medal. The total receipts, including advertisements on the programs, amounted to $137.20, net receipts, $127.00. As a result of this contest, a series of three contests are now being arranged by one of the Boy Scout companies, the Scout commander of the company having been one of the contestants in the men's contest. Central union receipts from contests during the year closing May 1 amounted to $294.30. Credit for the splendid success of this department belongs to Mrs. E. M. Keller, local superintendent.

Three new unions are now in the temperance procession in Iowa as the result of a recent visit to the towns of Springville, Martelle, and Oxford Junction by Mrs. Mary Isabella Smith, the new editor of the state W. C. T. U. paper. At Marion forty names given to the organizer argues well for the organization of a fourth union.

Doubtless the liquor committee of the city council of Detroit, Mich., was somewhat surprised to find that members of the Detroit Federation W. C. T. U. were regular attendants at its meetings. Through the efforts of the white ribboners a number of saloons have been kept out of restricted districts and several saloons refused licenses. A movement by the liquor men to place a café in the new Michigan Central depot, also in a restricted district, was frustrated by the white ribboners who worked untiringly to defeat it. That the dance hall is a "feeder" of both the saloon and the place of vice was a fact strongly brought out at an institute held recently in Detroit by the First (Mich.) district. Rev. E. C. Rice and Dr. Carrie Stewart were among the speakers, the latter reporting that a number of eugenics certificates had been applied for and issued the last year. Mrs. T. B. Perkins led in a spirited discussion on National Constitutional Prohibition.

## COUNTY GATHERING INSPIRES WORKERS

White ribboners of Franklin county, N. Y., assembled in large number at Malone in annual institute May 12-13. They were favored in having for the leader Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U. In the absence of the county president because of illness, the vice-president was ably assisted in her duties as presiding officer by Mrs. Boole. With manifest earnestness and enthusiasm the fine program was carried out almost without exception as arranged. Some of the features were discussions of ways of increasing membership, publicity, strengthening department work, circulation of official papers, a clinic on the various diseases affecting local unions, such as paralysis, heart disease, dyspepsia, intermittent fever, starvation and arteriosclerosis, the causes and remedies. Preventable causes of intemperance and crime were discussed by a police judge and of tuberculosis, idiocy and insanity by a physician. A fine paper on "Recreation and Playgrounds" was given by the superintendent of schools showing what may be done by healthful amusements to counteract the enticement of saloons.

Two medal contests gave pleasing variety to the first afternoon, a young people's vocal contest for silver music medal and an L. T. L. oratorical contest for gold medal. The contestants acquitted themselves admirably while the presentation of the medals by the state president made an impression upon the young people that will never be forgotten.

A poster parade of the departments carried on by the county was well received, giving those unfamiliar with the work of the W. C. T. U. some idea of its scope. The crowning feature of the meetings came in the evening of the first day when the topic, "The Temperance Reform to Date," was presented by the state president in a logical, convincing address. The masterly way in which every point was covered held the close attention of the large audience and elicited most favorable comment.

A touching memorial service in honor of our promoted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, was conducted by Mrs. Boole. Words of tender and loving tribute to the fine character and noble qualities of Mrs. Stevens found confirmation in all hearts and the appeal not to slacken our efforts but rather to increase them because of her unfaltering devotion to the cause for which she gave her life, inspired the hearers to offer their time and energy with renewed consecration to all work possible to undertake.

National Constitutional Prohibition was the key-note of the institute, Mrs. Boole explaining with great clearness what has been done up to the present time to bring about the passage of the resolutions and plans for the future. The consecration meetings at the beginning of the day's program and the two helpful Bible readings gave the spiritual touches always desired and brought out strongly the dependence white ribboners place upon the Lord God of Hosts, whose mighty arm will give the victory over the powers of darkness.

The third international conference on the opium question has been called for June 15, and will be held at The Hague.


### DID THE WORK.

**Grew Strong on Right Food.**

You can't grow strong by merely exercising. You must have food—the kind you can digest and assimilate.

Unless the food you eat is digested it adds to the burden the digestive organs have naturally to carry. This often means a nervous breakdown.

"About a year ago," writes a Mass. lady, "I had quite a serious nervous breakdown caused, as I believed, by overwork and worry. I also suffered untold misery from dyspepsia.

"First I gave up my position, then I tried to find a remedy for my troubles, something that would make me well and strong, something to rest my tired stomach and build up my worn-out nerves and brain.

"I tried one kind of medicine after another, but nothing seemed to help me.

"Finally a friend suggested change of food and recommended Grape-Nuts. With little or no faith in it, I tried a package. That was eight months ago and I have never been without it since.

"Grape-Nuts did the work. It helped me grow strong and well. Grape-Nuts put new life into me, built up my whole system and made another woman of me!"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

# Prohibition Sentiment at High Tide in West Virginia

Special Correspondence

Following the adjournment of the mid-year meeting of the W. C. T. U. state executive committee, held in Martinsburg, a delegation of twelve ladies, led by Mrs. Lenna Yost, our beloved president, journeyed to Washington to be present at the hearing on the Sheppard-Hobson resolution before the subcommittee of the Senate committee on the Judiciary. When Mrs. Yost rose to address the committee the West Virginia delegation was given an ovation. We felt that the unprecedented majority of 92,000 rolled up by our state in the recent state prohibition amendment campaign commands the admiration of the country. On June 30, West Virginia's new prohibition law becomes effective. Inasmuch as the date is so close to the nation's birthday it has been decided to celebrate our new Independence Day on July Fourth and plans are on foot to make the occasion a doubly joyful one, with the new law and its enforcement as the main theme for the day.

### Washington County, Md., Will Be Dry

The people in the eastern panhandle of West Virginia are rejoicing over a recent decision of Judge Martin L. Keedy, of Hagerstown, Md., in refusing to grant saloon licenses in Washington county, which borders on West Virginia. All honor to Judge Keedy. On the occasion of the liquor license hearing a large delegation of prohibition people from that part of West Virginia contiguous to Maryland was present to enter protest against the issuance of licenses for saloons on the border line, which action would mean uphill work for the proper enforcement of our new law. Judge Keedy paid a high tribute to West Virginians, the W. C. T. U. in particular, to whose zeal he ascribes the increasing dry sentiment in Washington county.

The Frances Willard union of Bolivar-Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, adjoining Washington county, has fought saloons in that county for many months. This union, not yet two years old, has conducted nine medal contests, holding the last in Washington county, Maryland, where it was well received. Under the auspices of this union, Harper's Ferry school captured two of the four prizes offered by Jefferson county W. C. T. U. in prize essay work.

### Governor Will Enforce Law

West Virginia is particularly fortunate in possessing in the person of Governor H. D. Hatfield an executive of force and character pledged to the strict enforcement of the prohibition law. Every member of the state administration is in accord with Governor Hatfield's views and the outlook under the new regime is very encouraging.

At the state executive committee meeting before referred to progress in all departments of work was reported The Scientific Temperance Instruction department, of which Mrs. V. S. Milbourne is superintendent, has made great strides forward by holding prize essay contests in the schools throughout the state. Local, county and state prizes are offered and the successful contestants for the three state prizes will soon be announced. Interest has been widespread and splendid work stands to the credit of students in the grades, high schools and colleges.

During the two days' session of the executive committee many new plans were formulated and new work mapped out. An Institute department was created with two instructors in charge, Mrs. Florence West and Mrs. Ella Chevrout. Local and county institutes are being planned in order that our workers may become better informed as to department work, laws, etc. Memorial services were held for our late beloved National leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and West Virginia white ribboners pledged their loyal support to Mrs. Stevens' successor, Miss Anna A. Gordon.

A new union has been organized at Thacker by Mrs. Amy Weech, who has just completed a most successful tour. Mrs. Mary A. Swiger, president of the Shinnston union, passed to the higher life on April 2, after being actively associated with the W. C. T. U. for many years. The Mothers' club of Morgantown, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, chairman, reports larger public interest in the playground movement. The work is yielding splendid results, and the club is hopeful of having a large park and playground owned and supervised by the city, with all public school grounds properly equipped.

### National Prohibition Is Inevitable

Local and county unions are reporting increased activity in various lines of work, and for the most part, are bending every effort toward the adoption of a Federal prohibition amendment. Newspapers are replete with accounts of dry victories all over the country. Our sister state, Virginia, will vote to ratify a prohibition amendment in September. It is predicted that the amendment will carry by 75,000 majority. Maryland, another sister state, is rousing from the lethargy of years and will soon be in the dry column. The map is being made white, and John Barleycorn, with his back to the wall and fighting hard, sees his Waterloo in a dry wave of ever increasing volume. National Prohibition is inevitable. With victory in sight we should redouble our efforts, remembering that "God's in His Heaven," and "all's well with the world" when the powers of evil turn to flee before the steadily advancing army of truth and righteousness.

## FEDERAL CENSUS SHOWS BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

### COMPARISON OF PAUPERISM AND INSANITY IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

Figures taken from the United States Census of 1910, as given in the following tables, show the number of paupers and insane in institutions, and the percentage of both per 100,000 population in states which are under prohibitory law, and also in those in which less than 25 percent of the population live in no-license territory. These tables were presented at the hearings on the proposed amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition before a subcommittee of the committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate by Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie of the Anti-Saloon League.

| | Population 1910 | Number Paupers | No. per 100,000 Population | Number Insane | No. per 100,000 Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROHIBITION STATES | | | | | |
| Georgia | 2,609,121 | 813 | 31.2 | 3,132 | 120.0 |
| Kansas | 1,690,949 | 945 | 43.5 | 2,912 | 172.2 |
| Maine | 742,371 | 945 | 127.3 | 1,258 | 169.5 |
| Mississippi | 1,797,114 | 437 | 24.3 | 1,978 | 110.1 |
| North Carolina | 2,206,287 | 1,389 | 63.0 | 2,522 | 114.3 |
| North Dakota | 577,056 | 81 | 14.0 | 628 | 108.8 |
| Oklahoma | 1,657,155 | 50 | 3.0 | 1,110 | 67.0 |
| Tennessee | 2,184,789 | 1,569 | 71.8 | 2,205 | 100.9 |
| West Virginia | 1,221,119 | 808 | 66.2 | 1,722 | 141.0 |
| Total | 14,685,961 | 6,827 | *46.5 | 17,467 | *118.8 |
| LICENSED STATES | | | | | |
| Arizona | 204,354 | 269 | 131.6 | 337 | 164.9 |
| Connecticut | 1,114,756 | 2,244 | 201.3 | 3,574 | 320.6 |
| District of Columbia | 331,069 | 276 | 83.4 | 2,890 | 872.9 |
| Montana | 376,053 | 415 | 110.4 | 697 | 185.3 |
| Nevada | 81,875 | 2,159 | 194.2 | 231 | 282.1 |
| New Jersey | 2,537,167 | 2,135 | 84.1 | 6,044 | 238.2 |
| New Mexico | 327,301 | ..... | ..... | 219 | 66.9 |
| New York | 9,113,614 | 12,176 | 133.6 | 31,279 | 343.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,665,111 | 9,607 | 125.3 | 15,060 | 196.5 |
| Rhode Island | 542,610 | 769 | 141.7 | 1,243 | 229.1 |
| Total | 22,293,910 | 28,050 | *127.7 | 61,674 | *276.6 |

*Average.

## VICTORIES FOR PROHIBITION

By a majority of 48 Tiltonville, Ohio, voted out the saloon, March 16.

For the first time in nearly a quarter of a century Huntington county (Pa.) has become dry territory.

Among the towns which have recently been added to the dry list are: Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., and Superior, Neb.

Harrington (Del.) W. C. T. U. has been successful in the organization of an L. T. L. of fifty members and a Y. P. B. of more than half that number.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

"WE SHALL SWEEP THE COUNTRY BY AND BY."

This delightful, victorious song is in our campaign book, "Songs and Sayings," which also contains, besides 50 pages of awakening fact and thrilling incident, the musical sensation

"A SALOONLESS NATION 1920."

You want this book by the dozen or 100 for your temperance rallies, prohibition conventions, etc.

Price, 25c. Special: 5 for $1.; 12 for $2.; 50 for $6. only. After an annoying delay Culpepper's "Some Women I have Known," is ready. If you can read it without a melted soul the book is yours and your money back. It is rich. It and "Songs and Sayings" both only $1. Order today of REV. L. L. PICKETT, St. Augustine, Fla.

## TEXAS WHITE RIBBONERS IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The thirty-second annual convention of the Texas W. C. T. U. which closed the afternoon of May 7 was one of the best ever held by the organization. Greenville, which cannot be excelled in hospitality nor in the culture of its people, did honor to herself and to her guests. Posters, charts, banners and flowers decorated the church for the meetings, and stores showed window cards and displays welcoming white ribboners to the city. Although high water and storms prevented some delegates from coming representatives were present from Vernon on the north, Galveston and San Benito on the south and from Wills Point and Menard, eastern and western points respectively; twelve districts out of sixteen reporting. Devotional services at eight each morning began the day's activities. The reports of general officers showed progress all along the line with thirty-five new unions since the last convention. The treasurer reported money on hand and no debts.

Never were there more hearty welcomes. These gracious messages were voiced by Mayor Chapman on behalf of the city, Rev. Graham McMurray for the churches, Mr. E. C. Bracken for the Chamber of Commerce, Superintendent E. C. Gee for the schools, Mrs. E. W. Alderson for the women's missionary societies, Mrs. T. C. Kennedy for the women's clubs, Mrs. J. S. Sherrill for the local union, Prof. Humphries for Burleson College, Prof. Thomas for Wesley College, Prof. B. F. Sutton for Peniel University. To all of these Mrs. John S. Turner responded in her own beautiful way. Mrs. Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., presided.

The memorial service was unusually impressive, especially the tribute by Mrs. John S. Turner to our promoted National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Special friends, as their names were called, spoke words of appreciation of the life of our great leader which seemed to bind more closely the white ribbon sisterhood. Texas comrades, who have this year entered the heavenly homeland, were lovingly remembered, among them, Mrs. M. A. Dorsay, a life member of the organization.

Violin and piano music by Professor Arnold and his three daughters was most enjoyable. Among the best things on the program was a talk on tobacco by Dr. C. L. Gregory, former superintendent of the North Texas insane asylum, in which he gave startling figures. Memorials were sent to various religious bodies protesting against the use of tobacco.

It was encouraging to see the many young women who are coming into the W. C. T. U. This is indeed necessary if the organization is to continue. Very few of the charter members are left. The convention greeted with pleasure Mrs. Goff, a charter member, and "Mother Orr," an original Washington Court House Crusader. Mrs. W. P. Lane, wife of the Comptroller, was present and took active part in the exercises.

Texas white ribboners are mourning with Mr. and Mrs. Post, parents of C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., whose death was recently announced. Mrs. Post is an old lady of nearly ninety, and a member of the Fort Worth (Central) union.

Children trained by Mrs. J. M. Massey sang, marched and recited. Three babies were dedicated to the cause of temperance. Several life members were added, among them Col. E. L. Donohey, made a life member by grateful white ribboners of Texas.

Although Austin made a strong plea for the state headquarters it was decided that it should be located at Waco, for the present at least.

Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis was re-elected president, and the other officers for the coming year are Mrs. J. W. Brewer, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Claude Hightown, corresponding secretary; Miss Annie Boyd, recording secretary; Mrs. B. A. Whitley, treasurer.

In reporting the re-election of Mrs. Curtis the *Waco Times Herald* said editorially, "Mrs. Nannie Curtis has been elected the fifth time to the presidency of the W. C. T. U. of Texas. Mrs. Curtis is an indefatigable worker. What is more she is excelled by none as an orator. And what is still more she exhibits at all times the Christian graces. Some there are who do not agree with all of her views but none there are to withhold from her the tribute of high esteem and the admiration which great ability always evokes. The W. C. T. U. is fortunate in having such a leader."

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The liquor traffic has done more harm to England than war, famine and pestilence, all combined.—*Hon. William E. Gladstone.*

---

England must put a stop to the liquor traffic or it will put a stop to England.—*Hon. John Morley.*

---

If sifted, nine-tenths of the crime of England and Wales could be traced to drink.—*Lord Chief Justice of England.*

---

"Sentencing men to sobriety" is becoming a somewhat popular fashion for judges to dispose of cases in which drink seems to be a prominent factor.

Recently in a New York court the president of an ice dealers' association was granted a suspended sentence after his conviction for extortion, with the understanding that he must keep sober for the next seven years. As the man had been an habitual user of liquor, the judge felt that undoubtedly his drinking habits were responsible for his crimes.

**The Life of Frances E. Willard**

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

I earnestly wish the book which portrays so remarkably the wonderful story of Miss Willard's great life and achievements might be placed in every library in our land, yes in all lands.
—Lillian M. N. Stevens

Cloth, $1.50 Morocco, $2.50

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON, ILL

**Special Hosiery Offer**

Guaranteed Wear-Ever Hosiery for Men and Women
Ladies' Special Offer

For Limited Time Only—

Six pairs of our finest 35c value ladies' guaranteed hose in black or tan colors with written guarantee, for $1.00 and 5 stamps for postage.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR MEN

For a limited time only, six pairs of our finest 35c value Guaranteed Hose with written guarantee and a pair of our well known Men's Paradise Garters for one dollar, and 5 stamps for postage.

You know these hose; they stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are Guaranteed for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless and to wear six months without holes, or a new pair free.

Don't delay. Send in your order before offer expires. Give correct size.

WEAR-EVER HOSIERY COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio

**Sanitary Drinking Fountains**

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Virginia.

Write for Catalogue

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56 & 58 Park Plac
NEW YORK

**PREMIER**
**"Non-Puncture" Auto Tires**

GUARANTEED 7,500 MILES' SERVICE

These tires bear the greatest known mileage guarantee, yet are sold at a price even less than tires of ordinary guarantee. This guarantee covers punctures, blow-outs and general wear. Guarantee covers 7,500 miles' service against everything except abuse. These tires are intended for most severe service.

Orders have been received for these tires for use in the United States Government Service.

As a SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY offer, we will allow the following prices for the next ten days.

TIRES—TUBES

| | Tire | Tube |
|---|---|---|
| 28x3 | $ 9.20 | $ 2.00 |
| 30x3 | 10.25 | 2.30 |
| 30x3½ | 13.50 | 2.80 |
| 32x3½ | 14.05 | 3.00 |
| 34x3½ | 15.25 | 3.20 |
| 31x4 | 17.00 | 3.25 |
| 32x4 | 18.00 | 3.30 |
| 33x4 | 19.50 | 3.40 |
| 34x4 | 20.40 | 3.60 |
| 35x4 | 21.00 | 3.80 |
| 36x4 | 22.00 | 3.90 |
| 35x4½ | 26.00 | 5.00 |
| 36x4½ | 27.00 | 5.10 |
| 37x4½ | 27.50 | 5.15 |
| 37x5 | 32.60 | 5.40 |

All other sizes. Non-Skids 20 per cent extra. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies order and if two are so ordered, shipping charges will be paid by us. C. O. D. on 15 per cent of amount of order. Our output is limited, so we suggest early ordering. We sell direct only, giving purchaser the advantage of all middlemen's profits.

STRONGTREAD RUBBER CO.
Dayton, Ohio

# BECOME A NURSE

WE have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7,000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse"—248 pages with actual experience. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St. Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y


The United Brethren churches at their national congress in Dayton, Ohio, pledged their support to the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The National Conference on Charities and Corrections at Memphis voted in favor of nation-wide suppression of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued an order discontinuing the sale of liquor at the Union station in Pittsburg, and it is said that the bars in the Broad Street station in Philadelphia and those in Baltimore and New York stations will probably be abolished also. Such action on the part of a powerful business concern marks the beginning of the end.

"Of all conceivable methods of fighting the drink evil, abstinence is by far the most efficacious," Professor E. Kraepelin of the University of Munich has declared in explanation of his policy of total abstinence. "When this became clear to me I did not hesitate to seize this weapon, and up to this day I have never for a moment had reason to regret that I did so. I have to thank total abstinence not only for its beneficial results in regard to my own powers of continuous work, but also for the satisfaction that comes from seeing the unmistakable effects of the influence of my example in the struggle against alcoholism."

The saloonkeeper is the only man engaged in a legalized employment who is ashamed of the finished product of his labor.

The liquor traffic is the deepest and most organic ill known to mankind and to society. Organic treatment requires the placing of prohibition in the constitution of the state.—*Representative Richmond P. Hobson.*


# AUTOMOBILE TIRES AT FACTORY PRICES

SAVE FROM 30 to 60 PER CENT

| | Tire | Tube | Reliner |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28x3 | $ 7.20 | $1.65 | $1.35 |
| 30x3 | 7.80 | 1.95 | 1.40 |
| 30x3½ | 10.80 | 2.80 | 1.90 |
| 32x3½ | 11.90 | 2.95 | 2.00 |
| 34x3½ | 12.40 | 3.00 | 2.05 |
| 32x4 | 13.70 | 3.35 | 2.40 |
| 33x4 | 14.80 | 3.50 | 2.45 |
| 34x4 | 16.80 | 3.60 | 2.60 |
| 36x4 | 17.85 | 3.90 | 2.80 |
| 35x4½ | 19.75 | 4.85 | 3.45 |
| 36x4½ | 19.85 | 4.90 | 3.60 |
| 37x4½ | 21.50 | 5.10 | 3.70 |
| 37x5 | 24.90 | 5.90 | 4.20 |

All other sizes in stock. Non-Skid tires 15 per cent additional, red tubes ten per cent above gray. All new, clean, fresh, guaranteed tires. Best standard and independent makes. Buy direct from us and save money. 5 per cent discount if payment in full accompanies each order. C. O. D. on 10 per cent deposit. Allowing examination.

TIRE FACTORIES SALES CO.
Dept. A Dayton, Ohio


## "THE ACCUSING FINGERS"

Soon after that most telling little picture, "The Accusing Fingers," appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. L. S. Rounds, formerly president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., but now of Clifton Springs, N. Y., took the picture to a friend of the cause we love, who with the skill of an artist enlarged it to about four feet by three, bringing out the "hands" in marvelous strength, while the center figure, the saloonkeeper, was made to look the evil member of the community, as indeed he is. On temperance Sunday Mrs. Rounds surprised the entire school by having the picture unrolled so that all could see the figures plainly, and with a "pointer" she called attention to the hands, giving a brief talk on each one. The "baby hands" drew many exclamations of delight from the intermediate class and the entire exercise made a deep impression on the minds of both young and old. From the hand pointing directly down to the head of the saloon-keeper the artist caused drops of blood to appear to be falling and the lesson taught by this hand especially was wonderfully telling. "The best temperance exercise ever held in the Sunday school," was the verdict.

## USING THE BILLBOARD

A white ribboner of Bessemer, Ala., who is convinced of the value of the temperance poster, has recently been instrumental in having a bill board erected near the spot where the street cars stand before going out of the town. Just beside the new board is one containing liquor advertisements. The erection of the board and the use of the grounds were donated for this purpose at the suggestion of this worker. Bessemer union has forty-three members and as many honoraries. The president, although in her seventy-seventh year, still retains the zeal of early Crusade days when she was associated with Miss Willard and the early beginnings of our organization.

## REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF W. C. T. U. WORK IN NORWAY

(Continued from Page Four)

white ribboners were chosen as first substitutes for town councillors.

When in 1909, Norwegian women were given the right to vote for members of Parliament the white ribboners naturally came to the support of those candidates who would pledge themselves to the temperance reform.

### Woman Suffrage in Norway Strong Weapon for Righteousness

The removal in 1913 of all bars on woman's ballot has admitted all women to all elections and all public offices in Norway. It has opened to white ribboners a new era of opportunity in the promotion of the great cause to which they consecrated themselves nearly a quarter of a century ago in prayer, in the spirit of loving service and in the faith expressed in 1 Cor. 15:58; "Be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.'


## A GOOD USE FOR SPARE TIME

You can easily earn a little money in your spare time by giving samples of Vacher-Balm to your friends. It costs you nothing to start.

Write today for particulars and a Free Sample to E. W. Vacher, New Orleans, La.



# Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


"Drinking parents are responsible for a large amount of the child delinquency which is found in Kalamazoo county," declared Hon. Samuel H. Van Horn of the probate court, in a district W. C. T. U. convention at Kalamazoo, Mich. "Until the curse of drink is removed, child delinquency will never be effectually abolished."

Why not have a minor course offered in the Department of Economics on the growth and solution of the liquor problem? The great struggle of the nation during the time of the present college man will not be over the tariff, money, or world peace, but our fight will be with the liquor machine. Why not have preparation in the colleges, for the fray? "Forewarned is forearmed." Thus writes the editor of *The Lariat* of Baylor University, Texas.

## SUGGESTIONS TO WHITE RIBBONERS for COMMENCEMENT GIFTS

BOOKS

**The Life of Frances E. Willard,** by Anna A. Gordon. Cloth, $1.50; Morocco, $2.50.

**What Frances E. Willard Said.** Price 75 cents.

**Nineteen Beautiful Years,** by Frances E. Willard. Price 60 cents.

**Jean Mitchell's School,** Angeline Wray. Price, $1.00.

**Lois Morton's Investment,** Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

**A Singular Life,** Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, $1.25.

**Jack The Fisherman,** Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, 50 cents.

**A Modern Madonna,** Caroline E. Stanley. Price, 60 cents.

**Two,** Edith Smith Davis. Price 40 cents.

**Glengarry School Days,** Ralph Connor. Price 60 cents.

**The Sky Pilot,** Ralph Connor. Price 60 cents.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

**W. C. T. U. Teaspoon,** showing Crusade church in bowl, in sterling silver. Price, $1.50.

**Rest Cottage Teaspoon,** with Rest Cottage in bowl, sterling silver. Price, $1.50.

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

**Terra Cotta Plaque.** Cottage in bas relief, hand carved, hand tinted. Made in England. Price, $2.00.

PHOTOGRAPHS—10x12 inches.

**Frances E. Willard; Lillian M. N. Stevens.** Price, $1.50 each.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
Evanston, Illinois.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### A POPULAR PREMIUM

*Six yearly subscriptions to the weekly edition of* THE UNION SIGNAL, *sent at one time, will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon. This premium must be asked for when the subscriptions are sent in.*

Copies of this book have been sent to the following:

Miss E. M. Francis, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Alfred Swenson, Turlock, Calif.
Mrs. T. A. Roberts, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Mrs. George E. Peterson, Dassel, Minn.
Mrs. H. G. Ashton, Forestville, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Coughlin, Liberty, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Grover, Red Bank, N. J.
R. I. W. C. T. U., Providence, R. I.
Miss Lucy Kenyon, Carolina, R. I.
Mrs. Marie Holden, Fairwater, Wis.
Emily Peters, Boonville, Ind.
Mrs. Ruth Shaffner, New Salem, Ill.
Mrs. Fannie Henderson, Baldwin, Ill.
Ethel M. Woodland, Shelby, Mich.

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"Please mail THE UNION SIGNAL to me at once as I don't wish to miss a single paper, they are all so fine. After I read mine, I am giving them to a minister. He is so delighted with them that he is going to have them bound. He says it is the finest thing he has ever gotten hold of."

*White ribboner of Evansville, Ind.*

---

### OUR "BIG BROTHER" IN OREGON

"Enclosed please find check for $15.00, for seventy-one yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, as per enclosed list. This is the first instalment of the hundred subscriptions I offered to give to the first hundred boys or girls of our town who would send me their names."

GEORGE F. HONEY
*Gresham, Oregon*

---

The union of Bedminster and Far hills, N. J., has sent in thirty-seven subscriptions for *The Young Crusader*.

---

Hear the jingle, jingle, jingle
Of the quarters as they mingle—
*The Crusader* is no joke.
It is always bright and cheery,
But would be a little weary
For the boys who want to smoke.
It makes us all good workers,
Has no use for silly shirkers,
Tells us why strong drink will always leave a sting.
So we say to one another,
"*The Crusader* how we love her,"
And her praises gaily sing.


TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders* Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash



*A Limited Number of the New*

# Bill Board Poster

FIRST TO BE LAID OFF

The Man Who DRINKS

LAST TO BE TAKEN ON

7x10 feet. Printed in red and black; eight sections, so as to be easily handled.

PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois


### LITTLE JOE SEES THE JUDGE

(Continued from Page Six)

Fraley's term is up we'll stand by him and help him on his feet again. Somehow, Julia, I feel responsible for the whole family—and their reformation. I'm going to try to get them on dry land."

"I never knew you to fail in anything you undertook with your whole heart," responded the judge's wife earnestly.

"With God's help I shall not fall in this, I trust," responded the judge. And he did not. Years afterward, when the Fraleys again had their own comfortable home; when the husband, having had his bitter lesson, with the help of his kind friend was a good, industrious workman once more; when Mrs. Fraley had grown well and strong and happy; when Joe had developed into a stalwart, promising lad, every now and then some member of the little group of people would look back with tender emotion to the fateful night when little Joe sat on the steps of the Porter home waiting for the judge.


## 5 For Your Den 5

Beautiful College Pennants

Yale and Harvard, each 9 in. x 24 in.
Princeton, Cornell, Michigan
Each 7 in. x 21 in.

All best quality felt with felt heading, streamers, letters and mascot executed in proper colors. This splendid assortment sent postpaid for 50 cents and 5 stamps to pay postage. Send now.

HOWARD SPECIALTY COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 4, 1914. | No. 23

READY FOR THE HOSPITAL!

## Little Things

Only a little shriveled seed—
It might be a flower or grass or weed;
Only a box of earth on the edge
Of a narrow, dusty window ledge;
Only a few scant summer showers:
Only a few clear shining hours—
That was all. Yet God could make
Out of these for a sick child's sake,
A blossom as wondrous, fair and sweet
As ever broke at an angel's feet.

Only a life of barren pain,
Wet with sorrowful tears of rain;
Warmed sometimes by a wandering gleam
Of joy that seemed but a happy dream;
A life as common and brown and bare
As the box of earth in the window there;
Yet it bore at last the precious bloom
Of a perfect soul in a narrow room—
Pure as the snowy leaves that fold
Over the flower's heart of gold.

*—Henry Van Dyke*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Our Washington Letter—Former Saloonkeeper's Confession and Prophecy of National Prohibition in Ten Years—Presbyterian Church at Its General Assembly Declares for National Prohibition—Incidents Connected with W. C. T. U. Flower Missions—Arbor Day in Boston Common

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

DAKOTA CONFERENCE OF EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, REPRESENTING 40,000 GERMAN-AMERICANS, EMPHATICALLY FAVORS PASSAGE OF SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION—HON. CHARLES M. THOMSON OF ILLINOIS PLEDGES HIMSELF TO VOTE FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—HON. EDWIN Y. WEBB, PRONOUNCED TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE, NOW CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—MEMORIAL BUILDING TO BE ERECTED IN HONOR OF CLARA BARTON—PRESIDENT DEDICATES THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

On Tuesday last, Senator Gronna of North Dakota, when petitions, resolutions, etc., were being presented in the routine of morning work, asked to have a letter and a resolution read. The letter was from the secretary of the Dakota conference of the Evangelical Association and there being no objection both letter and resolution were read by the clerk of the Senate. They are as follows:

"May 16, 1914.

"Hon. A. J. Gronna,
Washington, D. C.
"Esteemed Sir:

"On the above date the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Dakota Conference of the Evangelical Association at its thirty-first annual session, held at Kidder, South Dakota, May 14 to 17, 1914. Said conference embraces North and South Dakota and a section of Montana and represents about 40,000 German-Americans:

### Resolution

" 'Resolved, That this conference is in favor of the passage of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution now before Congress for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, and we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure its early adoption.'

"We German-Americans are not all in favor of license and 'personal liberty,' but resent the effort that is being made by the liquor interests to create the impression that the German-Americans are the unanimous champions of the liquor traffic. We regard such an insinuation as a gross insult to a large number of our best citizens and emphatically enter protest.

"Hoping that the above resolution will receive due attention at your hands, I beg to remain,

"Yours for happy homes and sober citizenship,

"C. F. STRUTZ,
*"Secretary of Dakota Conference."*

### Hon. Charles M. Thomson Pledges Himself to Vote for National Constitutional Prohibition

There has come to my desk an "Open Letter to the People of the Tenth Congressional District of Illinois," sent out by Hon. Charles M. Thomson, Representative from that district. In this letter to his constituents, he presents his views on National Constitutional Prohibition, and declares his intention to vote for the resolution stating his reasons for having taken this position. Mr. Thomson then goes on to show why the so-called states' rights argument should have died with the close of the Civil War; that if these matters are good for some of the states, they are good for all of them, and *vice versa*. To establish these policies in some of the states and not in others creates inequalities and differences that are not desirable.

He further declares, "This resolution practically provides for a referendum vote of the people of the country on the question of National Prohibition. The people have a right to decide this question, and the passage of the resolution will have no effect beyond giving them that opportunity."

Mr. Thomson sends a bi-weekly letter to his constituents during sessions of Congress, explaining matters before Congress. If more such letters were sent out by members of Congress to their people, what a boon it would be.

### No Material Change in Position in Either House on National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment

The position of the amendment in either House has not materially changed. Senator Chilton, chairman of the Senate sub-committee on the Judiciary, was called out of town, and in consequence the question of the amendment has not been reported to the full committee, *but we appeal to our faithful workers everywhere to keep up the good work of sending resolutions, petitions, etc. It is vital to our cause that this be done.*

Democratic leaders of the House are in a good deal of a quandary over the congested condition existing in that body. The President's insistence that the trust bills be given the right of way, and the fact that other means of legislation are temporarily choked up, have combined to bring about a situation that is worrying the leaders very perceptibly.

Whether Congress will adjourn in July, or struggle along until late in the fall, is wholly undetermined. The appropriation bills do not seem to worry the House leaders, but, if the Senate consumes as much time with each of the seven it has to pass, as it did with the agricultural bill, passed last week, these bills alone will keep Congress here for many months. Last year was a hard one, Congress only adjourning from March 4 to April 15, and running on until the new Congress convened the first Monday in December. Elections come next November and the men are eager to reach their homes in order to plan for their respective campaigns.

### Hon. Edwin Y. Webb Becomes Chairman of House Judiciary Committee

Hon. Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, formerly chairman of the House Judiciary committee, has resigned his seat in Congress to accept the position of Federal judge, tendered him by President Wilson. This left the chairmanship of the House Judiciary vacant, and by a unanimous vote of the committee, Hon. Edwin Y. Webb of North Carolina was chosen to fill the responsible position. Mr. Webb is the author of the Webb-Kenyon law, and one of the strongest temperance men in the House of Representatives.

A mother and son, Mrs. Sarah T. Andrew and Herbert B. Andrew, were graduated together last night in the senior class of the Washington College of Law, which held its commencement exercises at Memorial Hall. During the past year the mother and son have been the center of interest to classmates and faculty alike in their pursuits of the study of law. Recently they were arrayed against each other on the moot court in the trial of a criminal case, the son representing the state and the mother acting as counsel for the defense. The verdict was "not guilty."

### In Memory of Clara Barton

A memorial building, a training school for first-aid nurses and a large auditorium at Glen Echo, just across the District of Columbia line, where she lived during the closing years of her life and where she died, is to be erected in memory of Clara Barton, one of the founders of the American Red Cross. It is expected that work on this memorial building will be in progress this fall. The plans are for a memorial hall, a fireproof building, to cost $100,000, where the Clara Barton relics, testimonials, and other valuable documents may be stored, and for a large lecture room to be used by branches of the association when they hold conventions in Washington. The old building is to be put in perfect repair for the use of the custodians of the memorial hall, and a first-aid nurses' training school and home is to be established to work in co-operation with the school already established in Boston. A beautiful park is to be laid out about the memorial buildings, which will adjoin Glen Echo Park.

Ex-President Roosevelt spent nine hours in Washington this week, and a more strenuous nine hours one could scarcely imagine. Everywhere he was greeted by crowds of people, welcoming him home. In the evening he spoke in Convention Hall to the National Geographic Society and its friends, comprising an audience of over three thousand, who rose *en masse* when he entered and cheered him to the echo. He then took up the story of the finding of the new river in the wilderness of Brazil. With blackboard at hand, and maps heretofore accepted, he showed the new geographical conditions. Col. Roosevelt's voice, as well as his loss of flesh, gave evidence of his late serious illness, but his personality was as forceful as ever.

### Dedication by President of Methodist Institution

The formal opening and dedication of the American University, an institution of the M. E. Church, took place Wednesday afternoon last, the President of the United States, Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Bishop Harding of the Protestant Episcopal church, Bishop Wilson of the M. E. church South, Bishops Cranston, McDowell, and Hamilton of the M. E. Church, taking part in the exercises.

The President spoke briefly, expressing his interest in the work as a former professor of Wesleyan University in Connecticut, and later as president of Princeton.

Death has again entered the U. S. Senate, Senator William O. Bradley of Kentucky, after a brief illness, having died last Saturday evening. Senator Bradley was the only Republican ever honored with the governorship and senatorship of his state. In 1861 he held the position of page in the Kentucky Legislature.

*Saturday, May 30, 1914.*

# Former Saloonkeeper's Confession and Prophecy of National Prohibition in Ten Years

Judge Charles A. Pollock of Fargo, North Dakota, in an address delivered at Jamestown, N. D., May 24, on "The Next Move in the Temperance Reform," caused a sensation by reading a letter recently received by him from John Haas, a former saloonkeeper. The audience agreed with the judge that the communication spoke eloquently of the evils of liquor from the standpoint of one who had spent a lifetime in the business. We give the letter in full:

"Fargo, N. D., March 18, 1914.

"I want to state that for the past thirty-eight years I have lived either in Fargo, N. D., or Moorhead, Minn., during all of which time, up to four years ago, I was engaged in the liquor business, both wholesale and retail. I know it all and what the business will do for a man and his family.

"I am satisfied that if I had spent the energies I put into the liquor business in other fields of activity, I would now be worth a million dollars, and what is more, would have the full respect of my fellow men.

"I believe the state makes a big mistake in licensing the sale of liquor. It practically holds out to the young man, as it did to me, that the business is lawful and consequently respectable.

"I am now fifty-two years old, and am a sick man and am fully conscious of the fact that all my ailments are the result of the use of liquor.

"I was married some few years ago, and have two children, one a boy and the other a girl. For their sake I went out of the saloon business four years ago.

"I have had ample time to think over my past life and its results. I have no hesitation in saying that this whisky business is all wrong. I would rather follow my children, whom I dearly love, to the grave than to have them engage in the saloon business. I want to say to all of my friends, that in my opinion the only true attitude of the state with reference to the liquor problem is, and should be, absolute opposition. The saloon man to a large extent is a tool of and servant of the big brewer. Any system of dealing with the traffic which will help the saloon man to get free from the clutches of the brewer is to be preferred. Personally, I am satisfied that absolute prohibition will be the rule in the state and nation within ten years. I am in favor of it and want to do all I can to bring it about.

(Signed) "JOHN HAAS."

Judge Pollock took occasion to express the belief that the only satisfactory solution of the liquor problem was an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

# PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ITS GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECLARES FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

## APPRECIATION EXPRESSED OF WORK OF WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS—RADICAL ANTI-LIQUOR PROGRAM ANNOUNCED AND UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED

Announcing its uncompromising hostility to the liquor traffic the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America enthusiastically approved by unanimous vote the radical anti-liquor program presented in the report of the Temperance committee on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 26. Every reference to National Constitutional Prohibition was applauded by the large audience that filled the auditorium of the beautiful new Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Although the thermometer, even in that cool retreat by the side of Lake Michigan, registered eighty, plus, the interest in the addresses was keen.

Dr. W. J. Calhoun, chairman of the Temperance committee, in a most interesting report presented an outline of the splendid achievements of the Temperance Board of the church during the past year. He called attention to the fact that while the church had maintained a Temperance committee for thirty-three years, one year ago the committee was constituted one of the Boards of the church. The scope of its work is shown by the fact that the receipts for the year totaled $44,244.56. The Board has six representatives and two special workers who devote their whole time to the furtherance of total abstinence on the part of the individual and prohibition in the state and offers to put into the field 250 special workers and speakers to assist in the campaign states.

The report indicated that the Temperance Board has stood and now stands ready to cooperate with any temperance organization anywhere and everywhere that may need its services in the war against the liquor traffic and the General Assembly, through its official Board of Temperance, pledges its moral and active support to every agency enlisted to destroy the liquor traffic.

Memorializing the heads of the departments of government, petitioning for good laws and remonstrating against bad ones, furnishing general and specific information to thousands of Presbyterians and others, the preparation and sending out of stereopticon slides and many other lines of work require the maintenance of what is in reality a bureau of information on the subject and the highest testimonials have been received from many outside influential sources as to the effectiveness of this part of the work of the Temperance Board.

Culled from the many items included in the report are the following: An increase of 25,000 in the circulation of the official temperance organ of the church, *The Amethyst;* tracts covering 25,000,000 pages in twelve languages sent to nearly every country in the world; a five dollar temperance library furnished to a number of colleges and to some churches and public libraries during the year; a twenty-five dollar prize in gold offered to all theological seminaries and colleges that hold a prohibition oratorical contest; systematic study courses on the liquor problem begun in one hundred colleges and universities and one thousand orations on the temperance question prepared and delivered by students during the past year.

The Temperance Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, incorporated in December of last year, now represents thirty denominations, with 17,000,000 communicants. The movement was initiated by the Presbyterian General Assembly with Professor Charles Scanlon as its general secretary.

### Important Resolutions Adopted by the Assembly

With nine states now under prohibition and seventeen states with more than fifty per cent of their population in dry territory, a total of 46,000,000 of people, and with favorable action on the temperance legislation now pending in Congress, we may confidently anticipate the speedy coming of the day of National Constitutional Prohibition.

In this great forward movement for the home, the church and God, our Presbyterian Board of Temperance has had no small part, and therefore, Be It Resolved:

1. That the Board of Temperance be commended for its unceasing activity and increasing influence.

2. That this Assembly rejoices in the good work of the various denominational temperance agencies, the National Temperance Society, the Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and all other organizations cooperating for the destruction of the liquor traffic.

3. That we recognize with appreciation the invaluable aid of medical science in this reform, and especially the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, which for forty-four years has disseminated truth on this subject.

4. We commend our Board for what it is doing among immigrants, and authorize it to extend its help to the people at our ports.

5. We call attention to the disastrous influence of cigarets upon the habit-forming ages. We deprecate their effect upon the physical, intellectual and moral life, and call attention to cigarets as the precursor of the drink and other habits that demoralize and disintegrate character. We urge upon our churches to make greater efforts to combat this growing evil.

6. We again reaffirm our advocacy of an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages, and to this end favor the Sheppard-Hobson bill, or any other which will accomplish the desired end. Further that the stated clerk of the General Assembly be instructed to communicate this action to the President of the United States and both houses of Congress.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States would urge upon the officers of our civil government that they do not appoint to high official position men whose utterances and actions have proved their indifference to the moral aspect of questions of public interest.

(Continued on Page Five)

# Incidents Connected with W. C. T. U. Flower Missions

LELLA M. SEWALL, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Flower Mission Department

The superintendent of a rescue mission said, "I do not know of any one thing that tends more to the elevation of our girls and women, or speaks more clearly of God's love for them than the flowers."

An old man having completed his time in a prison in Iowa, was about to go out into the world again. On Flower Mission Day, at this prison, one of his comrades, seeing a number of extra peony buds, asked that he be permitted to lay one of them at the old man's plate, giving as his reason for such a request, that *he would never have another Flower Mission Day.*

One writes: "Particularly do I wish to tell you how very much Mrs. R. enjoyed her basket. Her husband, for whom the contributions were really solicited, had died three days before, leaving her entirely alone and greatly impoverished after a long illness. The poor woman said it gave her fresh courage and new life."

Another says: "Again the loving thought of the Flower Mission has been expressed in the generous Easter baskets and dear little plants. How many souls you have made happy this Easter morning. I was simply delighted with my basket. The fresh eggs will do me lots of good, and oh, how I shall enjoy talking to my geranium."

In closing this brief article, let me quote from one of the state Flower Mission superintendents: "A W. C. T. U. Flower Mission is first and foremost a distributing center. Indeed, there is practically no limit to the amount of flowers, fruit and jelly which can be wisely distributed in the various institutions and to sufferers in city tenements. One is fairly dazed by the multitudinous appeals which come from hospitals, homes, district nurses, missionaries and city visitors of all kinds. The National superintendent has published a leaflet entitled 'Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions,' but whatever the work you select to do, whether helping to elevate the people in the poorer parts of the cities by assisting them to plant roof gardens and window boxes, or brightening and making more comfortable the lives of the destitute sick, do not fail to co-operate as far as possible with existing institutions; so shall your labor be more intelligent and every step of your flower-strewn way win someone to service in the cause which lies so near our heart."

# Arbor Day in Boston Common

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER

For those wearing the white ribbon bow Boston Common has once more, in recent days, assumed a larger interest, taken on an added significance. For a third time, under the auspices of the Flower Mission department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Boston Common, with the advent of Arbor Day, has been made the scene of a tree planting.

On this occasion, four trees went into the historic soil of Boston's historic Common—one tree representing our National body, another the state, a third the county, Suffolk county, a fourth the local union. A distinguishing feature of this year's tree planting, however, was the presence of some fifty or more Boy Scouts who actively participated in the day's program. Even before the program itself was reached, while from various directions white ribbon clans and others gathered for the little history-making exercises, the small regiment of Scouts (rendered picturesque and *officially effective* in their khaki uniforms) were giving timely and telling assistance. With military quickness and military precision, walking staffs were suddenly converted into protecting rails and with surprising rapidity a crowd which till now had looked unwieldy, resolved itself into an orderly group.

The devotional services, entrusted to Rev. Mr. Evarts, a Boston divine, were followed by singing, religious and patriotic in its significance; the many voices of the many onlookers, participating, as they did, in the singing of "America," rendered it most impressive. Stirring addresses were contributed by the vice-president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ella A. Gleason; by the president of the Suffolk county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ada B. Frisbie; and by the visiting clergyman, Rev. Mr. Evarts.

With gracious dignity, with not a few valuable contributions of her own to the afternoon's program, in passing, Miss Lella M. Sewall, National superintendent of the Flower Mission department, presided on the auspicious occasion. The resolution calling for National Constitutional Prohibition, was read by Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and received the endorsement of one hundred and fifty (conservatively estimated) of those present.

Further military features marked the day as the tree-planting group, to the inspiring accompaniment of drum beats, marched from point to point, from tree to tree—a drummer boy was imparting to the occasion a military dignity and beauty! At each tree, in turn, the company halted, and tarried for a brief space of time while earth and flowers in generous profusion were tossed about the freshly-planted trees. Very properly the Boy Scouts (some of the many spectators, too) were made the recipients of flowers as the exercises drew to a close. Who shall say, though, that *less* fragrant than the flowers, beautiful as they were, will be the memories (freighted with beauty and sweetness) lingering with each and all present.

## PROGRAM FOR FLOWER MISSION DAY, JUNE 9

Prepared by LELLA M. SEWALL, National W. C. T. U. Department Superintendent

*Donations of Flowers, Plants, Fruits, Garments, etc.*, for the Flower Mission

*Hymn.* "How Firm a Foundation," The Temperance Songster, No. 133

*Reading from Flower Mission Text Cards* by all members of the union

*Prayer*

*Song.* "Some Glad Day," The Temperance Songster, No. 46

*Reading and Consideration of the National W. C. T. U. Flower Mission Report*

*Paper.* "What the Flower Mission Department Can Do to Help Bring National Constitutional Prohibition." Are we doing all we can along these lines? Give ten minutes to the consideration of this question

*Song.* "Out for Prohibition," The Temperance Songster, No. 128

*Reading* of the Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition. On this Resolution a vote should be taken, the number voting being sent later to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois

*Flower Mission Quiz*

*Recitation.* Poems from "A Flower Mission Brochure"

*Distribution of Flower Mission Literature and Text Cards*

*Song.* "Under the Star Spangled Banner," The Temperance Songster, No. 132

*White Ribbon Benediction.* Numbers 6:24-26

*Send all donations to the sick and poor as far as possible. Advertise the meeting in advance by notices in churches and newspapers. Also have it well reported in the papers.*

The leaflets mentioned above and all Flower Mission supplies can be procured from Miss Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. Price of programs, 25 cents per 100 copies.

# THE FLOWER MISSION

(In Memory of Jennie Casseday)

HARRIETTE BRONSON GUNN

*As on her weary couch of pain*
*A gentle sufferer lay,*
*There surely came this thought from heaven*
*To cheer her darkened way:*

*If flowers sweet can comfort me,*
*If such their magic power,*
*Why may they not soothe other hearts*
*In suffering's lonely hour?*

*So soon within the city's bounds*
*Among the sick and sad,*
*The silent messengers were sent,*
*And many a heart was glad.*

*Deep down within the human breast*
*God plants a love for flowers,*
*Fair emblems of the Eden time*
*Ere pain and sin were ours.*

*In every soul there is some good*
*Though hid by seeming ill,*
*To words of love and sympathy*
*Some chord responsive still.*

*A flower oft can touch a heart*
*That would its feeling hide,*
*Can moisten eyes to tears unused*
*And find the "angel side."*

# PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ITS GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECLARES FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Three)

7. That this Assembly express to Secretary Daniels of the Navy its appreciation of his order prohibiting the use of alcoholic beverages by Navy officers on board any naval vessel or within any navy yard or station and earnestly desires that nothing may prevent this order going into effect.

8. That any minister or member of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. who is a member of any club or association licensed to sell and which does sell intoxicating liquors to its own members or to others should resign from such club or association in order to be free from the traffic in which the club or association is directly engaged.

9. That we recommend and advise the presbyteries to indorse and engage in interdenominational no-license and similar anti-liquor campaigns where they may be proposed to be carried on in uncompromising and aggressive warfare against the home-wrecking, the jail-filling and soul-destroying liquor traffic.

10. That we reaffirm the deliverance of 1913, forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic stimulants as inconsistent with Christian duty and further that all officers and members of local churches be forbidden to in any way aid or abet the liquor traffic in the signing of liquor applications or presenting the same in court. They are also forbidden to rent any building to any person or persons for the purpose of dispensing alcoholic liquors.

11. That in view of what our Board of Temperance is doing in local, state and national prohibition campaigns and of the unceasing demands upon it for aid in such campaigns, we cordially urge upon all our congregations the most generous financial support of the Board; and that this Board have first consideration in the gifts of the churches to temperance.

12. That there be a general observance in all our churches and Sabbath schools of Temperance Sunday, either on the last Sunday of October, or some other convenient time.

Following the reading of the report and the adoption of the resolutions, Dr. Calhoun spoke eloquently of the responsibility of the Christian men in the Church. "God puts his curse upon every man engaged in the liquor business either directly or indirectly," he declared. "'Woe unto him who maketh his neighbor drunken,' says the word of God, and woe be as well unto the citizen who is too weak to take a stand against the liquor traffic. Woe unto the man who calls himself a Christian citizen and then fails to vote on election day when the liquor traffic is the issue. Woe unto the man who prays against the liquor evil, who calls himself a pillar in the church, and then goes to the polls and votes the whisky ticket."

Out of his experience as a resident of a prohibition state, Dr. Calhoun gave his emphatic testimony to the success of prohibition. He said, "They tell us prohibition does not prohibit. That is one of the biggest falsehoods ever put in circulation. I have seen more drunken men in one hour in the license town in which I used to live, than I have seen in five years in prohibition territory in the Southland. Prohibition is a glorious success, our recreant public officials to the contrary notwithstanding, and when we put in clean men who will live up to the sacred promises made by them, we shall have absolute prohibition in territory which has outlawed the saloon."

The speaker stated it as his belief that "whenever the Christian men all over this land, regardless of party affiliations, shall vote against the liquor traffic, we shall achieve victory. I believe there is something higher than allegiance to party and that is allegiance to righteousness and temperance."

In closing Dr. Calhoun paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, to whom he feelingly referred, as "that noble woman who not long ago went home to glory." He quoted the words spoken by her at the last National W. C. T. U. Convention, as a prophecy we should all share: **"I know you will go on bringing nearer each day the glad and glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition."**

Professor Charles Scanlon, general secretary of the Temperance Board, spoke briefly, reviewing some of the triumphs for prohibition and temperance during the past year, and giving encouraging news from the states engaged in statewide prohibition campaigns.

He was followed by Dr. Miller who gave conclusive facts and figures, showing the progress and success of prohibition, and closing with the fervent prayer that "before a decade has passed all the nations of the world may turn toward this republic and behold a stainless flag floating over a saloonless nation."

# HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

They said, "He is a 'Weary Willie,' just blown into town, and he says he is dying." The town was a small village in southern Ohio, and the message was a call for the Methodist pastor.

Without further word the pastor laid aside his reading and went. He found the dying man on a cot in a livery stable. It was at once apparent that he was the victim of alcoholism and "all in," but he was in his right mind. A faint smile welcomed the minister of the gospel. Briefly the dying man made mention of a sad, eventful history. And he said, "It's all over, and I have not called you to pray, or to offer me any hope. I do not expect, I cannot even find a wish to do now what until now I have refused to do, but I do wish to speak this dying word."

With wonted sympathy the minister expressed a better confidence, but his words awakened no response.

And then, "I only wish," said he, "to make to you orally what might be called my last will and testament."

From such a piece of human wreckage that word seemed queer.

But he went on. "I have done," he said, "what perhaps every man ought to do—I have disposed of most I had while I lived. Only I have not done it as a man should."

A closer look into his face, the measure of his forehead, the last look upon the ember dying into ash in the blue eye, that told of a departing soul, gave coincident proof that here was one who had seen much better days.

He continued: "I once had wealth; I have invested that. I bestowed it all upon my enemies, to feed an appetite and to give my body to be burned. I had friends; I exchanged them for foes and for loneliness. I had a godly father; I gave him up to sorrow and a broken heart and wasted his substance. I had a sainted mother; I brought her with weeping to the grave. I had a college education; I 'put a thief into my mouth to steal away my brains.' I had good health, a splendid constitution, the inheritance from my godly forefathers; I gave it to nights of revelry and days of debauchery. I had what my early comrades praised as a manly beauty; I exchanged it for scars and festering sores. I had bright prospects in life; I gave them up for travel—for the long, bard road that has led me at last to this unfriendly cot. I had, as nearly as any mortal may surmise, a hold upon life that should have brought me to my threescore and ten or beyond; I gave them to a toil and bitterness that has cut them in half. I had an early gift for literature, for story and adventure; I became the adventurer into forbidden paths and have written but one story, my own—and 'what I have written I have written'—somewhere, yes, and I am soon to face it, but to you it is thus briefly delivered. I had a young wife, the only good in life I ever won; I gave her to the chancery of the broken heart. I had one bright baby boy, the only treasure Almighty God dared trust to me, since I passed my danger signal of the first glass; I gave him to a fatherless youth and the pinch of poverty."

There was silence and there was faintly heard the last moaning at heart and there appeared the last lonely tear.

"I remember not," he continued, "if I had aught else, but if so it was given as these were given. 'Naked came I from my mother's womb, and naked return I thither.' And now I have called you to witness this my last will and testament. I have but three things left to give. I have been the almoner and the executor of all else. That which remains I would now make this disposition of. I give my body to the grave—a pauper's grave, the charity of that public to whom I have given nothing in return. I assure you it is to my shame. And I give my soul into the judgment of Him that gave it, feeling full well that 'no drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of heaven.' And now I think I have one thing else to give. It is to society, from whom I have made request for the poor favor of but a mean burial. I give to them this only word to which I have reason to think they are bound to listen. It is this, that upon every glass that made me what I am, body and soul, I have seen written, in 'the agreement with death and the covenant with hell,' their seal of approval. It is their votes that have so well helped to spell out my doom. I forgive them, even as I myself am not forgiven. And now, thank you for coming. It is growing dark. Good-by. And remember, this my last will is but the wind-up of my will of long ago that said 'yes' to the tempter, and this my testament is so made because His testament, written in His blood, I was so foolish as to despise."

And there upon the couch he died. And into a little black room, the village morgue, they carried him.

And just as the minister left, the lights of the village saloon on the opposite corner were turned on, to lure some other promising youth to his first glass. You may readily guess what that minister preached about the following Sabbath.

But the saloon crowd said, "Why doesn't he stick to the gospel?"—*By Rev. William Frank Martin in The Christian Advocate.*

# MRS. MOTT'S LILAC BUSH

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

The Motts were not wealthy, though fairly well to do, and their beautifully kept home was only a cottage set in a handsome lawn as trim and neat as the house itself, so love for mammon could not be blamed in this instance for a certain blindness of heart which kept the family from sharing their good things with others.

"Some people are built that way," mused Mrs. Merrimau as she hung out her weekly wash, and sniffed the odors from the great lilac bush in Mrs. Mott's yard which the east wind brought to her. "I don't believe Maria Mott would pick a bunch of those lilacs for the best friend she has, she's that close with her flowers. Neither would she give anyone a ride in that new motor car that's coming up the street. I've heard that Mr. Mott says he got the money to buy it by good, hard work, and other people can get theirs the same way, but he doesn't stop to consider that the Lord hasn't given everybody the business sense and the bodily strength to use it that he possesses, or maybe there'd be more of us buying autos instead of stumping around on our tired old feet when we need a little change of air." An unwitting tinge of envy crept into Mrs. Merriman's round, good-natured face as she watched Mrs. Mott trip down the walk and seat herself in the waiting car.

"As the 'Wider' Bedott says, 'We're all poor critters,'" she continued, "but some of us are a great sight poorer than others, and I do love lilacs so." With a sigh, Mrs. Mott's neighbor picked up the empty basket and trudged back to the wash room, her usually light step lagging.

The beautiful lilac bush was a subject for admiration as it stood proud and erect, strong with many years of growth and careful pruning, and crowned with a wealth of purple blossoms which filled the neighborhood with fragrant odors. Little Johnnie Dean in the weather-beaten cottage across the alley, watched it with eager eyes from the time it put forth its first leaves until the blossoms appeared. This year he had not even had his usual pleasure of watching the tree for he was in the hospital, and was likely to be—indefinitely.

Mrs. Dean came over to Mrs. Merriman that evening, her eyes red with weeping, her fingers nervously rolling the corner of her apron as she talked. "I've been out to see my Johnnie, Mrs. Merriman, and pretty nigh all the little fellow could talk about was his lilac bush, as he has always called it. 'I can't see no lilacs on it this year,' he says, the tears a-rolling down his poor little cheeks."

"How is Johnnie?" asked Mrs. Merriman, with a burning desire in her warm heart to pluck up the whole bush by the roots and transport it to the hospital.

"Mighty poorly, Mrs. Merriman, and the nurse says he likely wouldn't be here now if he hadn't been took care of just when he was. *Do* you suppose, ma'am, Mrs. Mott would cut off a few branches of her bush for him? It just breaks my heart to deny him anything he longs for, when—" and she turned away her head, sobbing.

"Wouldn't some other lilacs do as well, Mrs. Dean?"

"Oh, no, he'd be sure to ask about it, and nothing but his own dear lilacs would really satisfy him, he mourns for them so. Mrs. Kent or Mrs. Gilley would give him all they had I know, but it wouldn't be from *his* bush. I never see a boy as fond as he is of that bush, Mrs. Merriman. If Mrs. Mott only knew, maybe—"

"I'll ask her, Mrs. Dean. I never did ask a favor of Maria Mott in my life and I wouldn't for myself, but for Johnnie—well, I'll try. She can't any more than freeze me."

"Bless your dear heart, Mrs. Merriman, I'll come over and thaw you out if she does," cried Mrs. Dean with an hysterical laugh. "If she could see the little lad—but then they say she don't like children. But Johnnie is so patient and good, don't seem as if any one could help liking him, and the nurses all just love him."

Mrs. Merriman could have gone to war almost as easily as to face her prosperous neighbor with a request. Maria Densmore and she had gone to the same school as little girls, and in those earlier days Maria's shoes were not always whole, nor was her one calico dress always fresh and clean, but she had married well, and now she ignored the past and treated her old playmate with the coolest civility.

Mrs. Merriman's life had been one of many burdens and losses, and Mrs. Mott was "in society," yet she need not have feared that her neighbor would presume upon old acquaintance, for she was as proud and independent as was Mrs. Mott herself.

As Mrs. Merriman told her story, Mrs. Mott's cold blue eyes searched her neighbor's face tolerantly.

"It's the white-faced child I've seen about that ugly little cottage, I presume. I've been tempted to coax Mark to buy the place and tear down the wretched old shanty. I don't like it so near us," Mrs. Mott remarked coldly.

"But I am sure Mrs. Dean is a very excellent, industrious neighbor, and never troubles any one," Mrs. Merriman replied warmly, "and if you were to see and know little Johnnie you could not help loving him, he's such a good little fellow, and so afflicted. I knew that he loved your lilacs but I did not dream that his heart was so set on them. If the bush were mine—"

"Why, of course, you can take what you want," Mrs. Mott said hastily. "I don't suppose it hurts the bush any. I never care for flowers in the house, so I never think to offer them to people who do, and I rather like to see the bush in full bloom."

Mrs. Merriman stood by as Mrs. Mott snipped off the branches with her big shears, choosing with unconscious thrift the smaller blooms on the inside where the sun had not done its perfect work, but even then the bunch grew large, and Mrs. Mott's heart seemed opening a crack at least. "Perhaps he would like a few sprays of bleeding heart," she said as she turned away from the bush which did not show the loss of a single flower, so loaded was it with bloom.

"I'm sure he would. My little Henry called them love drops, and some one put a spray of them in his hand when he died. I've always loved them since." Mrs. Merriman spoke more to herself than to her neighbor. She never saw bleeding heart without thinking of the one little boy whom she had so long mourned.

"How old was he?" asked Mrs. Mott.

"Six years, just Johnnie's age. I wish you'd go out and see the little fellow, Maria," the familiar name dropping from her lips unconsciously. He is such a frail little thing the nurses haven't much hope of saving him but I didn't dare to tell his mother. She needs all the heart she's got to earn the money to take care of him with."

"Hasn't she any one to help her?"

"Relations, you mean? No, I guess not. I haven't heard her speak of any. Of course the doctor is there very often, and the nurses, and we neighbors do what we can. My, how I'd like a pocket full of money to share with her—if she'd take it, but she wouldn't."

"Then the rest of us are absolved so far as I can see," remarked Mrs. Mott dryly. Some vague idea of playing the lady bountiful had for a moment entered her mind.

"But not from the little kindnesses we, if we were in her place, would be willing to receive," Mrs. Merriman answered eagerly. "You and I wouldn't like charity, offered *as* charity, but none of us are too proud to receive neighborly love and sympathy."

A long time after her neighbor had gone Mrs. Mott sat in her window. She saw Mrs. Dean, with the flowers carefully shielded from the sun, go over to the dingy cottage and return, a look of delight on her face.

"Mark, suppose we drive out toward the hospital today," Mrs. Mott said to her husband as they went out for an airing. "The child who lives in that ugly cottage is out there sick and Mrs. Merriman seems to think he isn't going to get well." Then she told the story of the lilacs.

"That's the Widow Dean's little lad, isn't it? Well, I'm glad you gave the flowers. I used to know Dean well. He was a fine man when he could let liquor alone. I'd like to do anything I could to help his wife and child." Mr. Mott's heart was of much softer material than his wife's, and as he went into the ward where so many little ones were suffering, that malleable organ melted within him. Johnnie was asleep, one spray of the lilacs nestled close up to his face, which was so wan and white that he might have been dead but for the faint breath which stirred the leaves.

"I wish you could have seen him when the lilacs came," whispered the nurse. "We thought he was going to faint with the joy of it. It seems they are off a bush that he loves at home and he has pined for."

"Is he going to get better?" asked Mr. Mott after he had disposed of a troublesome lump in his throat. There had been a little boy in his life, also, before his childless marriage, and the little face on the pillow reminded him of sleepless nights and suffering days, with a little white coffin at the end.

"We are afraid not—yet while there is life we shall hope."

Mr. Mott slipped a ten dollar bill into the nurse's hand before he left. "See that Johnnie Dean has every possible chance for recovery and every pleasure that he can enjoy," he said earnestly. "I knew his father."

"And, nurse, I will send out lilacs as long as they remain fresh," added Mrs. Mott in a voice her husband had seldom heard.

Something broke in Maria Mott's heart that day—something hard and cold which had been gathering there through the years of her prosperous selfishness, and a faint ray of Christ's meaning in the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," came to her, to stay.

If so small a thing as giving a few flowers to a sick child could bring such rare happiness, she determined to have many happy days in the future. The more she gave, the more she loved to, and as time went on there was not a more lavish giver in the town; she planted great beds of flowers where only grass had grown before, that she might have plenty for her generous purposes. She became in-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# THE CAROLS CAROL MISSED

MAY ELIZABETH WHITE, Wellington, Ohio

"It's such a lovely afternoon to go to the woods let's see how quickly we can do these dishes," coaxed ten-year-old Letha, hastily wiping the glasses as her sister carefully washed the silver.

"Let's see how well we can do them, also," smiled Alice, looking at Letha's weeping glasses.

Letha's bright eyes drooped, but after an instant's hesitation, she re-wiped and polished the glasses before placing them in the cupboard, then continued: "And we'll stop for Carol Hart. This is the first spring she's lived in the country, so she's never been to the woods for early wild flowers nor to see the birds. How she will like it!" exulted Letha, while her eager, restless feet, moving lightly about, seemed scarcely to touch the floor.

"Maybe Carol can't go," suggested Alice. "She is sick so much, and anyway, her mother has friends from the city today."

Soon the girls were on their way to Carol's home, a handsome brick house surrounded by a large lawn and some beautiful, gnarled old trees.

Carol's mother, with flushed face, met them at the door. "No, Carol can't go; she isn't feeling well," replied Mrs. Hart in answer to Alice's request. "She isn't strong, you know. I hoped she would be better here in the country, but it doesn't seem to make much difference. I'm sorry she can't go, she would enjoy it so much. She's been talking about it all the week."

"We're sorry, too," Letha said, her sweet voice full of sympathy.

It was indeed a lovely afternoon. Roadside fences and trees were gladdened by the cheerful carols of robins and the joyous trill of song-sparrows. Clear and sweet from the sunny fields beyond came the meadow lark's song. Everywhere the birds were expressing their deep gladness for spring's return.

Entering the woods, the girls turned down a beautiful winding wood road that their father used when gathering sap. All around they could see delicate little flower faces peeping up at them from their old ragged winter blankets. Birds were sure to be abundant here.

"We must go very quietly or we'll scare them," Alice cautioned. "Our old brown 'can't-spoil-suits' are so like the dead leaves, old stumps and rubbish that the birds would hardly notice us if we didn't move; they are our 'protective coloring.'"

"Tru-al-ly," sang a beautiful bluebird from a maple near them.

"Miss Richmond said that when the Pilgrim Fathers reached New England they were attracted to the gentle bluebird and called it Blue Robin, and always loved it because it reminded them so much of their beloved English Robin Redbreast," Alice repeated softly.

Ahead they saw a flock of jolly juncos sporting about. "They look as though they had kid gloves on their feet, just the color of mother's new gloves. They don't match their slate-colored suits," Letha observed, "and, oh, just hear those song-sparrows!"

While they stood listening, Alice whispered excitedly: "O Letha, don't move! Look down by the swamp—that surely must be a snipe close to the old elm. What a big bill—like a duck's! It's probing the marshy earth for food. We mustn't move or we'll scare it, it's so shy. How I wish Carol could see it!" Presently the snipe looked up, then quietly disappeared, the brown leaves and clumps of dead grass rendering it invisible. "Protective coloring," thought Letha, drawing a long breath as they started on.

Soon a slight scratching in the bushes reached their ears and they stopped to listen. "It's a fox sparrow," Alice decided, after peering closer.

"What's he doing?" asked Letha.

"Scratching for insects and their eggs. My, how he makes the leaves and rubbish fly! He's the largest, handsomest and shyest member of the sparrow family we've seen. I wish he'd sing. Miss Richmond said his song is wonderful," whispered Alice.

With widening eyes Letha watched the commotion in the bushes. "He didn't look big enough to do all that. He stirred up things just as Pocahontas does," Letha said as they moved on. Pocahontas was her pet hen, a notorious "scratcher."

Farther on, hearing louder scratching in the underbrush, again they stopped to watch and listen. Soon they saw a bird smaller than a robin, with black head, breast and back, sides chestnut with white below, the corners and sides of the tail trimmed with white. "Oh," breathed Letha delightedly, "I know I've seen your picture and you look just like it, but I can't remember your name.' "Chewink, towhee," announced the bird briskly as he flew up into a boxwood tree that he might better inspect his visitors.

How the girls laughed! "Why, of course, you are Mr. Towhee. I remember your name—now that you've told it yourself," laughed Letha. "I wish all the birds would introduce themselves."

Over in the green pastures they heard more meadow larks and flickers. Robins continued to remind them spring had returned. Cheery little chickadees flitted fearlessly around them. Nuthatches scrambled nimbly over the rough tree trunks hunting insects, eggs and larvae, too busy with their own affairs to pay any attention to the eager girl watchers. "They work standing on their heads most of the time," Letha said. "They always zigzag down the tree head first."

"I think nuthatches must be worth their weight in gold, for they spend all their time on trees hunting insects that do harm. They eat lots of borers and sometimes just one borer will kill a whole tree. Miss Richmond said that if all the birds were destroyed, our beautiful forests and orchards would soon be overrun and killed by insects," Alice said as they walked on.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Gathering Posies for City Children

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**Evanston, Illinois, June 4, 1914**

## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia. November 13—18

There is no more delightful way during the summer months of "helping to make the world more homelike" than to engage in Flower Mission enterprises. No one can read the articles by Miss Sewall and Miss Foster on page 4, without feeling a desire to immediately set in motion a movement in her own city to bring cheer and comfort to the sick and aged and poor through the medium of the summer's blossoms and fruit.

### FROM WITHIN THE RANKS

The light that is being thrown on the inside workings of the liquor traffic is revealing a more deplorable condition of affairs than was ever pictured by the most radical of temperance advocates. The self-revelations in the letter sent by Judge Pollock to THE UNION SIGNAL and given on page three ought to convince any man who reads it thoughtfully of the infamy of the traffic in strong drink and the obligation that rests upon him as a patriot to work and vote against it. It will be excellent material to carry with you when circulating petitions among voters.

### STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Michigan*, Flint, June 2-5.

*Southern California*, Los Angeles, June 5-9.

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.

*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6.

### WE OUGHT TO MAKE IT FORTY MILLION

When last counted the people represented by the resolutions in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, numbered approximately four million. A tabulated record of these resolutions has been presented to the Judiciary Committees of both the House and Senate and has also been published in *The Congressional Record*. It has furnished a most impressive demonstration of the attitude of the people on the subject of the abolition of the liquor traffic by Federal law. However, not four million but fifty million people ought to be represented by these resolutions, and if every white ribboner were to take seriously her responsibility, this could be accomplished. June and July are convention months, and the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution should be brought to the attention of every great meeting. Before Congress adjourns we must present to its members thousands of these telling documents.

The petition work should also be prosecuted vigorously and every community should be canvassed thoroughly for signatures of voters.

*Especially effective during the next few weeks will be personal letters from influential voters sent direct to the Senators and Congressmen from their respective states and districts.* Remember that every mail carries to our representatives in Washington, letters, petitions and resolutions from the opponents of the measure. Shall its friends be less alert and faithful?

### CIGARET ADVERTISING IN POPULAR PERIODICALS

It is almost necessary nowadays for every home to have a self-constituted bureau of censorship to examine the popular periodicals and see that only those which contain no objectionable advertising find their way to the family library table. Even some of the magazines that have commendable features have during the recent months polluted their pages with full page, highly colored cigaret advertisements, portraying scenes in Oriental harems and their cigaret-smoking inmates.

From every right-minded subscriber and reader should go a protest to the editors and publishers of periodicals who accept such suggestive and disgusting advertisements. We feel certain that no parent who is striving to guard his children from the impurity and immorality of the world would tolerate in his family circle the presence of such unseemly pictures. The ears of the men who publish these periodicals are quick to hear any word of criticism from the reading public, upon whose patronage they are dependent. Let them hear from every one of the 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a courteous but emphatic protest, and if that is not effective, let this be followed by a withdrawal of subscriptions until the offending pages have been eliminated.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TAKES ADVANCE STEPS

It is a matter for congratulation that so influential and notable a body of Christian workers as is represented in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church has led in the movement to require its members to resign from all clubs which sell liquor. It is said that reporters for the Chicago press expressed amazement—and reporters are not easily amazed—at the suggestion that such a resolution was to be proposed to the General Assembly, and were skeptical as to its adoption. As a matter of fact not one voice was raised in protest, and so far as an outsider could observe, it received enthusiastic and unanimous approval. There may still be a few men in the Christian Church who are unwilling to let their conscience and judgment decide for them the question of total abstinence and prohibition, but these few, it will be noticed, are not proclaiming from the housetops their unscientific, unethical, antiquated ideas. Even though not yet ready to go the whole way and commit themselves on the question, they are unwilling to be classed with the men who manufacture and sell liquor.

For years the men of "the trade" have said that when the church of Christ as a whole decides to live up to its light and convictions on the subject of the liquor traffic and vote it out of existence then, and then only, will they admit defeat. They know and acknowledge that they could not for a day withstand the united forces of the church of Christ. The day to which they have looked forward with fear and trembling is almost here, and among the notable "signs of the times" which indicate it is the radical action taken by the General Assembly.

# TRANSPORTATION NOTES

## NATIONAL CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

After carefully considering the merits of the different roads, the National General Officers have selected the Pennsylvania, Queen and Crescent and Southern Railways as the route of the official train to the convention at Atlanta, Georgia, November 13-18. This route will enable the delegations from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania and New York to join us en route or at Cincinnati, while those from Kentucky and Tennessee can join us as we pass through those states.

Wherever there is a large enough party from a state to fill one or more cars, these cars will be attached to the special train without change.

From Cincinnati we pass through Kentucky and Tennessee, stopping to visit Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park and the many interesting points in that locality.

Plans will be announced more fully from time to time in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL. Every state should realize the importance of this convention, which is to be held in the interesting city of Atlanta, and begin planning now to have a full delegation. Tickets will be on sale to reach Atlanta from November 10 to 13, with final limit good to reach original starting point any time up to November 23, with privilege of extension of time to December 10 on payment of $1 and deposit of ticket. Round trip tickets will be sold at convention rates and we hope that this may be the largest and most enthusiastic convention we have ever held.

# PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

.....

.....

(To be sent to Senators and Representatives)

## ARIZONA CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING — LIQUOR INTERESTS FEAR THE VOTES OF WOMEN

**Mrs. Imogen F. H. LaChance, Acting President Arizona W. C. T. U.**

An initiative petition for vote on statewide prohibition in Arizona will be filed in ample time for the question to go to the people at the fall election. The campaign is on in full swing and a thorough organization of all the moral forces is being effected, with no political attachments of any kind to detract from the full force of the moral issue. The impression that the amendment will carry is general throughout the state, even the liquor men agreeing that their days are numbered. It is expected that the votes of Arizona women will have an important bearing on the results.

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Most significant of the sources of crime are the words of the would-be assassin of Mayor Mitchel, of New York City, as reported in the newspapers: "I got down there about ten o'clock, some time before the mayor would come out. So I went over into Park Row and *had a drink of whisky and a drink of beer at a saloon.* When the mayor came out I was waiting for him. I waited until he got into the machine. He was about five feet away from me when I fired."

## MAGAZINES REFUSE LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Two magazines have been added to the list of non-liquor advertising publications which from time to time have appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL. A written word from a white ribboner to the respective editors of *Harper's Magazine* and *Munsey's* has helped to bring about the exclusion from the former periodical of an advertisement of wine, and from the latter, of an offer to sell recipes for "making whisky and other intoxicants at home." In the second instance, the correspondent was assured that it was "through an unpardonable oversight that the advertisements were inserted. We have today cancelled our contract." In each case the reply was most courteous in tone.

## ENDORSEMENT OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The general conference of the Southern Methodist church in session in Oklahoma City, Okla., endorsed unanimously the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition and the efforts of Senator Sheppard of Texas in behalf of this desired legislation. Secretary Daniels and his order banishing intoxicants from the United States Navy received hearty commendation. The Texas W. C. T. U. asked each delegation going from that state to bring before the conference the matter of prohibiting the use of tobacco by all ministers coming into the conference. After a somewhat heated discussion the resolution against tobacco was carried by a vote of 187 to 116.

# RESOLUTION

Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing.....people,

.....191 .....,
(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

---

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*

*Arizona and Idaho are also engaged in statewide campaigns, and are hoping to submit the question to the voters of their respective states in the fall elections.*

---

The hearts of the white ribbon sisterhood go out in tender sympathy to Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, to whom has come another bereavement. On June 1, she received word of the promotion to the perfect life beyond, of her mother, Mrs. Laverna E. Pride. Mrs. Pride for a number of years was a resident of Evanston, and by her many graces of character, endeared herself to the workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. She was an ideal mother, a Christian woman of heroic spirit, and an ardent white ribboner. During her residence of many years in West Virginia she was active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and to the last days of her earthly life was keenly interested in all its enterprises. It was the joy of her life that two of her daughters, Mrs. Parks and Miss Virginia Pride, have been leaders in W. C. T. U. work Miss Pride for a number of years was president of the Cape Colony (South Africa) W. C. T. U.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, a former president of the Texas W. C. T. U., called recently at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters on her way from the East to California, where her home has been for several years. Mrs. Stoddard has been taking an enthusiastic part in the great campaign for statewide prohibition which is now being waged in the Golden State, and was hurrying on to the Southern California state convention which opens June 5.

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On the testimony of the editors and contributors to the liquor journals there is at present a vast over-production of distilled liquors and beer, and a consequent depression of the market. Under date of May 13, the Lexington (Ky.) special correspondent to the *Chicago Daily News* reported that "owing to prohibition agitation and over-production, practically all distilleries in Kentucky are reducing their output from 30 to 50 per cent." It stated that the largest distillery in central Kentucky has closed and another one expects to go out of business in June.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

**MRS. MAE M. WHITMAN**

The Labor department must continue to emphasize the fact that workmen who frequent drinking places when coming to or going from their work are being replaced by non-drinking men.

We are told that there has been a marked decrease of accidents among the 5,000 men employed in the American Car and Foundry company's plant since a notice to that effect has been posted conspicuously for their benefit and that since a campaign has been waged in that vicinity accidents have been reduced over thirty per cent.

Several business firms are now offering a ten per cent increase in wages to those who agree to strictly abstain from liquor drinking.

Industrial leaders quite generally work with us in the suppression of the habit, knowing that every worker who weakens the resources of mind or body is an enemy to his fellow workers. Economic reasons for prohibition are steadily increasing. Contractors, to be sure, have long advocated Sunday closing of saloons in behalf of efficiency and safety. Efficiency tends to economy—it is economy.

When our friend, the enemy, argues that in driving out the liquor "industry" we drive capital away and injure a state, we may truthfully claim that when the great economic waste entailed by the saloons is removed other institutions of a useful nature spring up and give support to ten times the number of families that had depended on the saloon. Capital devoted to useful industries creates a far greater demand for the products of the farm, orchard and dairies; for the purchasing power of a people is gauged by their industry and thrift. Both of these are injured, if not ruined, by the drink habit—thus prices for the products of the land decrease as well as do wages. We hear the cry of the unemployed on every hand, for the liquor traffic is everywhere rendering men unfit for work, creating armies of unemployed and unemployable. The employer of today realizes the danger of liquor drinkers being injured while at work, causing a bill of needless expense as the result of clouded brains and unsteady nerves. Employers cannot afford such risks. The depreciation of labor's machinery, its muddled brains, its incompetent hands, its unsteady body through strong drink, must be charged up to the liquor traffic.

Where vineyards are involved, we do not plead for their destruction, but rather for stimulating the raisin trade and the unfermented grape juice business.

In the fight for prohibition do not forget that the labor vote forms two-thirds of the entire vote. The Temperance and Labor department is interested to make itself a power. More and more are wage earners taken into consideration in commercial, economic and political fields. Strive by all honorable means to enlist their co-operation in the overthrow of the liquor habit and liquor traffic.

A nation can arrive at the highest efficiency only when its working people are profitably employed and under such sanitary conditions as will be in harmony with Christian ideals. Let us show what a true friend to labor is prohibition. We have a right to ask labor to help the state in removing temptation and stumbling blocks from the path of the members of the working class. We need thorough canvassing for labor votes. Our slogan is "Temperance needs the labor vote and labor needs the temperance vote." Bring all pressure to bear upon the doubtful ones.

### SUGGESTED AS AN EXERCISE FOR L. T. L.'S AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

ADAPTED

*Leader:* From a bushel of corn the distiller gets four gallons of whisky which retails at.....$16.80
*Leader:* What does the farmer get?
*First Child:* The farmer gets..... .45
*Leader:* What does the United States Government get?
*Second Child:* The United States Government gets ..... 4.40
*Leader:* The railroad company gets what?
*Third Child:* The railroad company gets ..... .80
*Leader:* The manufacturer gets how much?
*Fourth Child:* The manufacturer gets ..... 4.00
*Leader:* The drayman gets how much?
*Fifth Child:* The drayman gets.... .15
*Leader:* The retailer gets what?
*Sixth Child:* The retailer gets..... 7.00
*Leader:* The consumer gets what?
*Seventh Child:* The consumer gets Drunk
*Leader:* The wife gets what?
*Eighth Child:* The wife gets....Hunger
*Leader:* The children get what?
*Ninth Child:* The children get.....Rags
*Leader:* The politician gets what?
*Tenth Child:* The politician gets...Office
*Leader:* The man who votes for license gets what?
*Eleventh Child:* The man who votes for license gets "left" because he has to pay the increased taxes caused by the traffic in drink.

## EVANGELISTIC AND ALMSHOUSE

**MARY E. KUHL**

Your National superintendent will have the question blanks ready by June 10; therefore, every state superintendent should send in the order for her territory immediately, that the copies may be sent out without delay. Price 25 cents per 100. Just sufficient to cover postage.

It is hoped that every superintendent will be ready to report promptly all work done. Where there is no state superintendent, the local, county or district superintendent may report direct to the National superintendent.

*306 W. Columbia Ave., Champaign, Ill.*

### FLOWER MISSION SUPPLIES

Text Cards, 12c per 100, $1 per 1,000.
Text Cards (Loyal Temperance Legion), 12c per 100, $1 per 1,000.
Comfort Powders, per box..... .25

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|---|---|
| What the Flower Mission Department Can Do to Help Bring National Constitutional Prohibition.. | .20 |
| Plan of Work..... | .60 |
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| Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions ..... | .25 |
| Lights and Shadows of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions ..... | .60 |
| The Blossoms of the Beatitudes.... | .60 |
| A Flower Mission Brochure (Four Short Poems by Anna Adams Gordon), 10c per dozen..... | .60 |
| Flower Mission Quiz..... | .60 |
| Flower Mission Post Card, 2 for 3c; 12c per dozen..... | .90 |
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| Annual Report ..... | .50 |

Order from Miss Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Any amount of literature can be obtained at the same rate proportionately. Ten per cent discount on all orders of five dollars.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Views of the Press on National Constitutional Prohibition

Sooner or later, both houses of Congress will have to deal with this liquor proposition which has already become one of the great national questions because it so largely affects, directly or indirectly, the material as well as the moral and social interests of the people. Efforts may be made by many members of Congress to side-step or delay consideration of this question, but they cannot evade it indefinitely. It must be considered and acted upon as a practical proposition the proper solution of which means greater national progress and prosperity through the elimination, or at least the material reduction, of a frightful national blight.

It may be years before Congress will take steps to suppress the dreadful liquor evil; but it will come as an effective move for increased constructive and productive capacity, as well as for the promotion of higher standards of citizenship and improved moral, physical and intellectual national life. — *Birmingham* (Ala.) *Ledger.*

As for prohibition, it is estimated that 46,000,000 people in the United States now live under laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants. Naturally Senators and Representatives elected through the votes of this immense body of people will be friendly to a nationwide enactment on the subject. The course of prohibitory legislation has been a progressive one. First, liquor has been voted out of small, self-governing communities, then out of large ones and finally when three-fourths or more of the people of the state have come under such laws, the question naturally has become a statewide issue. So it will progress toward becoming a nationwide issue. Any one who conscientiously opposes the sale of liquor in his own community to be consistent must oppose it in all other communities.—*Chattanooga* (Tenn.) *News.*

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A majority vote, or even a large minority vote, will be like handwriting on the wall to liquor interests. For that matter, the mere submission of the question to vote at all under the auspices of a Democratic administration ought to be very much like handwriting on the wall. It would be a fortunate thing if with one accord Congress should submit the prohibitory amendment and the people should with equal unanimity write it into the Constitution. Abolition of the liquor traffic is bound to come. The quicker it is over and disposed of the better.—*Des Moines* (Ia.) *Leader.*

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National Prohibition is coming up in the next Congress for settlement and prospective candidates for Congress will facilitate matters by getting their thought together and then stating their position upon this irrepressible question. The saloon keepers have been running this country long enough and the candidate who favors keeping them at their useless and debasing business should be kept at home.—*Escondido* (Calif.) *Advance.*

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What does this mean? What can it mean but one thing, and that is that the question whether or not we shall have unrestricted liquor-traffic or whether we shall have perpetuation of the general license system at all, is in reality the most absorbing subject of thought and discussion before the people today. There is no use in arguing with the inevitable. —*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# WORLD'S HONORARY SECRETARY IN ITALY

MRS. A. W. GREENMAN, Naples, Italy

MEETING IN NAPLES FOR STUDENTS—HONORARY SECRETARY WORLD'S W. C. T. U. SPEAKS IN ROME—MISS ZACCARIA TELLS OF NEWLY ORGANIZED NATIONAL UNION—SIGNORA CAMPERIO ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY OF ITALIAN W. C. T. U.

This is a country of vineyards and the use of wine, rather than being looked upon as harmful, is considered necessary and only through education can we hope to see a change.

Miss Slack was given the opportunity of speaking before the National Morality Congress, then in session and presided over by the Hon. Luigi Luzzatti. The speakers were noted men from various parts of Italy and the audience represented the best element in Naples. It was a fine opportunity and Miss Slack was equal to the occasion. She spoke effectively, dwelling especially upon scientific investigation and good citizenship. At the close the president commended her heartily and the Congress gave her a vote of thanks.

### Meeting in Naples for Students

From this meeting she went to one arranged for her in the rooms of the Student Christian Association. The place was full to overflowing not only with university students, but others willing to be informed on this great question. Quite a number signed the pledge and put on the white ribbon badge, while others expressed themselves as interested.

On another occasion Miss Slack spoke to a large and representative audience in the Methodist Episcopal church. Our twenty-five L. T. L.'s wearing their badges were present. Miss Slack produced most forceful and convincing arguments such as had never been heard before. Pastor Santi followed with a strong plea urging them to try abstinence for three months and see if her words were not true. While only a few names were added, seed has been sown which will bear fruit in time.

We had plans for other meetings, but unfortunately we had a street car strike all the time and the distance made it impossible for people to gather, but surely these three splendid meetings with the mass of proof in favor of abstinence, from the scientific, economic, political and moral standpoint that Miss Slack gave will not be forgotten. Our little band of L. T. L.'s and small W. C. T. U. must form the nucleus for work.

Intemperance is on the increase in Italy. Let us pray that she may be aroused to action before she experiences the humiliation that has been the fate of some countries.

Miss Slack brought letters of introduction to the British Ambassador from Sir Edward Grey (British Minister of Foreign Affairs) and from Mr. Runceman (Minister of Agriculture).

### Miss Slack Speaks in Y. M. C. A. in Rome

On Sunday evening, May 10, in the great gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. of Rome there was held a very important meeting for the cause against alcoholism. The speaker was Miss Agnes Slack of England, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has done so much for this noble cause. Dr. Mario Piacentini of the Justice office of Rome, and one of the members of the committee of the Y. M. C. A., introduced Miss Slack to the large audience. Miss Slack spoke for about an hour with her usual brilliancy and power on the necessity of organizing a work among the Italian ladies and girls for the cause against alcoholism. At the end of her splendid speech she was much cheered and twenty women and girls signed the pledge of the white ribbon union. This will be the beginning of that union in the eternal city. Miss Slack stopped in Rome a few days, coming on from Naples where she held meetings for a similar purpose. She was received by the Queen of Italy who congratulated her on her work.

## MISS ZACCARIA TELLS OF NEWLY ORGANIZED NATIONAL UNION

A later account of Miss Slack's work in Italy by Miss Palmira Zaccaria, the secretary of the newly organized Italian Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gives additional interesting facts:

Miss Agnes Slack arrived in Italy April 8, stopping first in Milan, where she was the guest of Signora Maria Camperio, who later accepted the National presidency of the Italian W. C. T. U. Miss Slack stayed in Milan for about ten days and addressed seven meetings during that short time, being especially successful among the working girls of several professional schools and of the orphanage. She also held a meeting in Brescia, a small town near Milan, known for being a drinking place, and she organized a local union at Bergamo, another small town not far from the former, with a most capable president in Signora Albertina Legler.

### Florence Welcomes World's W. C. T. U. Worker

In Florence, where she was the guest of Baroness French, president of the local section of the Italian Council for Women, she had three meetings, including a drawing room meeting at the home of Baroness French, when the Countess Capponi and other leaders of philanthropic causes in Italy were present. Dr. Amaldi, director of the lunatic asylum in Florence, an active and convinced anti-alcoholist, who has abolished the use of the poisonous drink by those under his care, proved a great help to her there.

At Naples, following her address at the National Conference on Public Morality, Miss Slack was thanked from the chair by his Excellency, Luigi Luzzatti, exprime minister, for the appeal she had made on behalf of the organization of the white ribbon movement in Italy. He also expressed the thanks of the Conference to the World's W. C. T. U. for the welcome interest thus shown in the welfare of Italy. Several members were enrolled at two other meetings held in Naples.

In Rome twenty-five members joined at a crowded, enthusiastic meeting, the first one held in the city for the organization of this movement among the women of Rome. Senator Garofalo, president of the highest criminal court of Rome, and a convinced anti-alcoholist who has actively contributed to the making and passing of the recent first restrictive law on alcohol sale through the Italian Parliament, showed Miss Slack much kindness, and the fact that she was received by the Queen in a special audience has caused the press throughout our country to comment on her work.

### Signora Camperio Accepts Presidency of Italian W. C. T. U.

Miss Slack returned to Milan again May 12, remaining there until she returned to England. On the thirteenth she was received by the president and committee of the newly started home for drunkards, who thanked her for her work in Italy. The following day in the beautiful grounds of Signora Camperio's country house near Monza a number of ladies met Miss Slack and rules for the Italian white ribbon union were formulated, and it was decided that the National Committee should have its center in Milan, Signora Camperio accepting the presidency of the same as well as that of the Milanese local union. On May 15, Miss Slack addressed a full meeting of the members of the Lyceum clubs in Milan, when many of the most representative ladies of the town were present and fifteen of them joined the union including Donna Gigina Sioli, president of the Lyceum club, Donna Carla Lavelli Celesia, president of the local section of the National Women's Council. This meeting has done much to make the cause of the white ribbon known in Milan. Dr. Gonzales, one of the most prominent physicians and a specialist for mental diseases in Milan, followed Miss Slack, enforcing her arguments with his own scientific experience and speaking in the highest terms of her successful mission in Italy.

Several other unions have meanwhile been started in Monza, a small town near Milan, and at Macerata, a town in Central Italy, where Signora Leverini has enrolled more than fifty members. This makes 365 members gained by Miss Slack in Italy during this visit, with fifty enrolled in September last during the Fourteenth International Anti-Alcoholic Congress in Milan, a total of 415.


## HER MOTHER-IN-LAW

### Proved a Wise, Good Friend

A young woman out in Ia. found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes:

"I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache.

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum.

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully.

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea but that was just as bad.

"She finally was induced to try Postum which she has used for over a year. She travelled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

*Regular Postum*—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

*Instant Postum*—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage *instantly*. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# ON THE PROHIBITION FIRING LINE

Special Correspondence

East Washington reminds one of the autumn prairies of pioneer days with the frost-browned grass waving fitfully over the plains. A match, a spark of fire, and a gleam of flame runs swiftly along, growing into a roaring, crackling blaze that sweeps all before it. Very quiet has been this land. Some towns have been exceedingly full of saloons with their usual accompaniment of evil. East Washington has been far from an easy battle-ground, but when the cry has once been raised, when the opening gun has been fired, then the response has been hearty, cordial and enthusiastic.

Everything points to a dry Washington. New unions spring up as by magic, and old ones take on new life. Garfield, Clarkston, Colfax, Pullman, leading towns, one and all are rousing to action and a similar condition prevails in the smaller towns.

Walla Walla is doing good work. A revival some months ago started the people to thinking. Various prohibition speakers had helped. A reception for Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, was given on May 15. The rooms were beautifully decorated, and a Mrs. Reavis sang of the downfall of the liquor traffic, her every note as clear as a silver bell and full of soul. Mayor Gillis closed the program with a talk bristling with truths. He reminded his listeners that "it's not sympathy or enthusiasm that wins a battle; it is ballots that find their way into the ballot box. The problem of Washington is to perfect a systematic organization that will reach every one, stir every one and get every one to register, and every one to vote." Better campaign advice than he compressed into a five minute talk has rarely been heard. Mrs. La Mance held a three days' series of meetings throughout the city.

East Oregon is something like East Washington. It, too, has had and enjoyed Miss Edna Rowan's good work. It has also had Mrs. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U. Mrs. Shepard could not be dull, or give a poor address, if she tried. Mrs. La Mance is going over much the same ground Mrs. Shepard covered. Pendleton, the chief town of northwestern Oregon, which is handicapped by its saloons, has had revivals that awakened its conscience on the liquor question. Unquestionably a strong, healthy sentiment is growing there. The W. C. T. U. took its speaker into the street. In no time at all a representative audience assembled, and from the moment the first sentence was spoken it was evident that the sentiment of the men was either one of decided sympathy with the prohibition views of the speaker, or that they had an open mind on the subject and desired to hear the arguments advanced. Pendleton will do work among its colored people. The W. C. T. U. is sending its last National speaker to nearby small towns—to Weston and Helix, where new unions were secured, to Athena which needed building up, and to a string of unionless towns on branch railroads and on stage routes. In other words Pendleton intends to radiate prohibition influence from one end of Umatilla county to the other.

The women are leading the men in the statewide battle. The workers at the state headquarters of Oregon and Eastern and Western Washington are at it twelve to sixteen hours a day. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, National superintendent of Press work, is now in Oregon acting as campaign manager for the state. She is the right woman for the place!

There is a moral attached to the organization of a union in the little town of Helix. It has a saloon for every one hundred and twenty-five of its people and the town was dead to the prohibition question. A man who will not let his name be used, paid for eight copies of the weekly UNION SIGNAL and sent them to leading families. Mrs. Edith M. Hartley, wife of the Baptist pastor and former president of the Pocatello (Idaho) W. C. T. U. is in frail health, but she wore the white ribbon. The two clergymen of the town stood true. Lo, a union in the supposed impossible town, and the best of women in it. Here is the recipe: SIGNALS, white ribbons and prohibition salt in every sermon. It will turn any town dry if persisted in.

# A W. C. T. U. ALPHABET

BLANCHE A. WHEATLEY, Bolivar, West Virginia

**A** stands for *Alcohol*, king of all woe;
**B** is for *Bar*, the work-shop of the foe;
**C** is the *Crime* this dread tyrant doth bring,
**D** is the *Drunkard*, the slave of the king.
**E** is the *Evil* we're fighting today;
**F** is the *Fool* that flings manhood away.
**G** stands for *Greed*, our fair land's awful blight;
**H** is the *Home* for which women must fight.
**I** is *Iniquity*, Alcohol's child;
**J** is the *Jail* where his victims are piled.
**K** stands for *Keg*—and the *Knave* that's within—
**L** is the *License* which *Law* grants to sin.
**M** is the *Money* for which souls are lost;
**N** is the *Nation* that counts not the cost.
**O** is the *Octopus*, crushing our boys;
**P** is the *Poison* that wrecks and destroys.
**Q** is the *Question*—to you it has come—
**R** stands for *Ruin, Rags, Riot* and *Rum!*
**S** is *Saloon*, where black evil is rife;
**T** stands for *Tears* of child, mother and wife.
**U** is for *Union*, where women find strength;
**V** is their *Vote* that shall triumph at length.
**W** is *Whisky, Wine, Wrong, Want* and *Woe!*
**X** the *X-ray* that on *Evil* we throw.
**Y** is the *Youth* that we labor to save;
**Z** is the *Zeal* that our God to us gave.

## SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN MISSOURI

Special Correspondence

At a meeting of the Warrensburg-Central Missouri Teachers' Association embracing twenty-one counties in central-western Missouri, following an address by Mrs. L. O. Middleton, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, the association passed a resolution endorsing the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools. May 6 Mrs. Middleton addressed the convention of the Missouri county superintendents at Jefferson City and presented each superintendent with a copy of Mrs. Davis' "Course of Study in Hygiene and Physiology for the Grades," together with twenty pages of the best S. T. I. literature. The helps were gladly received and the superintendents assured Mrs. Middleton of their interest and co-operation. Some of them are contemplating putting a copy of this course of study into each school in their county. At each of these meetings a display of the books, charts and literature recommended by the S. T. I. department was made. Mrs. Middleton will address the South-West Teachers' Association at Springfield in June.

This is one of Missouri's educational plans for the year. At the State Teachers' Association last November an attractive booth was kept open throughout the session from which free literature on the educational departments of the W. C. T. U. was distributed, charts demonstrated and other helps recommended. The teachers are learning to depend upon these displays for practical help in their vocation. Since September educational campaigns have been conducted in twenty-one counties of the state by the state superintendent, who has addressed women's clubs, W. C. T. U. and teachers' institutes, colleges, high schools and grade schools and public audiences in churches, court houses, etc. The temperance subject has been handled from the scientific or educational standpoint, using posters and charts to demonstrate the lectures. Following an address on teaching scientific temperance the Kansas City council of clubs, an organization composed of forty-one of the largest women's clubs in the city and numbering about 5,000 women, sent a resolution to the board of education, quoting in full the temperance education law of Missouri and urging its enforcement in the Kansas City schools, "inasmuch as eighty per cent of the present day employers are demanding total abstinence of their employes and tuberculosis is spreading at such rapid rate."

Ten thousand copies of a resolution similar to this have been printed by the Missouri W. C. T. U. and are being endorsed by churches, women's clubs and other organizations and sent to the school board or county superintendent.

Interest in the essay contest is very active in Missouri this year.

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The dryness of Atlanta, Georgia, was made plain recently to 30,000 Shriners assembled in Imperial Council in the city. It was reported that knowing the dry conditions prevailing in Atlanta the members of the order brought with them their own beverages. However, the splendid behaviour of such a great crowd was a matter of general comment and the Shriners were loud in their praises of the hostess city, the Imperial Potentate declaring that the metropolis is the most wonderful of any of its size in the world. And Atlanta is prohibition territory.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Haughton, National evangelist, who, under the direction of the San Diego (Calif.) federation of unions, will work in that state until the election in November, may be addressed at 1003 15th St., San Diego.

Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., writes that there is a movement on foot to retire to private life all Congressmen from her state who are not in favor of the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., presided over the recent bi-county convention of Williamson and Maury counties, Tenn. The meetings were successful in every sense of the word and marked a red-letter day for temperance and W. C. T. U. work in both counties. An excellent program was carried out and resolutions of sympathy and tender appreciation of the great life and character of Mrs. Stevens were adopted. Mrs. Ray Morrison will lead the W. C. T. U. forces of these two counties for the coming year.

The semi-annual institute of the Will county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. convened May 14 at Joliet. Representatives from various parts of the county were present and much important business was transacted. In the afternoon Miss Helen L. Hood, state president, delivered an address upon National Constitutional Prohibition. It was voted to invite the state convention to meet in Joliet in October. A memorial service for the beloved National President was held, when resolutions pledging renewed loyalty and deeper consecration to the cause she loved, were adopted.

Children of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Hannibal, Mo., participated ably in the silver medal contest held recently in the First Presbyterian church, both as contestants for the medal and in other features of the program. A prohibition drill by a large number of the children in which the United States flag was prominent was well executed. Singing by the Legioners and recitations other than those scheduled for the contest were pleasing features, Eva Louise Mayes being awarded the medal, and Aulis Saunders, the silver dollar for second place. Mrs. H. L. Cornell, superintendent of the L. T. L., was largely responsible for the success of the entertainment.

Mrs. Ellen M. Cheuvront, president of Harrison county (W. Va.) W. C. T. U., was appointed institute instructor by the state executive committee in April and immediately began work in her own county. The institute was filled with interesting and profitable features. There were present four state superintendents and one state officer. An instructive paper by another state superintendent was read. Every local union in the county was well represented and each white ribboner returned home full of enthusiasm for the department which most appealed to her. There was not a dull moment during the session, and people not of our unions were much impressed with the crisp new ideas and terse expressions of many of our departments. Full reports of the meetings were given in both the daily papers.

*A Limited Number of the New*

# Bill Board Poster

FIRST TO BE LAID OFF

The Man Who DRINKS

LAST TO BE TAKEN ON

7x10 feet. Printed in red and black; eight sections, so as to be easily handled.

PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

Hard work, self-sacrifice and enthusiasm have brought Benton county, Tennessee, into the list of efficient, working organizations. The president, Mrs. Olivia Robins, an alert business woman, has these activities to report in Big Sandy alone: A public meeting closing with a poster parade, a prayer meeting with law enforcement the subject for discussion, a rally for National Constitutional Prohibition, a public meeting to secure signers to the petition for National Constitutional Prohibition, a "scatter-the-seed" plan which put literature into the hands of voters on rural routes, another to interest Sunday school superintendents by means of the printed page, an L. T. L. demonstration, a Frances Willard program, a silver medal contest, a Neal Dow meeting with an "everybody-please-speak" hour as a feature, followed by an old-fashioned hand-shaking time, teachers, ministers, merchants, mechanics, physicians and farmers joining in. Big Sandy and Mt. Vincent unions held a universal invocation meeting for leaders in the National Prohibition movement with special prayers for W. C. T. U. and other prohibition workers, a public prayer and praise service, and other meetings.

## German Temperance Literature

**The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.**

**1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 35c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.**

**2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.**

**3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.**

**4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.**

**Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.**

**J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas.**

## Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828



## A SOUR STOMACH

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only.* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J Oltman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.



**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. **Nichols Co.**, Naperville, Illinois



## Suggestions to White Ribboners FOR Commencement Gifts

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon. Cloth, $1.50; Morocco, $2.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Price 75 cents.

Nineteen Beautiful Years, by Frances E. Willard. Price 60 cents.

Jean Mitchell's School, Angeline Wray. Price, $1.00.

Lois Morton's Investment, Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, $1.25.

Jack The Fisherman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, 50 cents.

A Modern Madonna, Caroline E. Stanley. Price, 60 cents.

Two, Edith Smith Davis. Price 40 cents.

Glengarry School Days, Ralph Connor. Price 60 cents.

The Sky Pilot, Ralph Connor. Price 60 cents.

SOUVENIR SPOONS

W. C. T. U. Teaspoon, showing Crusade church in bowl, in sterling silver. Price, $1.50.

Rest Cottage Teaspoon, with Rest Cottage in bowl, sterling silver. Price, $1.50.

REST COTTAGE SOUVENIR

Terra Cotta Plaque. Cottage in bas relief, hand carved, hand tinted. Made in England. Price, $2.00.

PHOTOGRAPHS—10x12 inches.

Frances E. Willard; Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, $1.50 each.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
Evanston, Illinois.


## AGITATION, EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION IN GEORGIA

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Treasurer Georgia W. C. T. U.

In addition to regular department work—the value of which cannot be overestimated—several of our best workers have been agitating, educating and organizing in Georgia during April and May.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, the invincible, the peerless, filled a number of important dates. Her address on "Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School," delivered before the State Sunday School Association at Milledgeville, will bear precious fruit. She also spoke at the teachers' institute at Sandersville, and organized at Wrens.

Dr. Carolyn Geisel, who has done such fine work, particularly in women's club, educational and medical circles, and who represents the Health department took part in the discussion of topics at the convention of the State Medical Association in Atlanta, and with the Medical superintendent, Mrs. J. B. Richards, distributed our literature, in which the doctors were interested.

Dr. Geisel addressed the State Teachers' Association at Macon on Scientific Temperance Instruction. As a result, forty-three educational institutions have requested her to speak on this subject next session. The local S. T. I. superintendent, Mrs. H. L. Watson, presided at an attractive booth in Convention hall, from which S. T. I. literature was distributed and handed out at the door by bright L. T. L. boys. S. T. I. posters and charts were conspicuous on the walls.

Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins has just completed a successful two weeks' itinerary, organizing at Carrollton and Dalton, securing UNION SIGNAL subscriptions and addressing a district missionary meeting in Atlanta. From all points come attestations of her excellence as a speaker and her ability to arouse the individual and the union to action for National Prohibition.

Miss May Russell is still afield and is winning golden opinions for herself and the cause. A hundred dollar check in one instance speaks well for her presentation of facts. She has organized unions at Dixie and Pine Park.

Mrs. T. E. Patterson, our able state president, is intelligently active in directing the development of the wisely-laid plans looking toward National Prohibition along persistent and positive lines.


### A GOOD USE FOR SPARE TIME

You can easily earn a little money in your spare time by giving samples of Vacher-Balm to your friends. It costs you nothing to start.

Write today for particulars and a Free Sample to E. W. Vacher, New Orleans La.



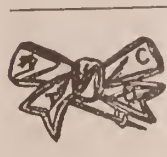
## THE CROSS AND THE FLAG

NEW SONG—By J. G. Dailey, author and composer of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," octavo.

1 Dime, $1.00 Per Doz., Postpaid

**J. G. DAILEY MUSIC CO.**
4734 Kingsessing Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.





W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.



## You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

### You Can Be So Well!

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

**Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.**

*One pupil writes:* "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my FREE booklet? Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**Susanna Cocroft**
**Dept. 37 . 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.*


## THE CAROLS CAROL MISSED

(Continued from Page Seven)

"O Letha, listen! There's a redbird in the willow! See him? Isn't he a beauty?"

Down by the creek they saw handsome red-winged blackbirds. "Their voices sound like running water," Letha murmured.

After watching the minnows as they darted about in the clear water of the creek the girls gathered great bunches of spring beauties and blue violets and started for home.

"Let's take most of our flowers to Carol," suggested tender-hearted Letha. "It's too bad she had to miss this lovely afternoon."

"Just what I was going to say," Alice exclaimed.

This time Mary the maid opened the door. "We've brought some flowers for Carol," Letha said. "I hope she feels better now."

"Oh, I guess she'll be better after a while. It's just the wine sauce her mother would have for the puddin'. She says all her city friends use it and she thinks she must, but it always makes Carol sick. What with wine sauce, nectar or punch, Carol's always sick after there's been city company here. Thanks for the flowers," she added as the girls turned to go.

"Well," Alice burst out as they went down the road, "I'm glad our mother never, never uses such stuff. She knows better. What if we'd had wine sauce on our rice pudding today and missed all this lovely afternoon!"

"What if mother made such things for our company," Letha chimed in, "We'd never have a chance to be well and strong. Oh, I'm so sorry for Carol."

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### FIVE UNION SIGNALS AND TWO YOUNG CRUSADERS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION, MADISON, WISCONSIN

"I had a very pleasant letter from an instructor in the department to which we are sending these papers, and she said you would be surprised at the number of inquiries they have received for helps on temperance, prohibition, etc.,—and articles regarding the leaders of these reforms. They seem delighted to have our publications."

### BROOKLYN PASTORS RECEIVE SIGNAL

Twenty pastors of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Flatbush section receive the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL regularly, their subscriptions having been donated for the year by the Flatbush W. C. T. U. The Campaign Edition is also being regularly mailed to several Flatbush physicians, and the weekly SIGNAL to the Brooklyn Public Library. Several public school teachers of Flatbush are also receiving *The Young Crusader*, as are the branches of the Flatbush public library.

### ECHOES FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Worcester county north, has voted to send the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to the forty-three ministers whose names we have secured in unorganized territory and to whom we have sent the resolutions and letters. I am urging the unions to do the same wherever the minister has not already the Campaign issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. I am also urging other counties to follow the same plan.

We got twenty-two subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* at the county convention recently, through having the "Old Gray Bonnet" sung. I think we shall get up to our thousand mark this year and go ahead of anything we have ever before done for *The Young Crusader*.

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

### INCREASED MEMBERSHIP — INCREASED INTELLIGENCE

It was voted that the state union give one year's subscription to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to each union gaining five new members.

CONNECTICUT.


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

Frances Willard at the Age of Twenty-one


THE LIFE OF
**Frances E. Willard**

Anna Adams Gordon

I earnestly wish the book which portrays so remarkably the wonderful story of Miss Willard's great life and achievements might be placed in every library in our land, yes in all lands.
—Lillian M. N. Stevens

Cloth, $1.50; Morocco, $2.50

National W. C. T. U.
Evanston, Ill.


### QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA) W. C. T. U. MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

Ever since the convention of the Queensland (Australia) W. C. T. U. in Brisbane, the white ribboners of that state have been steadily carrying forward W. C. T. U. lines of work. The old people in the indigent home at Dunwich were made happy by a visit from a band of white ribboners under the leadership of Mrs. Annie Carvosso. One dozen gramophone records were presented to the home by the Central union. The party left the island with cheers and grateful expressions of thanks ringing in their ears, proving again that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Frances E. Willard Day was generally observed by the unions. A summer W. C. T. U. camp was maintained at Mowbray Park, South Brisbane. At a public reception the mayor and mayoress welcomed the visitors. The present officers of the state union are as follows: President, Mrs. James Williams; vice-president, Miss Payne; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Carvosso; recording secretary, Miss Ham; treasurer, Mrs. J. Taite.

## Among the Newest Leaflets

**Why We Need a World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund**, Anna A. Gordon. Per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

**The Power of the Press.** Carl A. Wold. Per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

**Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of the Drinker's Offspring**, Colonel Maus.

**Beer Drinking and Its Effect Upon Human Progeny.**

**The Liquor Traffic and the Business World**, Rev. Joseph Crooker.

**National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment in Harmony with the Constitution**, Noah W. Cooper.

**Accusing Fingers** (Illustrated).

**The Liquor Traffic's Vacuum Pocket Cleaner** (Illustrated).

Per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

**Maine's Great Achievement.**

**Thirty-three Years of Prohibition.**

**A True Conservation Policy.**

**Prohibition a Godsend to the Workingman.**

**The Law of Habit.**

Per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.


# FRECKLES

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.


### MRS. MOTT'S LILAC BUSH

(Continued from Page Six)

terested in W. C. T. U. work, and especially in its Flower Mission department, and when Johnnie came out of the hospital, after many months of care and watching, he became her right-hand man in distributing her bounty.

"For I know how good it feels," he would say gravely. Because of his experience he would always be a thoughtful little man, old beyond his years, but Mrs. Mott grew to love him very dearly.

"I never would have believed it, never, that Maria Mott could change so," remarked Mrs. Merriman to Mrs. Dean. "It didn't seem possible that a little child could creep into her heart as your Johnnie has. Why she even shares her motor car with him, and if things keep on may be she'll give you and me a lift some day, who knows."

"It was the lilacs that did it," laughed Mrs. Dean. "Giving them was such a shock to her system that it turned her all topsy-turvy, but it's a good turn, so let us be thankful. At last we have a real neighbor."

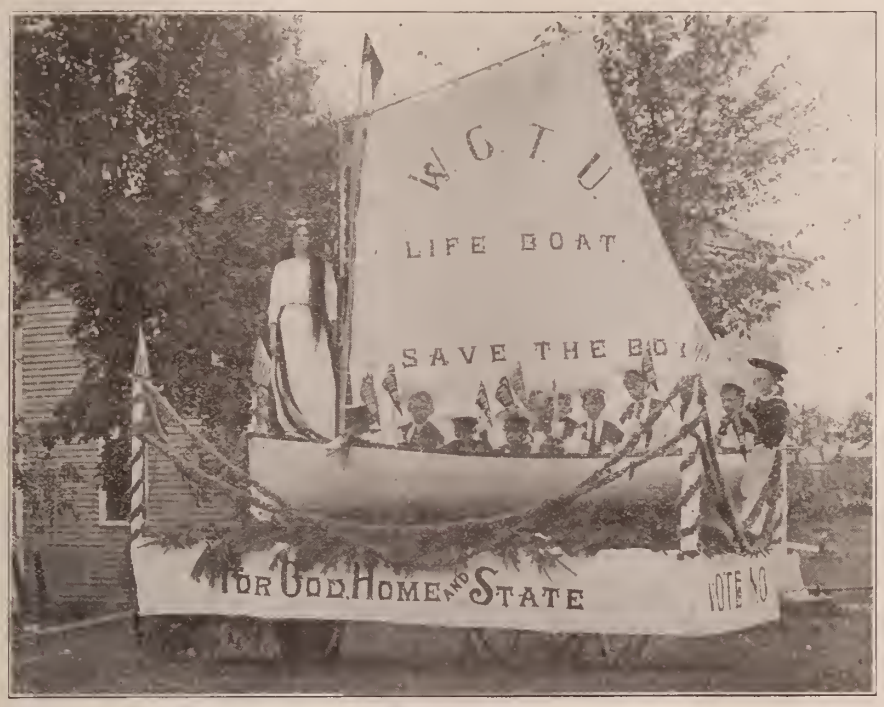

**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 11, 1914. | No. 24




W. C. T. U. Float in Parade at East Corinth, Maine

I WISH the Woman's Christian Temperance Union might solemnly pledge itself to still greater activities for work among the young; work with such radiant possibilities; work that insures the perpetuation of our organization, and its never-ending hostility to the legalized liquor traffic.

—*Lillian M. N. Stevens.*

## TELEGRAPH IMMEDIATELY TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVES

**As we go to press, dispatches from Washington indicate that a vote on the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution will soon be taken in the House of Representatives. Thousands of telegrams from our friends, especially influential voters, should be sent immediately to their Representatives, urging their support at this crucial time.**

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## MEMORIAL DAY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL—NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES SENATE—TOLLS REPEAL STILL UNDER DISCUSSION—HOBSON-SHEPPARD RESOLUTION CONTINUES IN SUB-COMMITTEE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Decoration Day, or properly speaking, Memorial Day, is always a significant occasion, but the day in Washington this year was marked with signal interest. The many Grand Army posts of the District, with banners and flags flying, started early in the morning to visit the different resting places of their deceased comrades. But the one particular point to which resident and visitor alike wound his way was Arlington, the National Cemetery, formerly the home of Robert E. Lee. Beautiful for situation is this historic spot. On a high plateau, overlooking the Potomac River, the city of Washington spread out before it and the monuments of the illustrious dead on every side, it is an ideal place in which to rest. The procession of veterans, which year by year is pathetically smaller, placed flowers at the foot of the monument bearing the words, "To the unknown dead." On one side of the grounds are the graves of thousands of Union soldiers, while just across the roadway are those of thousands of Confederates.

At the amphitheater, speeches suitable to the day were made by President Wilson, Hon. Champ Clark and others. President Wilson and Speaker Clark for the first time spoke from the same platform, though neither was named in the printed program.

The President rescinded a previous refusal to be present. He had not expected to participate, but believing that a false construction had been placed upon his declination, decided to speak. Before the President's decision had been communicated to the G. A. R. committee in charge of the exercises, they had invited Speaker Clark to make the address of the day, and he had accepted the invitation and had come from Atlantic City for the purpose.

Thursday, June 4, a very unusual ceremony took place at Arlington, in which thousands of men and women representing the North and the South participated. A magnificent bronze memorial statue, typifying the South rising triumphantly from the sufferings of war, was formally presented to the President of the United States, and, through him, to the Federal government, by Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Speeches by the President, Robert E. Lee, grandson of the general of that name, and others were the order of the day.

Perhaps nothing indicated more clearly the reunion which the years have brought than the decorating of the graves of the Union soldiers by the Confederate Memorial Association, and the applauding of the enemies of '61, as men stood shoulder to shoulder, and listened to the sentiments of the speakers of both North and South.

### Naval Appropriation Bill Passes Senate

Tuesday the Senate passed the annual Naval Appropriation bill, carrying about $141,000,000, and providing for the administration's two battleship program, authorizing, in addition, the building of a third modern dreadnaught, with money to be derived from the sale of the battleships, "Idaho" and "Mississippi." Senator Vardaman of Mississippi sought to amend the bill so as to provide for only one new battleship, but was overruled. The measure now goes to conference.

June 3, sixteen years ago, Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson and seven enlisted men steered the collier, "Merrimac," into the narrow neck of Santiago Bay, and under fire from the great guns of the frowning fortresses, sank the boat in an attempt to bottle up Admiral Cevera and the Spanish fleet in the inner harbor. Although the purpose for which the "Merrimac" was sunk was not successful, the feat was considered one of the greatest exhibitions of individual heroism of the Spanish war.

Captain Hobson in fighting the entrenched liquor power is using the same heroism he used that dark night sixteen years ago.

### Tolls-Repeal Still Under Discussion

The tolls-repeal matter is still under discussion in the Senate, with the hope that a vote may be reached by the middle of the week. The position taken by the Senators is entirely outside party lines; Senator Root of New York, a stand-pat Republican, is with the President, while Vardaman of Mississippi, a staunch Democrat, is against the President, and in a speech, remarkable for the bluntness with which he criticised the President and his party associates, he predicted that "in signing the repeal bill the President, if he did not sign the death warrant of the Democratic party, would put his name to the warrant that would remove the party from power for years to come." The debate in the Senate has brought out the fact that hereafter it cannot be hidden that the real question at issue is the supremacy of the United States at the Panama Canal. The question of tolls is secondary.

> If the temperance people in every Congressional district in the land would rise up in their might and demand temperance nominees for Congress, and then vote and work for them when nominated, National Constitutional Prohibition would be among the achievements of the immediate future.—*Representative Caleb Powers of Kentucky.*

The *Washington Post* says, "No one who has kept in touch with the Senate discussion can have failed to grasp the central fact that if the United States acquiesces in the British interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, it will yield a vital right of absolute control over the Panama Canal in time of war. It will be compelled to treat the warships of other nations exactly as it treats its own, and it will be forever stopped from taking advantage of its ownership of the canal to facilitate its military or naval operations."

Hon. Caleb Powers of Kentucky, on Wednesday last, delivered in the House of Representatives one of the best and most comprehensive temperance addresses given during this Congress. Among other things, he said what is so true, "There are today in this country more temperance people than there are liquor people. They could control the situation if they would. But the temperance people have been inactive; the liquor people have been active—ever active. That is largely true today, but not so much as formerly. The temperance people are waking up. They are realizing as never before that if they want friendly legislation they must put their friends in office. In order to put friends of temperance in office, they must get active politically. They are realizing that. From bitter past experience they know that they cannot expect temperance legislation from whisky representatives. If the temperance people in every Congressional district in the land would rise up in their might and demand temperance nominees for Congress, and then vote and work for them when nominated, National Constitutional Prohibition would be among the achievements of the immediate future. But let the temperance people be sure to nominate temperance men and those who will stand by temperance when nominated and elected."

### Hobson-Sheppard Resolution Still Held Up in Sub-Committee

The Hobson-Sheppard Resolution is held up in the sub-committee until Senators Fletcher of Florida and Dillingham of Vermont, both members of that committee, shall have registered their vote. Both Senators are in their respective states looking after the primaries. Letters and telegrams have flooded them, but, up to this time, nothing has been heard from either, although Senator Fletcher has gone far ahead of his opponent at the primaries held on Tuesday last, and may be expected in Washington at any time.

The House adopted a resolution already agreed to by the Senate to authorize the President to invite foreign governments to participate, through their accredited diplomatic agents, in the national Star Spangled Banner Centennial celebration at Baltimore, September 6-15, 1914. "President Wilson, ex-Presidents, governors of the several states, and other high officials and distinguished citizens have accepted invitations to the celebration," the foreign affairs committee reported to the House.

Last Sunday, May 31, was held the Second District of Columbia Sunday School temperance procession, under the leadership of Mrs. Don P. Blaine. It was a glorious day and a great procession, followed by three great meetings, held simultaneously, with a reviewing party of Senators, Representatives and other officials, made it an occasion of great interest.

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A petition for National Constitutional Prohibition comes to my desk, "Adopted by Martha Slater W. C. T. U., Emma J. Gibson, president," together with thirty-three signatures, but no state, county or town is mentioned, and in consequence it cannot be forwarded to any Congressman.

Please note: Petitions must indicate state, county and city or town.

*Saturday, June 6, 1914.*

# Secretary of Navy Favors Dry Zones for Naval Training Schools

At the last session of the Illinois legislature an effort was made to pass a bill prohibiting saloons within five miles of the naval training station, and although there were a sufficient number of votes pledged to pass the bill, it was never called up for a vote. According to the *Chicago Tribune*, ten of the twenty-three indictments returned in Lake county recently were against liquor dealers located nearest the naval training school near Waukegan, and upon investigation it was found that these places existed largely by the patronage of boys from the naval school. Rev. George McGinnis, a clergyman of Waukegan, wrote the facts to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who sent the following letter in reply:

**"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours relating to the establishment of a five mile 'dry zone' around the great lakes training station. It is a matter that appeals to me strongly, there being at the station several hundred young men making their first start in the Navy whom I regard as wards of the nation and from whom I would like to see corrupting influences entirely removed. Their habits are not yet formed and doubtless many of them are led to take their first drink by the temptation to do so being at hand. I am satisfied that the establishment of a five mile 'dry zone' around the training station would be a great help toward keeping these young men free of the liquor habit and the evils that it leads to. I sincerely hope that your legislature will give the matter the consideration it deserves."**

# The Drink Problem in the Industrial World

According to a notice recently posted in the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel Company only total abstainers will be, in the future, eligible for promotion. The notice as given in the daily press is as follows: **"For the promotion of safety and welfare it is hoped that all employes will avoid the use of intoxicating liquors. Under the rules of the Joliet works any employe who uses intoxicating liquors while on duty will be discharged. In making promotions in any departments of the plant, superintendents of departments and foremen will select for promotion only those who do not use intoxicating liquor."**

Other firms which employ large numbers of men have heretofore taken action on this important question. The Carnegie Company of Youngstown, Ohio, has declared that it will promote only abstainers. An increase of ten per cent in wages has been offered to total abstainers by the Philadelphia Quartz Co., of Chester, Pa., a firm operating plants in Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of Vandergrift, Pa., which owns plants in many cities throughout the United States, not long ago ordered that all its employes withdraw from fraternal organizations and clubs which maintain sideboards, and refuse to sign liquor license applications.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company, employing 5,250 men, with a payroll of $200,000 per month, recently petitioned the license judges of Westmoreland county to issue no saloon licenses because of the growing inefficiency of their employes and increased carelessness resulting in accidents and death, which are believed to be the direct result of the open saloon and the drinking habits of the men.

As an evidence that accidents are fewer in prohibition territory and where employes are abstainers the statement of Charles L. Huston, vice-president of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, the largest industrial plant of Coatesville, Pa., on the witness stand to the effect that accidents decreased in Coatesville mills at least forty per cent during the term that the county was free from saloons, is most gratifying.

# Pope Stigmatizes Deadly Evil of Alcohol

Prominent Catholics numbering 200 and representing various total abstinence societies throughout the world made a recent pilgrimage to Rome to ask the benediction of Pope Pius X on their efforts to promote total abstinence. The delegates were organized under the direction of the International Catholic League against Alcoholism, of which Baron Ch. Ruys de Beerenbrouck of Holland is the president, other leaders of prominence representing Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Canada, Italy and Switzerland.

The response of Pope Pius through Cardinal Merry Del Val assured the delegates of the approval and sympathy of the head of the Roman Catholic church with their efforts. He said in part:

"The popes, in these latter times, have not omitted to stigmatize the deadly evil which you are fighting, and they have proclaimed the necessity of prompt and efficacious remedies. The provincial councils, the bishops in all parts of the world, have given the cry of alarm, and have cleared their conscience. Following them, the men of faith, of science and of action have begun, by word and by example, a movement which is very salutary in the Catholic meaning of temperance. How useful it is to show the scourge of alcoholism in its economic, moral and physical effects, putting it in correlation with the decay of individuals, whose health, intelligence, conscience and liberty it ruins; with the ruin of families, in whose bosom it engenders confusion and disorder; with the ruin of society, whose greatest interests it menaces! And among social endeavors there are none more urgent.

"His holiness expresses especially the desire that the clergy everywhere take part in this work of education and of social preservation, and that they set themselves, by teaching and by example, in the very heart of the strife against an evil which sows so much opprobrium among the faithful, especially in certain countries."

# Church Assemblies Favor Dry Nation

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church in session recently in Kansas City, Mo., put itself on record as heartily in favor of legislation to secure National Constitutional Prohibition, and pledged its efforts to that end.

The Chicago Baptists' Association at its late convention endorsed the Sheppard-Hobson resolution now before Congress, commended newspapers that refuse liquor advertisements, spoke in high terms of Secretary Daniels and his action in freeing the United States Navy from intoxicants, and urged all Baptists to withdraw from clubs which serve intoxicating liquors.

## ANTI-ALCOHOL PROPAGANDA IN EUROPE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U.

Paris has an active anti-alcohol committee, called "L'Alarme." This committee has organized a series of large public meetings in the principal cities of France. Lawyers, physicians, members of the chamber of deputies, clergy, workmen and others are among the speakers. At a meeting held in Bordeaux, Dr. Regis, professor of mental diseases of the medical school of that city, reported that of 1,800 mentally abnormal persons now in the common schools of Bordeaux at least 80 per cent are the children of alcoholic parents.

In an article published by the president of "L'Alarme" the statement is made that alcoholic liquor is sometimes put into the bottles of babies. Drunken mothers are more common in Normandy than elsewhere, and in all the sections where there is a heavy consumption of alcoholic liquors and absinthe large numbers of still-births occur. In the non-alcoholic regions of France the death-rate from tuberculosis is much smaller than in the regions where liquors are freely used.

The British Royal Commission upon Venereal Diseases recently received evidence from Lieutenant Colonel Gibbard, head of the Rochester Row Military Hospital, as to methods of decreasing venereal diseases in the army. Colonel Gibbard said that outdoor games and greater temperance were important methods of decrease. He also advocated public lectures on temperance to instruct the civil population in preventive measures against contagious disease.

Dr. Hollos in an article in a German medical journal said not long ago that the children of alcoholic parents are often incapable of producing in their system the immune bodies which protect against the inroads of tuberculosis.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

## LET YOUR SUMMER OUTING HAVE A TEMPERANCE TONE

ROSS M. HAYES

The days have crept into weeks, and the weeks into months since I was last permitted to be among you, or to have a word with you. For my enforced inactivity, I can be justly sorry, but for your activity, I can be equally glad, and from reports through THE UNION SIGNAL, and otherwise, I know that the secretaries and young people alike have been active. A challenge was thrown down to you when the mother organization, in its plans for the "fight" which is now on, included the Young People's Branch. You have bravely accepted it, and are holding the standard high.

The summer is upon us, and while we cannot hope for such zeal and enthusiasm during the vacation period as characterized the winter months, still may we not hope that all your summer outings may have a decided temperance tone. Alfresco entertainments, with grape-juice as refreshment and a temperance program of tableaus, etc., interspersed with good music, also picnics with after-lunch speeches, a hayride through the country for the purpose of billing our campaign posters and painting original signs on trees and other available space, with supper at the end—these will make vacation days bright, and at the same time profitable for the cause we represent.

Our fight is a patriotic one; let us, therefore, not forget that July is the month for Patriotic Prohibition Demonstrations. This is the day of spectacular things, and thereby is opened up another channel of opportunities.

When, in her last message to the young people, our departed leader, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, hailed you as "valiant fighters," and expressed her confidence in your ability to "act well your important part in the wonderful campaign which is to end in victory," she set, as it were, a beacon light, which should guide the young people straight on toward National Constitutional Prohibition.

May your part, during these next few months, be to secure new members for the Y. P. B., and to carry the gospel of temperance wherever you go. While perhaps for some little time I cannot be with you actively, I will, nevertheless, be with you in spirit at all times.

### SPECTACULAR SUMMER SERMONS

**How to Plan for a Prohibition Parade**

"A parade is a pageant, a demonstration, an object lesson and an education, all in one," says Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, in her new National W. C. T. U. leaflet, "How to Plan a Parade." There has been found no more effective way of arousing in a community an interest and enthusiasm in prohibition than a well planned, carefully prepared, and skillfully carried out prohibition parade.

In the leaflet above referred to Mrs. La Mance, a genius in this as in other lines of endeavor, tells how to enlist the organizations of a community in the parade, sending out invitations to every one that stands for a "clean, moral city or state." She refers to these sections as the church and church societies, patriotic and brotherhood organizations, the clubs, the school and the business sections.

She gives a most interesting description of a number of floats, among them, "More Dry Goods Sold in a Dry State," "Plenty to Eat in a Dry State," "Plenty for Jane When John Stays Sober," and tells exactly how to prepare them in a spectacular fashion.

This leaflet, which contains many other suggestions and instructions, is indispensable to any one planning a parade. It gives in minutest detail every step necessary to be taken to insure success. It is published by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill., price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

The float of the South Side Indianapolis W. C. T. U. in the May Day Parade was a splendid presentation of the W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. and was greatly admired by the spectators. Each child's cap bore the letters "L. T. L." and the women and children wore across their breasts sashes with the names of various W. C. T. U. departments. The children gave prohibition yells and sang L. T. L. songs along the route. The word "Purity" appeared among the white flowers draped on either side of the float.

### $25 PRIZE FOR BEST TEMPERANCE PROGRAM

Miss Ross M. Hayes, National Y. P. B. Secretary, is named as one of the three judges to pass upon the temperance and prohibition programs submitted by individuals or societies competing for the $25 prize offered by Mrs. M. S. Koehne, of Riverside, Calif., through the *Christian Endeavor World*. In announcing the temperance program contest, Mr. Daniel A. Poling says, "The department of Temperance and Christian Citizenship has in mind a program consisting of songs, exercises, responsive readings, a debate, recitations, etc.," the subject to be, "The World-wide Fight against Alcohol." Programs to be considered in the awarding of the prize must be received on or before August 1, 1914, at the office of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, 600 Tremont Temple, Boston, and should be addressed to the Temperance and Citizenship Department.

### PASS THEM ON

Y. P. B. members might render an acceptable service to their community by collecting magazines and placing them in a prominent place, preferably in a district where reading matter is scarce, with the sign, "Take One."

# SMO AND DRIN—AN ALLEGORY

HOWARD A. KELLY, M. D., of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Long, long ago, there lived in America two savage rulers with the odd-sounding names of Smo and Drin, reminding one not a little of those of the cruel Norse gods. Smo and Drin enslaved thousands of subjects, and year by year slew tens of thousands at their sacrifices; their lust for crime was so great, and so beastly were they in their appetites, that they were not content to kill, but often spent years in harrying and systematically robbing their victims beforehand, even including in their maraudings the wretched women and helpless children of the land. In order to gratify their lust for life, and to gloat upon the misery of their subjects, it was their custom to send their henchmen to establish debauchery offices in all the populous parts of the country, in which they waylaid their victims and robbed them.

Smo, more suave in manner and not so blood-thirsty as Drin, was often content with exacting a smaller toll and glutted his unholy appetite with the depraved nerves, the pallor, the wretched appearance, and the vacillating conduct of his victims. He killed them, however, in no inconsiderable numbers by instilling into their veins a poison which brought on disease of the heart, especially in the young. He also ruined many of the young men by sapping their energy and deadening all the enthusiasm and fire of youth, thus making them unfit for any steady application at their work. It was a noteworthy fact that the chains by which he bound many of his victims could not be broken by them and they were often heard at last, after many fruitless efforts, lamenting that their strength was gone and they could no longer live without his poisons. To assist in introducing the subtle poison by which he paralyzed the brain, the nervous system, and the heart, Smo often invoked the help of a young man named Nikko, a name with an oriental sound. Nikko, himself, like most of his unsuspecting victims, had not reached his majority and because of his youth was often spoken of as Nikko-teen. Smo, furthermore, often enticed his wretched recruits into one of the reception parlors or salons of his friend and co-ruler, Drin.

One conspicuous mark of Smo's subjects was inconsiderateness and selfishness, especially noticeable as you met them journeying from place to place. At such times they had a habit of impudently thrusting the offensive badges of their slavery into the faces of others who were free men and not Smo's victims, and who despised his rule. One of Smo's badges was a peculiar dirty yellow seal which he placed upon many young men, and which a discerning eye could often discover on the last joints of the first and second fingers of the hand, where they touch each other. Another peculiarity of Smo's followers, and a sad evidence of the utter darkness in which they lived, was the fact that they, one and all, carried little boxes which they were ever opening, and from which they took out tiny sticks, which they set on fire and then instantly threw away, as those who are ever sadly seeking illumination in life, and who for a moment light a torch and then, unable to find it, are left at once in the dark. Smo's tribute in money in one year, estimated from faithful records, amounted to the fabulous sum of eight hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

Drin often began to ensnare his victims by cajoling and enticing them on by degrees like Smo, then, when he once had them fast in his power, he brutalized and tortured them and their relatives, until their hosts could be counted over our broad land by the tens of thousands any

Dr. Howard A. Kelly

day in the year. One of Drin's cleverest devices was to put his victim for a time upon an imaginary pedestal, where he became possessed with a delusion that those who passed by were admiring him for an exhibition of manliness which he fatuously thought elevated him above the common herd, while Drin whispered in his ear that he was a man of unusual will-power who might safely trifle with his poisons. A familiar phrase frequently heard in these initial stages of beguilement, as the adamantine chains of slavery were being forged, was "I can take it and I can let it alone." Drin convinced his slaves that any man was contemptible who could not consume his will-destroying poisons, and then, by the simple exercise of his mighty, manly will, abandon their use at any moment. Alas, he hid from them the fatal physiological fact that his potions first of all attack and destroy the power of the will; so it came to pass that thousands and tens of thousands never "chose" to free themselves. It was sometimes pitiful to hear their cries mounting up to heaven from the palaces of the rich, the hovels of the poor, and the dungeons where they were confined for their crimes, and to behold their struggles to escape their bondage when they clearly discerned Drin's designs and at last became aware of their hopelessly enslaved condition. Drin had always an army of fresh young recruits coming on to replenish the ranks of his victims depleted by disease and death, and those of the wealthier classes often began to follow him under a specious banner bearing the legend, "The Way of Moderation."

Carefully collected statistics showed that twenty-five per cent of the distressing poverty of the land was to be laid at Drin's doors, and that in the overcrowded prisons fifty per cent of crime was chargeable in part to him, while in thirty-one per cent he was the sole agent.

A noted character among the free, named John Burns, one of Drin's strongest opponents, stated that out of one hundred thousand paupers passing through the hands of one of the government officers in five years, there were only twenty-two who were not Drin's servants.

In a war with a distant country where Drin had much power, one widely known afterwards wrote, "In that column of some thirty thousand men, the first who dropped out were not the tall men or the short men, or the big men or the little men, but the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labelled." Alas, that men should sink so low that Drin's victims were classed among the dogs and called Drin-curs. The followers of Smo, likewise, were called Smo-curs, a remarkable evidence of the collusion that existed between these two debased rulers. So unreliable in every way and so lost to a sense of honor and responsibility were the servants of Drin, that it became a standing rule with many great business enterprises to refuse to allow any of their followers to enter or to remain in his service. Even among Drin's own agents, many were caught and destroyed by him, although they flattered themselves that they, the knowing ones, would escape. Drin circulated in the spiritual coinage of the realm many horrid mottoes uttered with a triumphant assurance, as though they were the wisdom of the ages. One of these was "Live and Let Live," and another that his service was "the good man's sin."

Drin's revenues for one year in our country amounted to the fabulous sum of one billion, eight hundred million dollars. It is a noteworthy fact that whenever there was any diabolical crime to be hatched out, or when men wanted to goad themselves to wrong-doing, they called for Drin to lead them, the emblems of his headship being placed on the table before them, while, from time to time, they deliberately infused his poisons into their blood in order to deaden effectually all sense of honor and right, because under their influence many would do what would have been utterly repugnant to

(Continued on Page 7)

# THE MANLY COWARD

NETTIE LOUNSBURY CURTIS

It was the day for the flag rush. Every one in Centertown was aware of the fact. Because of the enforced appearance at the university of sophomores to make up deficiencies, and the early arrival of verdant freshmen, no one could plead ignorance of the coming event.

During that first week in the halls of learning, nothing else was talked about. Even at the cosy little teas planned so often by the girl friends of the sophomores to relieve the pressure of scholastic toil, it was spoken of as an accomplished fact that victory would stay where it had abided during the last quadrennium—with those clever sophomores!

The entering class, however, appeared foemen not to be despised. The majority of them were fine-looking, athletic youths, to whom the diamond and the gridiron had evidently been familiar resorts.

In one corner of the campus, just before the rush began, a group of freshmen, wearing the submissive red and black caps prescribed by their superiors, stood in close consultation.

"I tell you, we must get Mark Hadley to join our squad," exclaimed one man in an excited tone. "I knew him at Colbrook's for two years. He is worth a dozen other fellows in perseverance, strength and resourcefulness."

"Borell is right," endorsed Winkelman. "I went to Colbrook's also. While he was captain we never lost a game."

"Where is he?" cried one. "Get him," ordered another. "Hurry," echoed different members of the group.

"He was called to the president's office a few minutes ago. Some telegram, I believe," volunteered a short fellow with the general look of a bull-dog.

"Here he comes! This way Hadley! This way! Here!" shouted the men, intensely eager that no other group should claim him.

With eager step and radiant face the young man ran towards the vociferating crowd.

The new fellows watched with curious interest the approach of this tall, frank-faced, muscular youth who appeared as lithe and graceful as a greyhound.

"Borell! Winkelman!" he shouted, "my mother is out of danger! Hurrah! I am ready now for the fray." Quick as thought, with a run and leap he made a spectacular high jump over the head of the canine specimen before mentioned.

"Bravo! Bravo! Cleared Gillespie's head by a foot!" was echoed on all sides by those who had witnessed the impulsive achievement.

"Now, boys, I am ready for anything you want." Mark's face was serious.

"I say, fellows," announced Bob Gower in an insistent voice, "remember, that if we win the rush, our set meets afterwards at 'The Anchorage' to celebrate."

"Agreed! Agreed!" was the ready rejoinder.

When the signal for the big event sounded every man was in his place. Then ensued the dash, the whirl, the scrimmage. Such a commingling of legs and feet! Such reckless disposition of arms and heads! Truly the sequel seemed a miraculous escape from death.

Again and again the surprised sophomores assailed the intrepid defenders; but they met a Rhoderick Dhu. Mark Hadley knew no defeat. The class became sensible of his indomitable leadership and success was assured.

At last victory descended upon the militant novices. The sophomores drew off their men. A few with true sportsmanlike spirit advanced to congratulate their conquerors. It was the first conquest for a freshman class in five years, and the youthful spirits of the new men rose to a high pitch.

"Come, fellows, hurry along! Not half of our men are gathered here," called Gower impatiently some minutes later.

"Here come some more," shouted Dicky Olmstead. "Now we have seventeen."

"I say, Travis," called the bull-dog man to a youth a hundred yards farther off, "do you see any more of our set over there?"

"Yes. Here they come. I'll tell them," was shouted back.

All but their leader, their Rhoderick Dhu, had now assembled. "No celebration without Mark Hadley," was the loud acclamation.

At last was discerned the form they sought, but Mark was not heading in their direction. Thirty-eight hands curved to meet as many boys' lips. The resultant sound would have awakened the famous Ephesian sleepers.

Back came the reply in similar fashion.

"Waiting for you!" was next signaled.

"What for?" was the surprised interrogation. Hadley turned and walked with fleet step in their direction.

"I say, Hadley, you needn't have kept us waiting all day like this," blustered Gower and Olmstead in concert.

"What do you mean? How have I kept you waiting, boys?" was Mark's puzzled question as he approached.

"Why, you know our set is going down to 'The Anchorage' to celebrate. The best tables will be taken. So hurry. Come along fellows," urged Bob.

"Stay, Gower. One minute, Olmstead. I made no such agreement when I joined your group, please remember."

"I know that; but we owe a lot to you. It is our first victory in five years and we should honor the triumph with an appropriate revel." Bob's patience was giving way.

"Let us see to it," retorted Hadley significantly, "that we use our victory well."

"Come and have a good time with us, Hadley," again insisted Gower.

"You are inviting me to have a *bad* time, Gower," returned Mark pointedly. "A befuddled brain, splitting headache, neglected work and a guilty conscience are your allurements. They do not appeal to me, nor would they to the other Colbrook boys if they took time to reflect." He glanced at his two old school friends.

"Guilty conscience?" asked Bob. "An athlete of your standing cannot pose as a coward, you know."

"But I am a coward," asserted Mark Hadley, squaring his jaw; "and every right-thinking man learns to be a coward where drink is concerned. Every right-thinking man prefers to be master of himself. A drinker is a slave. I have a wholesome fear of such thraldom."

"And what is more," he continued, baring his brow, "when I was fifteen years old I promised my mother—as perhaps some of you fellows did—that I would never use any kind of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. I simply idolize that little mother of mine. I would not willingly add an unhappy hour to her life. She has been very ill since I left home and," his voice faltered, "just now I was returning from sending her a telegram expressive of gratitude for her improvement, and telling of our victory."

There was a hush. Then Borell and Winkelman sprang to Hadley's side and grasped his hands. Three or four more boys influenced by his independent attitude aligned themselves with the courageous youth, but the rest moved off in the direction of "The Anchorage."

"Boys," declared Hadley suddenly, "you must not be cheated out of a celebration. We will have a royal one. There are just seven of us—a perfect number. Let us trolley over to the 'Red Swan' at Mardyn, and have a turkey supper. Hurrah for the flag rush! Three cheers for Besleyan University."

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Bes—Bes—Bes—ley—an—forever," was the cry, as they moved toward the hastily approaching car, exultantly indifferent to the disorder of their appearance.

# MILWAUKEE SALOON MEN SEEKING SIGNATURES

Saloonkeepers and liquor men generally are anxiously and fearfully watching the progress of the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition and working earnestly to impress upon Congressmen, by means of petitions, letters and telegrams, the strength of the anti-prohibition forces. Time was when W. C. T. U. efforts were met with scorn or ignored as harmless by these same liquor men. An incident told by Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., who writes that she is informed that in every Milwaukee saloon is to be found a protest against National Constitutional Prohibition and each caller is greeted with the command, "Come on up and sign this protest," well illustrates the change in their attitude and their belief that if National Prohibition is to be averted, utmost activity on their part is necessary.

"One night not long since the First Milwaukee W. C. T. U. was holding a meeting far out on the west side," writes Mrs. Lawson. "About nine o'clock the door bell rang and the man of the house responded. The caller, a man, said that he was securing signatures to a protest. 'What is the protest about,' queried the man of the house. The stranger replied, 'It is a protest against National Constitutional Prohibition.' 'You have come to the wrong house, my friend,' was the reply. 'We are having a W. C. T. U. meeting right here and now.' The representative of the saloon went on his way and when our host reported the caller's mission sincere regret was expressed that he had not invited the gentlemen in, so we could have reasoned with him concerning 'sin and righteousness and judgment to come.' The episode was an eye-opener of encouragement to us. Most happy we were to know that the 'trade' in Milwaukee has come to the time when it must get right down and 'dig' for names on petitions (as we women have been doing, lo, these many years) and at our behest, too!"

This wagon load of children pictured above gave a lively temperance program on the big day of the Morgan county (Colo.) fair. As the wagon passed the front of the grand stand it was greeted with cheers by the vast audience. The little Miss President arose with quaint dignity and bowed right and left in recognition of the applause. Recitations, songs and concert repetition of the pledge, motto, salute and rally cry composed the short but rousing program. The wagon drove on and the children presented a most pleasing spectacle as with waving flags they made the air ring with their enthusiastic yells.

This Legion gave an entire evening's program on the Stadium in City Park following a picnic supper served by the W. C. T. U. in honor of Miss Gordon's birthday. Many came for the program besides those who participated in the picnic and all were profuse in their praise of the ability of the Legioners to conduct in public a model L. T. L. meeting.

# SMO AND DRIN—AN ALLEGORY

(Continued from Page 5)

them if they had not been led on by Drin. Against one of the attempts to oppose Drin's sway, he introduced an argument that would have been in the highest degree amusing, so palpable was its absurdity and so flimsy was its logic, were it not for the sadness of the whole dreadful matter. You will find it hard to credit it after what I have said above, but I will vouch for it, for the documentary proof is still extant; it was whether or not Drin's poisons might not be classed as articles of food. So a lot of precious time was taken up with foolish discussion and attention diverted from the main issue.

It was not for want of light that Drin's followers fell into his clutches, for the fatal results of his service were everywhere widely advertised. It was shown, for example, that out of a large group of men serving in the army, the hospital admissions among his followers amounted to ninety-two per cent, while of his opponents only forty-nine per cent were admitted. His agents boasted of the wages they paid and of the numbers of workmen employed by him in his nefarious traffic, but on making a comparison with numbers employed by his competitors, it was found that the wages paid in proportion to the capital invested in honest enterprises was about four times greater than in Drin's business. It was also seen that his business only employed one-fifth as many workers for the same amount of money invested. Moreover, it was evident, too, that if one billion eight hundred million dollars spent in Drin's business had been expended in bread and clothing, it would have given employment to nearly eight times as many workers, who would collectively have received five and one-half times as much wages, or nearly two hundred million more.

One of the worst indictments against Smo and Drin was the fact that between them, these monstrous sums of the national treasure were utterly and wastefully squandered each year, and that to the sums already mentioned must be added one yet larger, namely the utter waste of time of tens of thousands of their servants to whom Drin gave so-called employment, that is to say he kept them busy in raising the weeds and vines and grain to manufacture and distill his wares; to this we must add the vast cost to the nation caused by sickness, especially tuberculosis, poverty and crime engendered by his trade. But worst of all and beyond all calculation, we must reckon the deterioration in the national character resulting from the toleration of such a nefarious traffic, and manifesting itself in a growing inability to distinguish between right and wrong, by reason of the constant debasing of moral standards; indeed, the very word righteousness completely disappeared from the vocabulary of the people. You will hardly believe me when I record the fact that this state of affairs flourished at a time when there were discussions about peace, and much anxiety about the relatively trifling expense of keeping an army and navy. Could I cite any greater evidence of the blindness inflicted upon the majority of men by Smo and Drin?

When at last in the course of events America was settled and our own people filled the land, these terrible heathen rulers took counsel together and were soon able, experienced as they were in corrupting men, to insidiously adapt their ways to the new conditions, until finally they set up a new kingdom, and became enthroned as the real rulers of the United States, of Canada and of Mexico, able to hold undisputed sway over more than a hundred million of subjects, all of whom suffered unremittingly and indescribably at their hands. Whatever Presidents or whatever cabinets might be chosen, whatever congressmen or legislators might be elected decade after decade to represent the people in this new and professedly democratic country, they one and all held office under the rule and control of the savage kings, Smo and Drin, who became at last so completely identified with their office as rulers in our land that with common consent they decided not to assert their royal title, but to drop the capital letter from king, and affix it to their names. To suppress the title, they thought, would aid in recruiting their ranks, since men would have no suspicion of the real leadership under which they enlisted. Only the weak ruler, it is well known, needs to emphasize the outward signs of his authority. The monarch whose power is absolute can afford to keep the insignia of office in the background. Thus it has come to pass that a democratic people daily acknowledge in their current conversation that they live under the rule of this debased binomial royal house, represented by *Smoking* and *Drinking*.

## TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS PLEDGE PARTY TO PROHIBITION AND ITS ENFORCEMENT

The platform adopted by the Democratic state convention of Tennessee, on May 28, declares against the repeal of any of the prohibition laws now in force, pledges the party to their maintenance, and to the enactment of any additional legislation necessary to secure their rigid enforcement.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Evanston, Illinois, June 11, 1914

## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18

### MAKE IT FIFTY MILLION!

Senators and Representatives in Washington are every day receiving numerous and peremptory communications from the opponents of the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution, protesting against favorable action in committee or Congress. It is the business of the friends of the measure to see that for every telegram or letter from the enemies of the amendment, at least two from advocates of National Prohibition shall be received. Only the utmost diligence and perseverance on the part of the temperance forces of the nation can counteract the effect of the work that is being done by the liquor interests. During the present month many influential organizations are holding their annual conventions. Every such meeting should have urged upon it the adoption of a resolution in favor of the amendment. Approximately four million people are now represented by these resolutions. During the next few months we ought to increase that number to fifty million and we can if we try. Petition work among the voters of every community should continue to be prosecuted. This is the best month to canvass the country for signatures to petitions, for later in the summer many business and professional men will be away from home.

Let us pray and plan and work, as never before, and during the next few weeks send in to Washington such a shower of resolutions and petitions that our representatives in the House and in the Senate may be made to realize that the people of the United States demand in the name of righteousness the adoption of the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution.

## PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

.....

.....

(To be sent to Senators and Representatives)

## The Preservation of the Republic Demands It

The liquor interests are striving to give to the public the impression that their deepest concern over the passage of an amendment to the federal constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic is the appalling financial situation which must necessarily result. "From nowhere and from no one in the assembled statesmanship of the nation is there any hint of from what sources the tremendous annual federal income of $250,000,000 now derived from imported or domestic liquors is to be replaced," wails Mr. Joseph Debar, secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, at the recent convention in Washington.

Had Mr. Debar read carefully the reports of the Congressional hearings on the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution, he would have discovered that more than a mere hint has been given of sources from which this deficit may be replaced. We respectfully call his attention to the statement made by that able champion of National Constitutional Probibition, Senator Morris Sheppard, before the subcommittee of the committee on the Judiciary, in which he suggested, "If this republic cannot live without the dirty dollars it obtains from the liquor traffic, dollars stained with the tears of women and children, it ought not to live. But there are legitimate sources of revenue yet untouched. There are few direct taxes on luxuries. The income tax has little more than scratched the surface of enormous wealth. There is no federal inheritance tax. Non-alcoholic beverages are untaxed. The national domain, with measureless mineral resources, water powers, forests, and the like, could be managed so as to produce a yearly usufruct of fifty or one hundred millions. The pension roll gives promise of rapid decline."

All of which ought to set at rest the troubled mind of the secretary of the liquor organization, if indeed he is really apprehensive over the possibility of a financial panic when the amendment becomes an assured fact. Senator Sheppard, however, advances a stronger argument when he urges how much greater risk the nation incurs by permitting the traffic in drink to continue. "The proponents of the national prohibition amendment assert that the American Republic cannot endure," says the Senator from Texas, "if the liquor traffic continues to absorb the earnings and the energies of the people—to threaten their moral and material welfare." This after all is the conclusive answer to all the arguments that are being urged against the amendment—"the preservation of the republic demands that the liquor traffic be forever abolished."

## RESOLUTION

Each church, young people's society, club, other organizations, and all public meetings are urged to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, in accordance with the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Adopted by ..... representing .....people,

.....191 .....,
(Signature of president or chairman)

City..... State.....

(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.)

# THE CHURCH IN ACTION

The Presbyterian church can hardly feel complimented by the reference made to it in one of the reports given at the recent convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association in Washington. In an attempt to prove that the church in action against the legalized liquor traffic is not the church as a whole but only what is known as the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Joseph Debar, secretary of the organization, says, "It is not the great Presbyterian denomination, whose ministers intellectually are among the strongest of any in this country. We occasionally see some ministers of this belief carried away by the emotionalism of legislative prohibition, but they are in the minority."

That these words of commendation from such an undesirable source are unmerited is proved by the action taken by the General Assembly (reported in last week's SIGNAL), declaring for National Constitutional Prohibition, and urging that all Presbyterians who are members of social clubs which hold licenses for the sale of liquor, should resign. Whether the action of the Assembly is due to its intellectuality or its extreme emotionalism, it certainly commends itself to the judgment of Christian men and women, and very definitely stamps the Presbyterian denomination as a part of "the church in action."

In this connection it should be noted that at its recent meeting in Kansas City, Mo., the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South passed a resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and affirmed that it would do everything in its power to secure the adoption of the amendment.

During the past week a very important branch of the Baptist church—the Chicago Baptist Association—at its annual convention, took a similar stand on the question of nationwide prohibition, and expressed disapproval of the holding of committee meetings and denominational banquets in liquor selling hotels, urging that all Baptists withdraw from clubs where intoxicating liquors are served.

## GOOD FOR BUGS!

The statement of Mr. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, in reply to Thomas A. Edison's denunciation of the cigaret, is provoking a good deal of interesting and beneficial discussion on the cigaret and tobacco evil. Mr. Hill insists, according to reports which have appeared in leading newspapers, that high medical and scientific authorities have declared that "the cigaret is absolutely pure" and that its "temperate use is in no way injurious to the normal user."

Replying to an inquiry made through the columns of the *Chicago Tribune* as to whether it is true that the medical profession endorses the use of tobacco in any form, Dr. William A. Evans, former health commissioner of the city of Chicago, and a medical authority of some repute, gives this terse and definite reply, "No, except as a poison for bugs."

Dr. Evans' testimony to the value of tobacco ought to be given wide publicity in the periodicals which contaminate their pages with lurid cigaret advertisements.

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For years the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, has urged legislation providing for a five-mile dry zone around naval training schools and stations. It is most gratifying to read the letter of Secretary of the Navy Daniels strongly advocating such a law in the state of Illinois and in other parts of the country.

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June is an ideal month for prohibition parades. The Young People's Branch in every community ought to take advantage of the perfect weather and the large number of young people released from school duties, to plan for one. Secure the new National W. C. T. U. leaflet, "How to Plan for a Prohibition Parade," by Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, and begin immediately to interest the young men and women, the boys and girls, as well as the older people, in the movement. For such occasions the outfit of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition can be used to advantage.

## DR. KELLY'S ALLEGORY

It is especially significant of the growing interest of men of the medical profession in the drink and tobacco evils that a physician of the prominence of Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University, should take the time to write for the youth of the land a scientific allegory, eloquently portraying the dangers of the use of liquor and tobacco. Do not fail to read this article which appears on page five.

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## PERSONAL MENTION

Among the visitors at Rest Cottage and National W. C. T. U. Headquarters during the past week was Miss Lizzie Hewett of Crandon Institute, Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, who is spending her furlough in the United States. Miss Hewett is a most devoted friend of the W. C. T. U. in Uruguay and has given to the work in that country most generously of her time and talents.

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Miss Rosa E. Lee, for many years president of the Palestine W. C. T. U., was a welcome visitor at Rest Cottage, during the past week. She is at present in Evanston caring for a sick brother.

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Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., with her daughter Florence, expects to sail on July 2 from New York for Naples. They will spend the summer on the continent, visiting Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Holland.

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Mrs. Mae M. Whitman, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor, with her husband, will sail June 18 from New York for France. They will spend several months abroad but will return to America in time to work vigorously for state-wide prohibition in California during the closing six weeks of the campaign.

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Announcement has been received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters of the marriage of Miss Emir Best, daughter of Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, vice-president-at-large of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., to Mr. Le Roy Weeks Boughton. Miss Best was for two years Y. P. B. secretary for North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Boughton expect to make their home at Cebu Cebu, Philippine Islands.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

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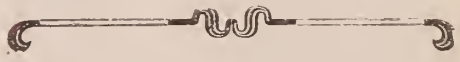
*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*

*Arizona is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*



We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY E. CHENEY, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., passed to her reward on June 2. Her death was the result of a fall the evening before. For many years Mrs. Cheney has been in charge of the subscriptions to the National official papers in her state. She was one of the most helpful and efficient friends THE UNION SIGNAL has ever had, and her departure is a personal bereavement to all workers on the paper. Mrs. Cheney has long been a leader in the Boston W. C. T. U., and was formerly vice-president of the state organization. She has delivered hundreds of lectures and addresses throughout the state. She was, indeed, in the words of a Massachusetts comrade, "full of good works and beloved by all who knew her." Because she loved the world she gave herself in patient, tireless service to make it more like heaven; because she served it so devotedly, she attracted to herself a large circle of choice spirits who will sorely miss her genial, gracious earthly presence in the days to come. While we mourn with those to whom she was so near and dear, we rejoice in her triumphant life begun on earth and to be continued forever in the heavenly home to which she has gone.

HERBERT C. SHATTUCK, for many years officially connected with the Loyal Temperance Legion of New York. Mr. Shattuck was a member of the New York bar, a young man of great promise and a leader of acknowledged ability. He had already made his mark as a writer and speaker and within the past few months has written for *Case and Comment*, the Lawyers' Magazine, of which he is one of the editors, two notable articles on "The Legal Aspects of Prohibition." The loss of this talented champion of reform will be especially felt in New York state.

MISS MARY ARMSTRONG, a consistent Christian and a faithful, long-time member of the W. C. T. U. of Parishville, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

Thrift teaching, through the school savings banks system, has gained adherents rapidly during the past school year, and good news of department activity is coming in continually. There is just at hand this encouraging word from Mrs. Savage of the Day Nursery Association of New London, Conn. The letter says, "I am delighted with your savings banks system established in our schools here early in the year and the W. C. T. U. has been very successful in placing it in the country schools around New London. The Day Nursery had the penny provident bank and I had no end of trouble with that system, so finally decided to change. Mrs. Fenner kindly explained the system used by the W. C. T. U., which we have adopted to our complete satisfaction. We have more than eight hundred depositors and they are still coming."

Philadelphia county, Pa., has a new School Savings Banks superintendent and the system was taken up in six rooms of the Arnold public school on May 11. The school savings of seventy-four scholars in these rooms on May 25 amounted to $25.69, and the principal feels that a step has been taken in the right direction. The principals of other public schools in North Philadelphia have been interested and intend to introduce the thrift teaching.

In some of these public schools, to the delight of the pupils and their parents, the Tioga W. C. T. U., in order to encourage thrift and further saving, offered for the best essays on prohibition, bank books as prizes. In Montgomery county, Pa., the eight public schools in Abington township adopted the system in February. It has been in use for years in some townships and in all the public schools of most of the boroughs and towns of this populous county.

The W. C. T. U. of Crisfield, Md., in May introduced school savings banks into a public school and Walled Lake (Mich.) W. C. T. U. about the same time placed the system in its public school.

As evidence of what can be accomplished in small country schools I would mention two in Delaware—Yorklyn and Hockessin—where the work was taken up last fall through the efforts of the local W. C. T. U. These schools average an attendance of from sixty to seventy-five scholars. The savings of the scholars of Hockessin amount to $125 and those of the Yorklyn pupils to $310.

Mrs. Anne E. Damon, superintendent of School Savings Banks for Massachusetts, who for eight years has received and taken care of the scholars' savings in West Concord public schools, writes, "The depositors, most of whom are young children, have saved $1,200, an average of $150 per year. The influence is good."

Good reports from Washington are expected. Mrs. Weller, state superintendent for the eastern part of the state, is active and the National superintendent has sent literature to bankers in different cities and towns in Washington who have inquired regarding the system. The success of school savings banks in Spokane is well known far beyond the borders of the state. In a late letter from the manager of the government savings banks in West Australia, he says, "The system we have adopted is of American origin, the 'Spokane.' It is the simplest and most economical to operate of any that has come to our notice." The "Spokane" is our own system started there in 1894, somewhat simplified later, by means of carbon papers to duplicate the records of the scholars' savings. On March 4, 1914, the scholars of Spokane had on bank deposit $71,517.98. All these years the other schools in Washington have been waiting for the W. C. T. U. women to carry them good news of the benefits of school savings banks as exemplified in Spokane. We are needed over all the states as bearers of good tidings that will influence money away from the avenues that lead to waste, want, intemperance and destruction, into better channels.

Your National superintendent has packages of literature ready to send out to unions for distribution at ten and twenty-five cents per package.

*2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

## THRIFT

S. C. HALL, F. S. A.

(Contributed by the World's and National Superintendent of School Savings and Thrift Teaching.)

Thrift is the little that supplies the much,
To those who trust the staff or need the crutch.
Blessed and blessing, as we feel and see,
The small seed that becomes the leafy tree.
The gathered honey for the rainy day,
The guide-post that directs the safest way;
Brings to the home, but does not keep it there,
The comforts others are allowed to share:
Thy pupil and thy leader, TEMPERANCE, brings
Thought, that avoids diseases everywhere.
'Tis practiced virtue; roots of glorious things;
A grateful tribute to the King of Kings.

## THE SUBJECT OF THE HOUR IN MARYLAND

### State and National Constitutional Prohibition Discussed

Special Correspondence

Under the direction of the state officers a memorial service for Lillian M. N. Stevens was held in Associate Congregational church, Baltimore, May 22. The state president, Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, presided and spoke with feeling of our "brave, wise and dauntless leader." Dr. Lincoln A. Ferris of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal church was in charge of the devotional services and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation, in a most interesting manner told of the years of her close association with Mrs. Stevens. Listening, one realized anew not only the strength, but the beauty and tenderness of character of our promoted leader.

The last address was given by Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who came over from Washington feeling honored in being asked to have part in a service held for the purpose of paying tribute to the life and work of Mrs. Stevens. His appreciation of her as a counselor, a leader, a campaigner and a personal friend was forceful and impressive, as well as tenderly beautiful. It was fitting that he should go on to speak of National Constitutional Prohibition. The present status of the Hobson resolution was clearly presented by the speaker, who asserted that very careful consideration is being given to this legislation, which is of such vital interest to the nation. It was an inspiration to listen to Mr. Hobson as with prophetic vision he told of the council of nations that will some day be called to consider the final overthrow of the legalized drink traffic.

Every white ribboner who was present must have joined fervently with Dr. Ferris as he thanked God for this man who is so bravely standing for the right. Two beautiful solos by one of our young women, and the distribution of copies of the memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL completed the program.

On May 15 there was held in Baltimore a "get-together" convention in the interest of Constitutional Prohibition for the state. Among those who spoke for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Mrs. Don P. Blaine, Mrs. Laura Webb Peploe and the state president, Mrs. Haslup. Mrs. Stevenson gave a fine address on the closing evening. A committee from each organization was formed into a campaign committee whose duty it shall be to formulate plans and inaugurate methods of steady work from now until the winter of 1916 when our state legislature will again be in session.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

## DRY CITY REPORTS LARGE BALANCE

That its no-license policy has in no way proved detrimental to the financial condition of Aledo, Illinois, a city which has been dry for thirty years, is shown in a recent report of the city treasurer in which he claims a balance of $43,067.45 in the treasury, notwithstanding the fact that extensive improvements have been made and several miles of pavement laid within the last few years. "The city of Aledo has no bonded indebtedness," the city treasurer is reported to have said. "About $12,000 was assessed against the city as a public benefit for our five miles of pavement which is all the city owes. We have a large part of our city sewered, also have a good water system and as good fire fighting apparatus as any city in the state of three times our population. Have had no saloons for over thirty years."

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' CONVENTION ENDORSES NATIONAL PROHIBITION

At the recent annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Association held in Salina, Kansas, the men of the road by resolution put themselves on record as favoring National Prohibition of the liquor traffic.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS FAVOR DRY NATION

The eighty-fourth general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, recently in session at Wagoner, Oklahoma, enthusiastically declared for National Prohibition by unanimously adopting the report of its committee on temperance, which strongly urged the passage of the Federal prohibition resolution. Telegrams were sent to both Congressman Hobson and Senator Sheppard informing them of the action taken.

## "DRINK HAS MADE ME WHAT I AM"

Harry Schaffer, an ex-saloon keeper of Philadelphia, whose wealth six years ago was estimated at more than $50,000, was recently arraigned before the magistrate in the Philadelphia police court charged with begging, reports the *Philadelphia North American*. "Drink has made me what I am; booze got it all," said Schaffer to the judge as he pressed a shaking hand against his forehead. Tears trickled down his shrunken cheeks as he continued, "I would gladly give both legs if I could get away from the stuff." It took whisky only six years to rob Schaffer of his health, his home and his fortune.

## THE POLITICAL VALUE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

The politicians have a tremendous regard nowadays for moral sentiment. The wave of reform which has swept over the country during the past few years has given a political value to righteousness. The public attitude toward the drinking of spirituous liquors has also greatly changed during the last two decades. No member would now dare to be seen in an intoxicated condition on the floor of the House of Representatives, although in times past the spectacle was not uncommon. The rules of the American Railway Association forbid the employment of persons addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and the man who now declares that he is on the water wagon is by no means an exception to the rule. The politicians know that there is considerable respect for temperance in this country, and many of them might vote for the amendment in the hope of gaining votes thereby, even though such action might be directly opposed to their personal inclinations and judgment.—*Washington* (D. C.) *Herald.*

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON THE SAME DATE THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE IN ACTION

At the close of a meeting in Keene, Neb., at which Mrs. Adelaide Rood, state W. C. T. U. organizer, was the speaker, a Y. P. B. of thirty-five members was organized. The following officers were elected: President, Estella Larson; vice-president, Victor Almquist; secretary, Mrs. Emma Pierson; treasurer, Ernest Larson.

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The twenty-two loyal workers of the Morningside Y. P. B. of Sioux City, Iowa, of which Miss Mary Graham is president, are singing campaign songs in the various churches about the city, securing the removal of names from saloon petitions, and studying scientific temperance, that they may become L. T. L. leaders. They expect soon to organize the children of the city. This Branch, brought into the list of Y. P. B.'s in May by Mrs. W. Ruth Van Clarke, state L. T. L. organizer, is demonstrating the word, enthusiasm, day and night!

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The Y. P. B. and L. T. L. of the School for the Blind at Little Rock, Ark., gave with great success the play, "A Prophecy of 1920," which was published in THE UNION SIGNAL, June 19, 1913. A short program of songs and recitations was presented later. The free-will offering received for the evening's entertainment was sufficient to pay dues for thirty-five L. T. L. and twenty-one Y. P. B. members, and to make a creditable contribution to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. The work in the School for the Blind is under the supervision of the state Y. P. B. general secretary, Mrs. Eugenia A. Hinemon, whose husband is superintendent of the institution.

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The annual institute of Monroe county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held at Spencerport, May 27-28, presented many interesting features, among them demonstrations by the L. T. L. and Y. P. B. with the president of the newly organized Y. P. B. of Rochester and four young men who are members in attendance; the march of local presidents, each telling in one moment how much their unions had raised for the "Poster Campaign," (the county president, Mrs. Mary H. Bishop, reporting $88); the "Quiz Class" setting forth the work being done by the state departments; the "Clinic" where diseases affecting local unions were diagnosed, and remedies prescribed; the "Exchange" giving the most successful programs of the year; an address by a former Spencerport pastor and one on woman suffrage by Mrs. Alice C. Clement and last, but not least, the earnest words of Mrs. Addie B. Parsels who spent a week in the county and aroused enthusiasm, securing new members everywhere she went.

An event of special interest was the dedication of a new drinking fountain presented to the village by the W. C. T. U. and Civic Club. A pastor offered prayer, the school children sang, and Mrs. Parsels' voice rang out loud and clear, carrying temperance truths and principles to the hearts of her hearers. The village president accepted, with appropriate remarks, a gift, presented by the president of the Civic Club. A memorial service to Mrs. Stevens was held, loving tribute being paid to her great life and work.

The E. A. Richardson Y. P. B., which was organized at the Maryland W. C. T. U. Headquarters, 516 Park Ave., Baltimore, in February last, with nineteen charter members, meets the first Saturday of each month. At the April meeting a silver medal contest was given at which five dollars was cleared, and a gold medal contest will be a feature of the rally to be held in Emory Park this month. Most of the members have been active in contest work.

### THE TIME IS NOW!

*Tune, "The Fight Is On"*

MRS. FANNY R. DANSER, Skaneateles, N.Y.

*The time is now to forward march to victory,*
*Jehovah leads, our land from drink to free;*
*He bids us on, to work, to sing, to fight, to pray,*
*We'll win, O comrades of the Y. P. B.*

CHORUS

*The time is now, O temp'rance workers,*
*Obey the Lord, He leads the way.*
*On Him depending, our homes defending,*
*The call from God comes strong today;*
*The time is now, we must not falter.*
*Strongholds of satan clinging fast;*
*But God is for us, His love is o'er us.*
*We'll strike the fatal blow at last.*

*The time is now, our land needs soldiers true and brave,*
*Needs valiant workers in the Y. P. B.*
*The Master calls to enter active service true,*
*And soon our land from drink we'll help to free.*

*The time is now, O Y. P. B.'s, rouse up and work,*
*Jehovah leads, and vict'ry's surely nigh;*
*Our own fair land can be released from liquor's sway,*
*If we each one to do our best shall try.*

(This song can easily be adapted to use in any state by substituting the word, state, for the word, land, wherever the latter occurs.)

The Y. P. B. of Shamokin, Pa., held a memorial service in honor of Lillian M. N. Stevens at the First Baptist church on the evening of May 21. The program, consisting of the reading of a sketch of Mrs. Stevens' life by Miss Rosa Miller, "My Mother," by Miss Clarissa Rogers, "Service at Portland Home," by Miss Eva C. Scott, "Her Last Words to the Public," by Miss Faye Lipplatt, Scripture reading and prayer by the president, and singing and tributes by the members, closed with a recitation, "The Little Blind Boy," by Miss Irene Strausser.

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The Y. P. B. of Olympia, Washington, met at the home of its president, Miss Sylvina Miller, for its "Y. P. B. Day" meeting. All business was dispensed with and a very enjoyable evening was spent with games that taxed one's brain and skill, and a short interesting program.

Miss Sprague, the state Y. P. B. secretary, gave a reading in her entertaining way. Mrs. Van Eaton, county president of the W. C. T. U., gave a short history of the origin of the W. C. T. U., ending with an enthusiastic prophetic vision of "Washington Dry," and the part of Olympia's Y. P. B. in its accomplishment. Mrs. R. J. Hoage added her share of entertainment by giving a solo, and the Branch sang enthusiastically.

Mrs. H. M. Wallace, president of the Central union, spoke encouraging words, and announced the coming of Miss Rowan to Olympia.

A guessing contest on the names of flowers, a race in untangling and wrapping bunches of badly tangled yarn, and a network of strings beginning at the center table in the living room and leading to various parts of the house, yielding the weary pursuer at the end a jumbled name of some prominent person, temperance worker, or reformer, were the games of the evening.

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The tri-county convention of Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline counties, Maryland, was entertained by the Tilghman W. C. T. U. and Moore Y on May 13-14. From start to finish the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A Sunday school rally made possible by the co-operation of school officials and teachers and addressed by Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, National organizer and lecturer, was most inspiring. The wonderful possibilities in our young boys and girls and the vigor and power and talents of the "teen" age were effectively shown in the evening L. T. L. and Y. demonstrations. Mrs. Blaine spoke also in the evening. The two delegates to the last legislature, Robert Harrison and R. Covington, who voted for and helped to pass the anti-shipping bill, were present and were presented with memorials of appreciation for their hard fighting. The state senator, William Oscar Collier, was honored also in this manner. The treasurer's books showed an increase of fifty-one members, all of the 382 members having given, besides membership dues, the extra twenty-five cents for state work. During the year four new unions and one L. T. L. were organized.

As the opening of the impressive Y.P.B. demonstration thirty-five young men and women marched in singing. "Prohibition Victory Song," "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," and "Smile Song" were used. An exercise led by Miss Temperance followed by Uncle Sam and other nations with flags, reports being given for each, was presented. A young woman gave a resumé of the World's work and greetings to visiting friends. Six new members were received, making a total enrollment of seventy-five for the Grace Moore Y. P. B., with several added since the convention.

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New Y. P. B.'s have been organized at Royal Oak and Ridgely, and the young folks seem much interested. Miss Ethel Fairbanks is the president of the Royal Oak Branch, and Miss Margaret Swing of the Ridgely Y. P. B. Mrs. W. E. Hearn of Cambridge is the new Y. P. B. secretary of the tri-county federation.

# Have You Read What the Current Periodicals Are Saying on the Liquor Question?

"Next Sunday we are to consider the question of temperance," remarked Prof. Dexter to his Bible class of young men and women. "I would suggest that in preparation you look through the current periodicals and bring to our attention the articles on the liquor question which have recently appeared. If they do not represent your views or state the situation incorrectly it will be your privilege to give the facts."

His proposition met with a cordial response and on the following Sunday each member of the class was eager to present what he had discovered.

"Of course," said Dr. Robbins, a young physician, in opening the discussion, "you have all been reading the articles in *Everybody's Magazine*, 'What We Know About Rum,' for the best of which the magazine is offering prizes. The opening number of the series contained a notable article by that great leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens. This month there is a contribution by a physician that interested me greatly. This physician, Dr. Rock Sleyster, during the time that he was prison physician and superintendent of a hospital for criminal insane having under his care about eighteen hundred criminals, was able to verify from outside sources the testimony of five hundred and ninety-two of these patients sufficiently to use them for statistical purposes. He says, 'Of this number 217, or 36.8 per cent, were the sons of drunken fathers; 239, or 40.4 per cent, were addicted to the use of alcohol before reaching the age of fifteen; 311, or 52.5 per cent, habitually drank to excess; but 57, or 9.6 per cent were abstainers, and 384, or 64.9 per cent, spent their evenings in saloons, at cheap shows or on the streets. Of these three attractions the saloon was the best drawing-card.' Of a study of 269 murderers made by this physician he reported that 'Alcohol was used to excess by 41.5 per cent while but 12.6 per cent were abstainers. Nearly half were under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed, and 27.9 per cent had a history of previous arrests for drunkenness.' Later he says, 'Alcohol and degeneracy are unquestionably the two most important factors in the vice and crime problem. Alcohol leads to degeneracy and degeneracy leads to alcohol. John Barleycorn is part of a vicious circle!'

### The Story of a Drinker's Wife

"One of the tragedies that is the direct result of the liquor traffic is dramatically presented in another article, the all too common story of the bright young girlish life, sweet and winsome, given into the keeping of a man whose fondness for John Barleycorn is his ruling passion—and the heart-break, the neglect, the cruelty, the poverty, the baby deformed from its birth, and the tragic death of the father, in this instance frozen to death in a drunken stupor—just such a story as may be duplicated many times over in any town where saloons are licensed and rum is abundant."

The next speaker, a teacher in the high school, held aloft the June number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. "I must confess this periodical has sometimes sadly disappointed me in the attitude of some of its contributors to the liquor question, but 'The Wife's Side of the Liquor Problem,' in this month's issue is worthy of a very careful reading by all of us. It is a recital by a wife and mother of experiences of her own life which, to use her own words, showed that 'it is the very heart and soul of a man that alcohol attacks. It attacks his self-control. It dissolves him into those constituents out of which he made himself by the addition of effort and struggle. It is a waste before which all other wasting is small. Its burden, borne by wives and mothers and little children, is a burden beside which all other burdens are small.'

"And concerning what should be the attitude of wives and mothers on this important subject, the author says:

"'"You cannot afford it" should be on the lips of every woman who is bearing her part in the liquor problem! We know the sore need of the moment's stimulation. Nobody knows it better than women, with their uncertain strength. All of us have felt it. The physician, listening each day to depressing stories of pain and of disease; the professor, striving to push a path of knowledge through mediocrity; the tired business man, measuring his competitor's power; the tense stockbroker, with aching fingers on the fluctuating pulse of trade; the discouraged writer, unsealing his returned manuscript; the hurried reporter, with the world's news at his fingertips—would they not all welcome the relief of stimulation did they not know that the cost was far too high?

"'A drug that impairs the brain functions ever so slightly is not likely to spare the moral sense. Even the moderate drinkers have to admit this. Nervous equilibrium is absolutely essential to right living and right thinking. Anything that impairs this impairs a man's relations to others, especially to those who have to live with him. Even though the equilibrium is only slightly impaired—and men vary greatly in the effect produced on them by alcohol—even if a man's sane judgment is altered only a little, even if his wisdom is only slightly overbalanced by his animal impulses, all that is then needed to bring about misfortune or folly is the loss of his will power. A little more alcohol—the amount varying with the man—brings this about. It paralyzes a man's will.'"

> These two or three drinks a day mean the month's rent for the man at a moderate wage, or the summer's vacation for the family of the man with twice that much, or better food and larger opportunity for the family of the man with still more. The burden of denial does not always fall on the wife in a way she can measure. It is like an indirect tax, a little here and a little there, scarcely measured at the time, yet making life a succession of worried days and sleepless nights. It is not a world where a man may live unto himself, or where the result falls only on the waster. Whatever lessens a man's efficiency handicaps his wife and children.
>
> It may not be actual money. Perhaps your husband has the price of a drink, of many of them. But he is fighting a losing battle against age. He needs the resilience of his arteries and the elasticity of his tissues and the clearness of his thought processes in his battle—not only for himself, but also for you whose living he is making. He cannot afford to drink. He cannot afford it physically.—"*The Wife's Side of the Liquor Problem*," *in the Ladies' Home Journal for June*

"If there is any one here who is interested in athletics or the perfect physical life, and of course we all are, he ought to read what Connie Mack, the great baseball player, says in the May number of *McClure's*," said Jack Sheppard, known as a leader in university athletic sports. Listen to Connie Mack's words:

"'Who puts the ball player out of the game? You would naturally say the umpire, wouldn't you? Well, all the umpires together haven't put as many ball players out of the game as has Old Man Booze!

"'Now, don't get off on the wrong foot. Boozing is not common among the high grade ball players. It was common twenty years ago; but today it is rare in the majors—boozing. Keep in mind, though, that steady—moderate—drinking gets a ball player in the end just as sure as boozing. Alcohol slows a man down inevitably, and slowing down is the reason for the shelving of by far the majority of players. If you estimate a clever player's years in baseball at fifteen, why, moderate drinking will cut off from three to five years—a third of his life on the diamond.'"

### Suggestions for Summer Activities

"Of course the religious journals are full of fine articles on the liquor evil, and I don't know that they were intended to be considered under this discussion of articles in current periodicals," suggested a young business woman, "yet it seems an opportune time to call attention to an article in a recent number of the *Christian Endeavor World* by Daniel A. Poling on 'A Continent-Wide Sign-Board Campaign,' with the slogan, 'A temperance bulletin-board for every church and a sign-board campaign in every union." He recommends the use of forceful posters, a new one to be posted each month, with an electric light above the board so that it may declare its message twenty-four hours each day. The church or society can have such a board built by a local carpenter, and covered with glass, if no other is available. He recommends in every city a large electric sign flashing forth the message, 'A Saloonless Nation by 1920,' saying that many business men would contribute to such an undertaking who do not ordinarily give to church enterprises.


ROSY AND PLUMP

Good Health from Right Food.

"It's not a new food to me," remarked a Va. man, in speaking of Grape-Nuts.

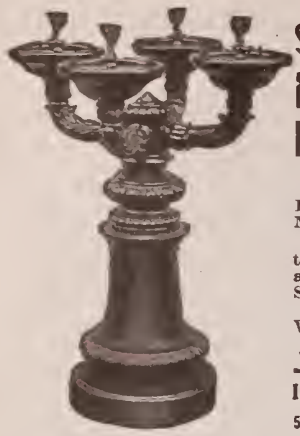
"About twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The Doctor recommended milk, half water, but it was not sufficiently nourishing.

"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength and today is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen.

"These are plain facts and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least the value of this great food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.
Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J.W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N.Y.

## SENTIMENT FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION STRONG IN GEORGIA

MAY RUSSELL, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Everywhere I have been in the state of Georgia the meaning of National Prohibition is taking deep root in the public mind, and more and more the thought and purpose of it is welcomed by the people.

On a recent Sunday at the eleven o'clock service in the Methodist church at Douglas, the vote for National Prohibition was taken, and the whole audience stood—a unanimous vote. In the evening the W. C. T. U. representative was welcomed and introduced to an audience at the Baptist church where there were many staunch friends of temperance and prohibition. The white ribboners in all the local unions are talking of the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, and many of them are planning to be there. In everybody's rejoicing there is a minor note of sorrow, an undercurrent of deep and poignant regret that they will not see our great chieftain who knew and loved the South as few women ever did—our own peerless Lillian M. N. Stevens. The women of south Georgia will do their loyal best to make the Atlanta convention a great meeting and worthy of the highest standard ever raised for southern hospitality. They will do this, first, for the mighty issue at stake, and as well in honor of their state and National standard bearers, who have placed their trained and consecrated abilities unreservedly on the altar of this supreme service. Willacoochee is the home town of Randolph Summerlin, the young United States marine for whom impressive burial services were recently held in the presence of a great concourse of people at this place. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi each gave a soldier's sacrifice in the battle at Vera Cruz. Quite recently we have planned to organize a new company of recruits in the peaceful war "for God and Home and Native Land. No white ribbon messenger has fared this way before. Thus we continue to "possess the land," and to "go forward."

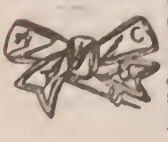
THE CROSS AND THE FLAG

NEW SONG - By J G Dailey, author and composer of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," octavo.

1 Dime, $1 00 Per Doz., Postpaid

J. G. DAILEY MUSIC CO.

4734 Kingsessing Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver or no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U. Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Leavenworth, Kan., has been enjoying the services of Mrs. Etta Sadler Shaw, a National W. C. T. U. evangelist, and her husband, Mr. B. S. Shaw. In the course of her travels in Kansas, Mrs. Shaw has spoken in some one hundred towns of the state, has addressed about 25,000 high school pupils and boys and girls of the lower grades, and has done successful work among young people. In speaking of an address made by her one pastor characterized it as "philosophical and logical without a cold spot in it from start to finish. It burned with holy fire throughout."

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A handsome float, decorated in white and trimmed with five hundred pink and white roses, advertised well and favorably the Steelman union of Atlantic City, N. J., as a great parade, of which it was a part, passed along the streets of the summer metropolis. Twenty women, among whom were the local and county presidents, Mrs. Elisa Hughes and Mrs. Annie H. Steelman, respectively, and Mrs. Florence Atkins, National organizer, proudly carried pennants reading "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." From the hearty cheers of the thousands of spectators it seemed apparent that they were willing to help bring to pass the going!

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The Delaware county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. Institute was held May 21-22 at Treadwell, with Miss Lillian Phelps of Niagara Falls as leader. The attendance was good, especially at the evening meetings, the first, a lecture by Miss Phelps, and the second an oratorical and musical contest. The memorial services for our beloved Mrs. Stevens were most impressive. A choice number of the second afternoon was an address on "Franchise" by Dr. Helen Brewster Owens. Miss Phelps gave an interesting talk on purity, while reports of the state and World's conventions, by members who attended these gatherings, and helpful papers by local white ribboners were other notable features.

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Recently at an institute held at Plainfield, N. J., by the Union county W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson is president, a Young People's Branch organized by her asked the privilege of naming itself the "Tomlinson Y. P. B.," presented her with a copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," and sang as its part in the program a song composed in her honor by the county Y. P. B. secretary. The last two verses are:

"Pray for the Tomlinson Y
That we this curse defy
And serve our King.
May our dear town unite
With us to win the fight
And say with one accord:
Make Plainfield dry.

"Proud of our name are we,
Like our brave leader be
Is our desire.
So much that she has done,
The work is well begun
So let us fall in line—
Make Plainfield dry!"

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Joint meetings of the various unions of Chenango county, New York, were held in May at Sherburne, South New Berlin and Afton. The county president, Mrs. S. E. Johns, ably presided, assisted by Mrs. Lula Walker of Onconta, who delivered the evening addresses. The W. C. T. U. clinics formed an entertaining and instructive part of the programs. Discussions on local phases of the work were also profitable. The pastors of the several churches kindly opened their churches to the work, and gave helpful talks. Excellent papers were read by members on subjects of vital interest.

Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

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ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

Mrs. Walker's evening addresses contained many startling facts and were well received. Excellent music was rendered during the services. Several subscriptions to the state paper, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* were received. New members were gained at the different places and one new union was organized.

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### "DO YOU NEED MONEY?"

#### Or Do You Know a Woman Who Wants An Easy Profitable Occupation?

What can a woman do who has had no special training—who has to make her own living—who has a child to support—who wants to educate her children—who must contribute to the support of parents or family—who wants to help pay off a mortgage—buy a home—buy furniture or dress better? These are questions that come to us constantly.

What suggestion can we offer? The World's Star Knitting Company of Bay City, Michigan, furnishes us the answer. This great company manufactures the Klean-Knit Underwear, and Fibre Silk Hosiery for women, men and children. The company has been making knit goods for eighteen years, and is the largest concern in the world making and selling knit goods direct to the consumer. It does not sell these goods through stores, but through its own representatives in each city, town, village or community. Its reputation is of the highest, because its goods are of the best quality strictly, and because its dealings are the fairest and most liberal.

No previous training or selling experience of any kind is necessary. The World's Star sales inspector gives all the instructions needed for beginning and assists the local representative all the time and each representative is protected in her own territory. The lines include underwear and hosiery for men and women and children, so every household is good for a paying order.

If you know of a woman who should take up this refined, easy and profitable work—or if you are the woman—write today to the World's Star Knitting Company, Bay City, Michigan. Full details and catalogue of the lines will be sent you, without any obligation to yourself.

### "WE ARE READY TO ORGANIZE"
#### A Word From a "Happy County President"

Two weeks ago I had a letter from a woman in my county, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, saying, "I have twelve women pledged. We want to help close up the saloons in our town, Flourtown, and we must have a W. C. T. U. here."

It was with gladness and gratitude in my heart that I went to them and organized a union of twelve earnest women. How happy I was! How happy any county president would be if sent for by twelve women, already pledged by the woman who was to be elected by acclamation their president, and who were ready, because of the conviction of necessity, to go right on with active, aggressive work; how pleased to have every officer elected promptly, no declinations being offered, and to have three departments of work taken up at once by superintendents who virtually volunteered their services.

Volunteer temperance women are needed in all the states to help in this great onward movement for National Constitutional Prohibition. Will not other women, prepared to band themselves together for temperance work, send word to their respective county presidents, "We are ready to organize"?

**A Rubber Stamp**
(facsimile of above)

together with blue ink pad for use in

STAMPING ENVELOPES,
CHECKS, PACKAGES,

or, wherever large quantities of material are being mailed.

Price, postpaid, twenty cents

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois



*YOUR* FOOT COMFORT
is guaranteed in the EZ WEAR OXFORD Postpaid $2.50

Soft Vici kid, unlined, turn style flexible sole, dressy model. Steel arch support, rubber heels. Laced to conform to shape of any foot.

EZ WEAR For Women, Children, Men

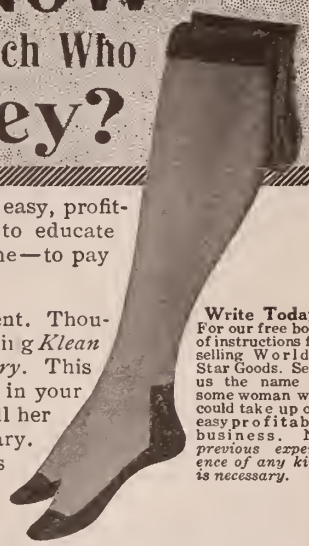
Do away with foot troubles. Don't suffer agonies that are caused by misfit shoes. Ezwear Shoes are built to give every possible comfort—soft, stylish, do not need breaking in. We GUARANTEE to fit any foot perfectly or if for any reason you are not satisfied to refund your money.

Also made in Lace Shoes, $3. Style, Service & Comfort Combined.

FREE CATALOG of 453 handsome EZWEAR styles & measurement blanks. Write today! The F. Simon Shoe, 1589 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.



**DO YOU KNOW**
**A Woman in Your Church Who**
**Needs Money?**



A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear* and *Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

**Write Today** For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind is necessary.*

**$3,000 the First Year**

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

**World's Star Knitting Company**
**Department 501** **Bay City, Michigan**


### JULY TEMPERANCE QUARTERLY

The July *Temperance Educational Quarterly*, issued in June for the benefit of the schools, is a special number on Temperance in Letters. The onward sweep of the temperance movement is nowhere more clearly discerned than in present day literature. The different phases of scientific research are brought out in sketch and story showing how the abstract truth is demonstrated in life. To use these stories and sketches in the meetings of the unions and the Loyal Temperance Legions during the summer months would be both entertaining and instructive.

The lesson by Miss Hendricks, special teacher of temperance in the Philadelphia schools, is based upon vacation stories, and shows the value of the tale as a medium of conveying important truths. The careful study of Dr. Crothers concerning the moderate use of alcohol and its effects upon the memory is a valuable addition to the scientific truth already acquired as to the effect of alcohol upon the brain.

A tribute to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and timely editorials render the *Quarterly* a valuable help for summer schools and institutes. Today when a special effort is being made to destroy temperance teaching in the schools, large use should be made of such unanswerable arguments as are given in *The Temperance Educational Quarterly.*


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicag



TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to OR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.


### NO MORE LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

No more will liquor advertisements greet the eyes of passengers on cars of West Pennsylvania Traction Company, which operates throughout the coke region of that state. This is an effort on the part of the concern to be consistent in its policy of prohibiting the use of liquor by its employes. Pittsburgh brewing companies and distillers were liberal advertisers. Their cards have now disappeared.


**Y. P. B. STUDY BOOK NO. 3**
**"ALCOHOL AND THE GOVERNMENT"**
**Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson**
**Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.**
**This new study book will be welcomed by all Students.**
Sketch of Frances J. Barnes, 15 cents.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Evanston, Illinois.



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Evanston, Illinois

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### 1914 WIN ONE CIRCLE

Secure one new subscription for the yearly UNION SIGNAL, forward same to us, with a request for membership, and you will be enrolled. A membership card, badge and pin will be forwarded.

Request for membership must accompany the order.

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303. Mrs. Rachel Dunham, New Salem, Ill.
304. Mrs. Ruth A. Shaffner, New Salem, Ill.
305. Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Alexandria, Va.
306. Mrs. Fannie Drummond, Oberlin, O.
307. Mrs. B. B. Ward, Montclair, N. J.
308. Mrs. S. C. Black, Santa Cruz, Calif.
309. Lucretia M. Dame, Lebanon, Del.
310. Mrs. J. S. McGeorge, Haywood, Wis.
311. Mrs. Ella Hamilton, Salisbury, Mo.
312. Mrs. Mary Quells, Madera, Calif.
313. Mrs. H. K. Grim, Stanley, Va.
314. Mrs. F. H. Barrett, Goldsboro, N. C.
315. Anna D. Wiley, Moores Mills, N. Y.
316. Mrs. Glibert E. Loper, Pt. Jefferson, N. Y.
317. Mrs. Ella Washburn, Westbrook, Conn.

### CITIZEN OF THE UNIVERSE

(Reprinted by Request)

*This is not evening twilight, 'tis the dawning.*
*Fairer and plainer grow the hills afar.*
*I am not folding up my hands from labor,*
*Freshly I lift them, while the paling star*
*Melts into light.*

*O, vaster, grander grows the world before me.*
*The shadows vanish with the rising ray,*
*I am not aged, I am just beginning*
*Through God's great universe to make my way*
*With soul alert, on pressing toward a day,*
*Unhemmed by night.*

### ANTI-HOP MEETING IN WASHINGTON

Hop-growers of the state of Washington recently called a meeting to discuss National Prohibition and the ruinous effect it would have on their business. Not to be outdone, the temperance forces, under the leadership of Mrs. Carrie M. Barr, president of the East Washington W. C. T. U., called an anti-hop meeting, at which some of the hop-growers were also present. Splendid temperance talks were presented, several by candidates for Congress. One man, a user of liquor, declared for National Constitutional Prohibition, realizing that his "cake would be dough," if he failed to take this stand. The best people in the country attended the meeting. Telegrams were sent to Senators and Congressmen, and an effort is being made to interest women all over the state to hold meetings of this kind.


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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

Frances Willard at the Age of Twenty-one

THE LIFE OF
## Frances E. Willard

Anna Adams Gordon

I earnestly wish the book which portrays so remarkably the wonderful story of Miss Willard's great life and achievements might be placed in every library in our land, yes in all lands.
—Lillian M. N. Stevens

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National W. C. T. U.
Evanston, Ill.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 18, 1914. | No. 25

W. C. T. U. Float, the only pure white object in Secret Orders and Civic Parade in Macon in Celebration of Georgia Jubilee

## How You Can Help Win National Constitutional Prohibition

Send "night letter" telegram to your Senators and Congressmen, as follows:

"The undersigned petition Congress to submit amendment prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Plan for popular rallies for National Constitutional Prohibition on July 4.

Urge the assembling in Washington of friends of the Amendment, on July 6, the day of the vote on the question.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## ACTION ON SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION EXPECTED SOON—CONGRESSMAN HOBSON SUGGESTS PROGRAM OF METHODS—NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT FOLLOWS LEAD OF U. S. NAVY IN PROHIBITING USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

At 10:15 o'clock Thursday night, June 11, the bill to repeal the clause regarding tolls exemption for American coastwise ships in the Panama Canal law was passed by the Senate by a vote of 50 to 35. Thirteen Republicans supported the wish of the President, and eleven Democrats refused to vote counter to their judgment. Two night sessions were held for the purpose of bringing the almost interminable discussion to an end, and the excessive heat and bad ventilation in the Senate chamber got on the nerves of everybody. It soon became apparent that bad feeling had been engendered during the prolonged fight. Senators James of Kentucky and Vardaman of Mississippi, and later, West of Georgia, all Democrats, had a wordy battle, and several times it looked as if a personal encounter would surely come, but after a time the stormy waves were stilled.

### Senate Waxes Warm in Tolls Exemption Discussion

Senator Borah of Idaho, in an impassioned appeal to the Senate, warned it that in the years to come, when the United States is engaged in a struggle with England for domination of the seas, the American people will look back and condemn those who forced the passage of the repeal bill.

Fresh from the long and spectacular fight in the Senate, the Panama tolls exemption repeal bill returned to the House Friday, June 12, for action on the Simmons-Norris compromise amendment before going to the President for signature. By a larger majority even than that which prevailed when the original measure was passed March 31 last, the House accepted, by a vote of 261 to 71.

Many members, including Representative Underwood, leader of the Democrats, and Representative Mann, leader of the Republicans, voted for the amendment; though opposed to the main proposition of the bill. In a notable speech, Mr. Underwood declared he was voting for the amendment because it was a declaration of the principles in which he believed, but in doing so he said that he felt the future interest and the future prosperity of 100,000,000 people were at stake and were being jeopardized by the repeal of the tolls exemption clause.

Mr. Mann congratulated the men of all parties, who, he said, "have taken the American side in this issue." He asserted, with deep feeling, that, had his own party been in power, he would have preferred to see it go down in defeat than that it should pass legislation such as is represented in the repeal bill. It now only remains for the President to attach his signature to make the bill a law. The Vice-President and Speaker Clark will sign the measure before it goes to the White House, probably today.

Tuesday, June 9, Representative Cantrill of Kentucky introduced a resolution in the House that, "Immediately upon the adoption of the resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration of the Hobson amendment," giving ten hours for debate, to be equally divided between those who favored and those who opposed the resolution. At the conclusion of the debate, the previous question should be considered, as ordered on the resolution.

### Temperance Leaders Gather in Capitol

The temperance leaders gathered in the Capitol to learn that the liquor men were behind this resolution, and these men believed that an immediate vote would prove disastrous to the safe passage of the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote.

The House rules committee held two meetings during the day, and then voted to postpone action on the Cantrill resolution, which proposed a special rule until July 1 next, twenty hours being allowed for debate, ten for each side.

> Christian public sentiment should express itself powerfully and swiftly to Congress in behalf of the Amendment. Everyone who believes in it should send a brief letter or telegram to his Senator and Representative at Washington at once. Every men's Bible class and every young people's organization should do the same. Let us rally to "the help of the Lord against the mighty," and gain the victory.

The amendment as originally presented by Captain Hobson was amended so that Section 2 reads, "The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdiction, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

Statements to the press were issued by Captain Hobson and E. C. Dinwiddie of the Anti-Saloon League, who had been misquoted as opposing action at this time, their statements declaring that "the temperance forces are ready for a vote at any time; if the Democratic majority, either independently or upon liquor's insistence, would vote this session, we should not oppose."

This gives us a little more time for work. There was never an issue before the American people of more vital and far-reaching importance. Congressman Hobson requests that every minister in the United States shall, at one service on June 28, present the argument for National Constitutional Prohibition to his people, and that great popular rallies should follow on July Fourth, when resolutions, favoring the amendment, should be passed and sent to Senate and House. He hopes that five thousand men and two thousand women at least will come to Washington to interview their Senators and Representatives, and to fill the galleries of the House of Representatives July 6, when, in all probability, the vote will be taken.

### Miss Gordon in Washington.

To the great satisfaction of the temperance workers in Washington, on Friday, June 12, Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National W. C. T. U., arrived in Washington, and is located at Hotel Driscoll. The exigency was so great it was deemed wise for Miss Gordon to be at the nation's capital during these days when extreme pressure all along the lines is necessary.

### Norwegian Parliament Adopts Resolution Prohibiting Liquors in Army and Navy

Word has reached Washington that the Norwegian Parliament has followed the lead of Secretary Daniels of our Navy Department and adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by officers of the Norwegian army and navy during their terms of service. Enlisted men were already enforced abstainers and the officers' messes on the war ships and in the garrisons now are to be made dry.

Captain Bullard, U. S. N., who is in charge of the naval radio service, and who has his headquarters under the shadow of the three great steel masts which form the center of the naval wireless system at Arlington, has just presented to the Naval Institute a review of the development of naval wireless telegraphy.

The leaps and bounds of this development are brought to pointed notice when it is recalled that during the Spanish-American war such a thing as wireless telegraphy was untried in the United States navy, or in any other navy. Today practically every vessel in the United States navy is equipped with apparatus for this aerial communication, and it is so successfully operated that there is scarcely a point in the seven seas at which the bigger battleships would be out of touch, through relay, with the three great masts at Arlington.

Representative Britten, of Illinois, Republican, has introduced a bill to make it a penal offense for any cabinet officer, head, or clerk of a government department to lecture for pay other than actual hotel and traveling expenses, and to prohibit Senators and Representatives from lecturing for pay while Congress is in session. Offenders would be fined $10,000 or imprisoned for two years or suffer both penalties.

Mr. Britten launched a broadside in a statement accompanying the bill, in which he spared no political party. He said, "This bill was prepared last September, but was not introduced when the Secretary of State formally declared that he would lecture no more during the period. The recent announcement from Philadelphia that several members of Congress and the head of the Department of State had signed contracts for a period of lectures beginning July 1, is responsible for my bill."

The Secretary of State announced some time ago that all his lecture engagements for the coming summer were contingent upon the state of foreign affairs, and whether he could be absent from Washington.

*Saturday, June 13, 1914.*

# Illinois Suffrage Act Held Valid by Supreme Court

## CHICAGO PRESS TERMS DECISION BODY BLOW TO LIQUOR INTERESTS

By a vote of 4 to 3 the state supreme court of Illinois has handed down its decision as to the constitutionality of the woman suffrage act. The majority opinion, which becomes the decree of the court, holds that the Illinois legislature did not go beyond its constitutional powers in granting the right to women to vote for all statutory offices, which included presidential electors as set out in the 1913 act.

### What the Decision Means

The supreme court decision means, in the language of the *Chicago Tribune*,

"That Illinois women have the unquestioned right to vote for presidential electors and for all statutory offices, as specifically provided in the 1913 act.

"That they have the undisputed right to vote at all local option elections and upon all public policy questions which are not constitutional questions.

"That the election officials in Chicago were within their powers in designating women judges and clerks of election.

"That women are now full fledged members of political parties and as such entitled to vote for committee-men and to serve as such.

"That the election officials in Chicago must proceed to re-district the voting precincts to care for the 300,000 women voters who have been added to the list of qualified voters.

"That women have the right to be candidates for those offices for which they have the right to vote under the 1913 act."

The decision, according to the press of Chicago, is admitted to be a body blow to the liquor interests of the state. After the April elections at which over 1,000 saloons were outlawed, the liquor dealers affected by the election started contests, retained their leases and maintained their establishments (although observing the law), believing that the decision of the supreme court would declare the suffrage law invalid and that they would then be able to resume business.

Great was the joy among the suffrage leaders when the news of the decision was received. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, when interviewed, said, "The supreme court did what I always expected it to do. In rendering the decision confirming the right of women to vote in Illinois it has given the whole cause of suffrage throughout the world a tremendous impetus. It is not a woman's victory but a victory for humanity."

The author of the bill, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, a white ribboner of prominence, told the reporter, "Of course I am delighted, but I don't see how the judges could decide any other way. Back in 1897 there was discussion about its constitutionality. I wrote pages and pages of briefs in discussing the matter before the legislature. Former Governor Deneen said he would sign it if we got it through the legislature and he was a good lawyer. Governor Dunne who signed it is a good lawyer. The beautiful thing about it is that now bills similar to this will crop up all over the country."

Miss Helen Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., expressed herself as especially happy over the decision because of the effect it would have upon other states. She said, "The eyes of the nation and the world have been upon Illinois, and this decision will have a tremendous effect upon the suffrage movement generally and also upon the campaign in the states now working for statewide prohibition, for many voters are perhaps unconsciously waiting to hear if what we have done in Illinois will be sustained by the court. The decision certainly will greatly aid the suffrage campaigns in North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska and Nevada.

# General Federation of Women's Clubs Endorses Woman Suffrage

## NEWS OF SUPREME COURT DECISION CAUSES DEMONSTRATION

As a result of a fight of many years by suffragists belonging to women's clubs, the General Federation, at its biennial meeting in Chicago on June 13, endorsed woman suffrage in the following resolution:

**"Whereas, The question of political equality of men and women is today a vital problem under discussion throughout the civilized world; therefore,**

**"Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs gives the cause of political equality for men and women its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality, regardless of sex."**

Mrs. Joseph Leech of Kentucky, who introduced the resolution, was a former National W. C. T. U. superintendent.

The announcement, on the afternoon of June 13, at the conference of literature and library extension that the supreme court of Illinois had upheld the suffrage law in Illinois was greeted with uncontrollable applause. A demonstration, led by the Illinois delegates, followed.

*The Chicago Tribune* sees in the action of the Federation a prophecy that the fight for woman suffrage is won. It says:

"The overwhelming vote in favor of the political equality of men and women given by the National Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled is probably the most important endorsement of woman suffrage in the history of the movement. It is even more significant than the inclusion of a suffrage plank in the Progressive platform, because it is more widely representative of American women's opinion. The Federation covers all sections of the country and its traditions are what may be fairly described as conservative in the best sense. That such an organization, representing thoughtful, practical and forward looking women throughout the republic, should vote virtually unanimously for the suffrage means that the fight for enfranchisement is won. It will be retarded here and yielded with limitations there, but the time will not be long before woman votes as man votes in every part of the United States."

# Preparing for Prohibition in West Virginia

In every section of West Virginia are indications that the era of statewide prohibition is at hand. Printing presses are turning out thousands of copies of the Yost prohibition law, which is being printed in twelve different languages, and will be distributed throughout the state in an effort to reach its 80,000 or more foreign voters.

The department of prohibition is said also to have begun cataloging all the habitual drunkards in the state, the names having been secured from police officers, sheriffs, etc. Through these habitual drunkards an effort will be made to trace the blind pigs, bootleggers and all who may endeavor to ignore the law.

The Philadelphia *North American* reports that the last remaining distillery in the state—the Hannisville distillery at Martinsburg, one of the most prosperous in the world—has closed in compliance with the new law. Its mammoth plant comprises many buildings, which cover several acres.

A former resident of the state who recently visited one of its most prominent cities commented to the editor of the SIGNAL upon the change which has already taken place in anticipation of the going into effect of the prohibition law.

The elegant saloons which line the main streets, enticing the young men of the town to visit them, in other days brilliantly lighted with electricity, their windows filled with attractively displayed wares, present a most forlorn appearance. Through the unwashed, fly-specked windows are seen stacks of carelessly arranged bottles, still wrapped in straw. In one window appeared an interchangeable sign which read as follows:

*"Eve Didn't Know*
**Our Days are Numbered**
*Did You?"*

On one of the street cars appeared the sign,

*"Old Bourbon at Bargain Prices Till Doomsday—June 30"*

On the evening of June 30 all over the state there will be a display of flags to indicate that the new regime has begun, and on July 4, in connection with the celebration of Independence Day, there will be a statewide jubilee over the ushering in of a new and better era in the history of the "mountain state."

# In Ten Years No Breweries, Says Prominent Maltster

In a circular letter sent to "the trade," Adolph Keitel, a New York maltster, calls attention to some of the unspeakable evils dependent upon and allied with the liquor traffic, and warns the brewers that unless they immediately "reform" they may expect that "within ten years from now no breweries will be in operation, except in a very few large cities." While the letter is intended to promote the brewery business, it is a most interesting document as showing how one member of "the trade" views the situation. We quote certain paragraphs:

### PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

"Judging from what information I have been able to gather during the past four or five weeks, I predict that unless there is a radical change in the disgraceful manner in which the liquor traffic is conducted today, the fast growing prohibition and woman suffrage movement will strike the deathblow to your industry and that WITHIN TEN YEARS FROM NOW NO BREWERIES WILL BE IN OPERATION, EXCEPT IN A VERY FEW LARGE CITIES.

"There is no denying the fact that your 'friends,' the malting interests, stirred up the 'hornet's nest' when, a few years ago, they sent a representative to Washington, disguised as a 'farmer,' to prove to the Pure Food branch of the Department of Agriculture that the product of many breweries has, by the use of substitutes, drugs and chemicals, been adulterated to such an extent that it has become a menace to the health of the public.

"HOW CAN YOU EXPECT TO FIGHT YOUR ENEMIES SUCCESSFULLY AS LONG AS YOU HAVE THE IDEA THAT YOU CAN FOOL THE PEOPLE?

"Is it not a notorious fact that a number of those very brewers who have in the recent past claimed through public speeches and through the press that they have 'mended their ways' by shutting down on disreputable and disorderly places, are the greatest offenders, and continue, without asking any questions, to deliver their product daily to houses of prostitution and other dives—in fact, to anybody who has the price?

"Is it not a fact that many hotels and other property owned by brewers are run, with their knowledge, for disorderly purposes?

"I can cite instances where representatives of breweries or managers of their branch s were not only openly abetting, but actually operated themselves houses of prostitution, and were eve engaged in white slave traffic. I can also cite instances where brewers and individuals connected with breweries have operated gambling houses, and other instances where notorious gamblers are the principal owners of breweries.

"Two Sundays ago I had occasion to make a call on someone residing in a block known as one of the most exclusive residential districts in this city. The only eyesore in the block is the side entrance to a large saloon. My attention was called to the stream of drunken hoodlums, as well as unescorted dissolute women, who were constantly entering or leaving the place. I was told that financial offers had been made to the lessee of the place to close up the side door because it causes the depreciation of all the property in the block, but he steadfastly refused every offer, no doubt holding out for a higher price. The block comprises the homes of some of the most prominent citizens of New York. I do not believe that any of them are total abstainers, but they have become the enemy of your industry and you cannot blame them. This is one of the many thousands and thousands of similar instances in all parts of the country that cause irreparable injury to your industry. RESPECTABLE CITIZENS BELIEVE, AND JUSTLY SO, THAT THE BREWER WHOSE SIGN IS DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY IN FRONT OF THE DIVES, AND WHO FREQUENTLY OWNS THE PROPERTY, IS THE REAL OFFENDER.

"The same Sunday, by the way, I saw keg beer, bearing the label of a well-known brewer, hauled through the city in a mineral water wagon. I am sure that I was not the only one who noticed it.

"There is just one way open for you to successfully fight the situation: COMPLY WITH THE LAW AND MAKE ALL YOUR CUSTOMERS COMPLY WITH THE LAW. Close up their saloons by refusing to further supply them with beer, if they do not heed your first warning. WOULD NOT A SLIGHT DECREASE IN YOUR ANNUAL BEER SALES BE INFINITELY BETTER THAN TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF BUSINESS AND LOSE YOUR ENTIRE INVESTMENT?

"Establish a BUREAU OF COMPLAINTS in every city where a number of breweries are located. Advertise it extensively through the press and let it be within easy access to everyone. GIVE EVERY PROPERTY OWNER AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL TO UNDERSTAND THAT ANY COMPLAINTS THEY MAY HAVE AGAINST SALOONS, OR THEIR OR YOUR EMPLOYEES, WILL BE GIVEN PROMPT AND CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AND THAT PROPER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.

"When a new customer comes to you, change your first question, 'How much beer do you sell?' to 'WHAT KIND OF PLACE DO YOU RUN?'"

## TEMPERANCE TAUGHT BY PARADE AND RALLY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Prominent People in Reviewing Party

Special Correspondence

A beautiful and impressive temperance demonstration was held in Washington, D. C., on Sunday afternoon, May 31, under the auspices of the District of Columbia Sunday School Association, assisted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Twin rally meetings, presided over by officers of the two organizations, and at which the same program was used, were held in centrally located churches.

Hon. Thomas Sterling, Senator from South Dakota, was the principal speaker and in a forceful and practical talk pointed out to the boys and girls the value of total abstinence. Mrs. Sucssa B. Blaine, National organizer, under whose direction the entire demonstration was carried out, in a unique address told of the value of grains and fruits when converted into nourishing foods rather than into alcoholic drinks.

Among the temperance songs none was more inspiring than "The Children's Happy Day," written by Miss Anna A. Gordon. This was rendered by a talented child soprano. The roll-call of schools was an interesting feature, each responding with a temperance text, sentiment or rally-cry. An open-air service for adults was held at the same hour in the public library square, presided over by the president of the Anti-Saloon League. The address was given by a prominent pastor and the Lutz Orchestra, composed of a Washington pastor and his five young sons, conducted the singing.

### As the Procession Passed

A procession of Sunday school children, attended by teachers and officers, preceded the rally meetings. The first division led by Grand Marshal P. H. Bristow, superintendent of Calvary Baptist Sunday school, the largest in the city, formed at public library square and marched along Massachusetts avenue, one of the beautiful streets of the city, to Thomas Circle, six blocks distant. There it was joined by the second division, under the direction of Marshal C. R. Unger of Luther Memorial Sunday school, and countermarched to the churches. Each division kept step to the music of the U. S. marine buglers and drummers, and had an escort of mounted policemen and Boy Scouts. The procession was interspersed with flags and Sunday school banners, and many prohibition banners and pennants were also carried. The children were decorated with badges of different colors, which gave a pleasing rainbow effect to the scene.

### Prominent People in the Reviewing Party

At a point near where the two divisions joined, a group of distinguished people, seated in flag-draped automobiles, reviewed the procession. In the party were included Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, Representative J. A. Falconer of Washington, Representative H. M. Towner of Iowa, Mr. W. W. Millan of the International Sunday School Association, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, Mrs. Ella H. Thacher and Mrs. Emma S. Shelton of the W. C. T. U., and Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie and Mr. Andrew Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who assisted in the Sunday school rally of last year, was prevented from attending owing to absence from the city.

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The General Synod of the Reformed church in triennial meeting in Lancaster, Pa., recently adopted strong resolutions opposing the liquor traffic and urging its members to work and pray for the elimination of the saloon from state and nation, to this end endorsing the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

# Colorado's Governor Orders Saloons Closed in Strike District

## Territory Embracing 520 Square Miles Included—Proclamation Includes All Camps, Railroads and Several Towns

According to a statement in the *Denver* (Colo.) *Post*, Governor Ammons on June 5, signed a proclamation, prohibiting the sale of liquor at any place in the northern Colorado strike district; prohibiting the taking of liquor into the district and ordering the closing of all saloons and the exclusion of all persons from any place where liquor has been sold.

The *Post's* report reads as follows:

"It is estimated that seventy-five licensed saloons are affected.

"The proclamation was issued at the request of Major Symmonds, in command of the federal troops occupying the district, and all sheriffs, mayors, marshals, chiefs of police and other officials are ordered to enforce its provisions.

"The proclamation is to be in effect for six months, unless rescinded by the governor.

"The territory affected not only includes every northern coal camp, but also the rights-of-way of railroad lines through the district adjacent to the coal camp, the latter being included to make it unlawful for liquor to be carried on any train.

### District Covering 520 Square Miles Affected.

"The boundaries of the district affected by the proclamation—which covers five hundred and twenty square miles—were drawn to include a large part of the city of Boulder, which already is 'dry' under the local option law, but large towns, like Brighton and Fort Lupton, are just outside the eastern boundary. Eldorado Springs, dry under local option, is within the district, but the nearby town of Crags, which in times past has been the source of supply for liquor for Eldorado Springs visitors, is beyond the boundaries of the district by a mile or two.

"In his proclamation the governor says,

"'I do hereby order all places within said district where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, to be closed; and I do further hereby order all persons to be excluded from such places, and I do hereby prohibit the purchase or receiving, or the selling, giving away or otherwise disposing of, or permitting of others to obtain possession of any intoxicating liquors of any kind or in any quantity, in the district so above described.

"'I do further call upon all sheriffs, mayors of cities and towns, marshals, chiefs of police and other peace officers within the district affected by this proclamation, to cause all places within the territory covered thereby where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, to be closed forthwith, and to cause the same to remain closed and all persons excluded therefrom during the time this proclamation shall remain in force.'"

# THE DOOM OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

(Excerpts from Address by Rev. William Dunn Fyan, Delivered in Recent Campaign in Youngstown, Ohio)

### Only Good Saloons the Dead Ones

Long and bitter experience has taught us that the only good saloons are dead ones. The only way to make the saloon decent is to bury it so deep it can never get out. Bury it face downward, so that the more it scratches the deeper it will go.

From every direction comes convincing evidence that the saloon is doomed. It is doomed by the logic of its apologists. We are told that since under a saloon regime of sixty-seven years the public treasury has been brought to the verge of collapse, we must continue the saloons or we will be financially ruined. We are told that the model license law is to be commended, primarily, because it closed one hundred and eighty-five saloons in a single night, and we are solemnly assured that if we close the other half of the saloons, we will commit a crime of injustice against the saloonkeepers, and plunge the city into bankruptcy. We are told that the $4,000,000 now spent annually in our saloons will be spent in nearby wet cities, and are assured in the next breath that this same money will be spent in the speakeasies, which our wet friends seem to have inside information are to be established in our city after we vote it dry. We are told that citizens of surrounding dry towns who come here because liquor is sold and patronize all our stores, will no longer come, if our city goes dry, and are also advised that there will be more liquor sold here after we go dry, than now.

### Doomed by Apologists

Did I not speak truly when I said an institution defended by this sort of logic is doomed?

The saloon is doomed by the votes of the people. Nine states are entirely dry. Seventeen states are more than fifty per cent dry. Fourteen states are more than twenty-five per cent dry. In two-thirds of the territory of the entire country, liquor cannot now be legally sold. It is a question of only a few years until the stuff cannot be manufactured or sold anywhere in our broad land. National prohibition is coming, but local prohibition will hasten its coming.

### Doomed by Court Decisions

The saloon is doomed by the decisions of the court, that no one has an inherent right to sell intoxicating liquors.

The saloon is doomed by the findings of the scientist that alcohol is a poison that even in small quantities injures body and brain. We could sink a thousand Titanics every year and the number of deaths would be less than results annually from drink. Is it not time we were refusing to license such wholesale murder and suicide?

The saloon is doomed by its record as a producer of pauper criminals. Kansas has thirty-eight empty poor houses and fifty-six empty jails. There is a reason. Kansas has been dry for more than thirty years.

### Doomed by Employer

The saloon is doomed by the employer. Many of the largest industrial concerns take into consideration the liquor question in employing men. The saloon is doomed by the laboring man. Note what John Mitchell, T. V. Powderly, John Lennon and other labor leaders say as to the curse of the saloon.

The saloon is doomed by the homes and the splendid womanhood of our country. The saloon is doomed by Almighty God. "Woe be unto him that putteth the bottle to his brother's lips."

It is not every Atlas who can have his load run out!

# AN ELEVENTH HOUR DECISION

ROY KILMAN, Buffalo, N. Y.

Burt McDonald was large, fat and good-natured. After lunch it was his custom to imprison his wife's petite face in his two hands, one on either side, and then kiss her. Today he did not forget.

"And remember, Burt," she said with a shade of anxiety as he started for the door, "eleven o'clock tonight. It's been a month now."

"Eleven o'clock, my dear," he called back bluffly.

A half hour later McDonald sat in the office of the newspaper that employed him. The telephone rang.

"That you, Mack?" came over the wire.

"Yes; what do you want?" the reporter asked.

"It's coming off tonight, Mack."

"What is?"

"Why, that little celebration."

McDonald's face lighted with animation. Then he sobered. "I—I can't come, Jim," he mumbled into the receiver. "Been straight's a string for a month now, and my wife will be looking for me at the little old eleven p. m. as usual."

"Aw, pshaw!" was the answer. "Be a sport. We'll let you off early, old boy."

During the conversation the door of the office opened and two young chaps stood back of McDonald. One of them now darted forward and before the reporter could speak the word "No," half formed on his lips, the interloper had bawled into the telephone, "All right, Jim; I'll be there." The next instant a hand covered McDonald's and the receiver slid back into place.

McDonald grinned sheepishly. "Boys," he said, "I ought not to, but I'll drop in for a while. Mind, though, I leave at ten thirty o'clock."

The young men exchanged winks. They knew what that meant. When Mack got started nothing could stop him. Why, no "party" was complete without the presence of the jovial McDonald.

Almost cheerfully McDonald now bent over his work.

"I'll only stick for a little while," he told himself, "and then I haven't had a drop for—let's see—it's over four weeks; four weeks, two days and"—he glanced at the clock and smiled—"ten minutes."

He remembered the occasion of his last drink; remembered to the second the time he had taken it. It had started him on a three days' spree and he had wound up with the ownership of an Italian street-piano that he had pushed about the town half the night. The piano, badly smashed, was even now in a shed at the rear of the reporter's flat. He had stored it there after his attorney had settled the matter out of court.

At nine thirty that evening McDonald heard his name. "I say, McDonald," called the city editor, "get that national bank 'story' over at the federal building. The jury is just coming in."

When McDonald entered the court room the twelve men were taking their places in the jury-box. Pale and silent the youthful defendant sat back of the lawyers' table in the center of the room. His name was Hart Webster and he faced a charge of embezzlement

Presently all was still and the foreman of the jury stood up.

"Have you agreed on a verdict?" asked the clerk.

"We have," replied the foreman.

"What is it?"

"Guilty!"

The next instant the room was filled with the murmur of voices and McDonald started for the door. A large man hurried after him.

## PUT YOUR SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL

See the Rum-fiend with his millions
  Sweeping o'er our native land,
Spreading death and desolation,
  Grief and woe on ev'ry hand.
Men of worth, be up and doing,
  Men of courage, men of zeal,
Help dethrone the tyrant monster,
  "Put your shoulder to the wheel."

See, he clamors at your threshold,
  Hunting down your precious sons,
Lies in wait at ev'ry corner,
  With his wily serpent tongue
To inveigle the unwary,
  And your children's hearts to steal,
Up and doing, men and brothers,
  "Put your shoulder to the wheel."

"Folded hands will never aid us"
  To remove this load of woe,
Christian fathers, husbands, brothers,
  Nobly dare and bravely do.
Save the nation from destruction,
  You its destiny must seal,
With a will then strong and steady,
  "Put your shoulder to the wheel."

Weeping mothers, sisters, daughters,
  Tears prevail not o'er this sin,
We must work for home and lov'd ones
  If we ever hope to win.
God will surely crown each effort,
  And the nation's sorrow heal,
If each loyal heart and brave one,
  "Put your shoulder to the wheel."

—Mrs. J. E. Sheldon

"O, McDonald," he called, somewhat peremptorily. The reporter paused.

"I'm not in the habit of reminding people of past favors, McDonald," began the officer, "but this time I've got to do it. I want you to hold up awhile on this story. Understand! The public can—"

"It'll make trouble for me at the office," interrupted McDonald.

"Never mind about that," earnestly rejoined the marshal. "If you do the square thing I'll see that you are protected." They entered the office of the United States marshal.

"Now," resumed that official, "I'm not going to explain matters to you. All I ask you to do is to sit here and listen. It's eavesdropping, I know, but"—he opened the door of an djoining room and shoved the reporter into it—"when you have heard what takes place here you can exercise your own judgment about what gets into the papers tomorrow. See?"

In a moment the reporter heard the outer door open and made out that the defendant was being led in. Then he understood that the marshal and his prisoner sat alone in the next room. Wonderingly McDonald shifted to a position where he could see as well as hear.

"Hart," finally began the marshal, "I suppose there isn't a man in the city that's known you and your family any longer than I have. Why, bless me, I knew your old dad when he didn't have money enough to buy the missus decent head-gear. And you! I've dandled you on my knees when you weren't knee-high to a grasshopper."

The marshal paused. "In fact," he continued, sternly, "I know you so well, boy, that I'm certain you didn't take that money."

The young man sat stubbornly silent; for some minutes neither spoke. The reporter stole a glance at his watch; this delay would not leave him much time for the "party;" still he—

"And that jury," McDonald heard the marshal resume crossly, "ought to be tarred and feathered. When a man—say! will you tell me why you didn't take the stand, eh?"

The official leaned forward and almost angrily faced the tired looking young man. His directness compelled the other to speech.

"There's a higher law," said the prisoner slowly, "that bears on my case, marshal, and it isn't on the statute books. That's all I can say."

"Then in two hours," announced the marshal abruptly, "we leave for the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia." The prisoner winced.

"Now, boy," went on the marshal, "I'm going to trust you. It will be violating all the rules and regulations they've got on the books: but you are to go to your home and bid your wife goodbye."

"My wife," faltered the convicted man, "was in the court-room."

Storming to himself, the marshal hurried out and returned in a moment with a frightened looking woman. He left the couple to themselves.

"Oh, Hart, Hart," cried the woman, anguish voiced. "How can you do it?"

The man shook as if with the ague. "I have no choice, Alma," he said brokenly. "It is my duty. Father wasn't—isn't himself."

The woman's head straightened. "Father!" she repeated scornfully. "Father, indeed! All your life you have deferred to him, taken his slurs on your ability and humbled yourself in the sight of others until—until it has sickened me. And now, as if in the past you haven't done enough, you are going to jail for him."

McDonald started. "What's this?" he breathed.

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# HIS BLUE BUTTON

DAISY MAY TWORT

"Wait a minute, can't you, sonny?" At this summons, Teddy Baldwin, a brown-eyed, freckle-faced boy in a shabby serge suit, stopped in front of the saloon on the corner. At the invitation to enter, however, he shook his head decidedly, so the clerk was forced to go out on the sidewalk to explain his business.

"Don't you want to sell that button of yours?"

Teddy looked down in surprise at his blue "Vote No" button, and asked, "What do you want it for?"

"What do *you* want it for?" The clerk threw the question back at Teddy who replied readily: "Our minister gave them to us, and told us as we were not old enough to vote they would stand for our opinions and show which side we were on. No one ever sells his vote."

"Oh, yes, they do," contradicted the clerk from the saloon. "A great many wise people give up their votes to those who can use them to the best advantage. Now, what does a youngster like you know about 'No License' "?

"Our minister isn't a youngster, and he says it is the greatest blessing that could come to the town. Father's going to vote no, too."

"And who is your father? Tom Baldwin? Yes, he's the man we discharged for not attending to business. Hasn't found a better job yet, I hear. I don't suppose your mother would be glad to see fifty cents walking into the house about dinner time, would she? I'll give you that for the button."

Teddy considered. He remembered how discouraged his father looked as he started out on his daily quest for work, and Teddy's own stomach reminded him that there had been very little for breakfast.

"You have a little sister who is sick. You wouldn't like her to starve, would you? Little sick sisters starve very easily."

At this suggestion Teddy's heart sank. What if Sue should die! "I don't believe mother would like money I got that way," he said sturdily.

The clerk from the saloon laughed. "Well, Mr. Sunday School boy, if you change your mind before noon, you know where to find me." With that he returned to his work, leaving Teddy to grapple with his problem alone. If only he knew what was right. His father would not be at home until evening and then it would be too late to secure the fifty cents. In the boy's perplexity, he thought of Katy Simonds, the girl who sat just across the aisle from him at school. He would ask her. At least she would not laugh at him.

Katy did not laugh, but tossed back her long braid of red hair and wrinkled up her fat pug nose in a way that only Katy had.

"Judge Nestle could tell what to do," she declared. "That's what he's for—to answer the questions other folks can't. He has answered all the hard ones for mother since father died. It usually costs money, but I think he would answer mine for nothing. I took his dog, Sparks, away from some boys who were tormenting him, and the judge told me if ever there was anything he could do for me to let him know. He loves his dog most best of anything. His boy drinks awfully, so I suppose he hasn't much to love. Say, your father used to work at Plymn's saloon, didn't he?"

"Yes, but I heard him tell mother that he never thought much about it being wrong to sell liquor until Squirrel's boy came in to buy some, and father felt he couldn't sell that boy any just because he was Squirrel's son. Squirrel used to be father's chum. They called him that at school because he could climb trees so fast. He lives around here now, but he's rich so I guess they don't see much of each other. That's why father got discharged because he wouldn't sell the liquor just that once."

Katy nodded. "I can't go to the judge's with you for I promised mother I'd keep house while she was out; but I know what I can do. I'll write and ask him to answer your question instead of one for me. You just wait a minute," and Katy ran into the house to reappear in a short time bringing the important missive.

So great was Teddy's faith in her wisdom that he was not in the least surprised when he found that the letter which she had given him admitted him promptly to the judge's presence.

"So you are Tom Baldwin's boy. What can I do for you?"

Encouraged by the judge's friendly manner Teddy easily explained his errand. The judge listened gravely.

"So it was for Squirrel's boy that your father lost his place?"

"Yes, sir, he used to think an awful lot of Squirrel, I guess."

"And they offered you fifty cents at the saloon for your button?"

"Yes, sir, but I'm a Loyal Temperance Legion boy."

"That's good! Don't sell your button. Never sell anything that stands for your honor or your principles. The saloon takes boys such as you, and makes them into poor, worthless old men. Fight liquor just as long as you live. Promise me that you will." Teddy grasped the strong, warm hand held out to him, and promised the judge that he would.

"And tell Tom—your father, I mean—that a man who owes him a debt will call this evening to settle with him."

"'Owes him a debt,' What do you suppose he meant?" Teddy asked of bright-eyed little Katy as he finished telling her the story of his interview with Judge Nestle.

At this question Katy laughed merrily, and as usual wrinkled up her fat pug nose. "You boys are so stupid!" she cried. "Didn't I tell you that the judge's boy drank? And didn't you say the judge called your father by name. And can't you see that the judge himself is Squirrel? I guess Baby Sue won't starve now!"

On the road to Temp'rance Land,
Oh, but won't it be just grand
When, the whole wide world together,
We shall live in Temp'rance Land!
—*K. L. S.*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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Evanston, Illinois, June 18, 1914

## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, left National Headquarters, on June 11, for Washington.

The next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will be the June Campaign Edition, and will contain the latest news from the states in campaigns for state constitutional prohibition.

### THE ONWARD MARCH OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition history is being made at a rapid rate and almost every day some new and significant victory furnishes a new page. During the past week alone Norway's parliament has banished intoxicating liquors from the Army and Navy, Governor Ammons of Colorado has declared that in five hundred and twenty square miles of the state the saloon shall be outlawed until the strike is over. A supreme court decision has made it possible that 16,000 square miles of Minnesota may be dry territory unless Congress intervenes, and the news from Washington indicates the possibility, if not the probability that the Sheppard-Hobson amendment will be voted on in the House of Representatives on July 6. In addition to these direct victories for prohibition, the supreme court of Illinois, by its decision as to the constitutionality of the suffrage bill has dealt a tremendous blow to the liquor interests of that state.

## PETITION

We, the undersigned, earnestly petition for the passage by the United States Congress of the Joint Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and on the same day introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard, providing for the prohibition of the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

.....

.....

(To be sent to Senators and Representatives)

## PETITIONS MUST GO IMMEDIATELY

Everything points to the probability of a vote on the Sheppard-Hobson resolution in the House of Representatives within the next few weeks. In anticipation the liquor men are sending letters, petitions and telegrams by the thousands to Congressmen. The only way to meet the situation is for the friends of the Amendment to outnumber them. For every petition or telegram sent by the liquor men, at least two ought to go from influential voters in favor of the measure. Every member of the House of Representatives and Senate should hear from every temperance voter in his district by telegram, lettergram or letter. The circulation of petitions should be prosecuted thoroughly, and no opportunity lost to secure an endorsement by influential bodies of the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution.

### PROHIBITION FOR COLORADO

The personal liberty of the citizens of over 500 square miles of the state of Colorado has been woefully infringed upon by the chief executive of the state. Governor Ammons has declared that all places where liquor is sold shall be immediately closed and remain closed under severe penalty, possibly for six months. It is probable that even the individuals who are most vehement in their denunciation of a prohibition amendment to the state constitution will admit the wisdom of the course adopted by the governor for the protection of life and property.

But if, as they insist, the liquor business is as necessary and legitimate as any other, why do not they beseech their chief executive to treat all alike and close up the butcher, the baker and the grocer, as well as the saloonkeeper, until peace shall be restored to the disturbed districts?

In answering this question the good people of the state who have not yet become enthusiastic advocates for the movement for statewide prohibition ought to discover unanswerable reasons for doing so. It is said on the best authority that at least one of Colorado's United States representatives through a knowledge of the outrageous happenings in the strike, which have been caused by drink, has experienced a change of heart on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition, and has announced that he will hereafter work for the amendment.

### NO BACKWARD STEP FOR OKLAHOMA

If you want proof of the popularity of prohibition where it has been really tested, notice the enthusiasm for national prohibition of residents of prohibition states. No man having once lived in saloonless territory, would willingly take up his residence in a license community. The views of the editor of the *McAlester* (Okla.) *Capital*, as expressed in a recent editorial, are precisely what one would expect them to be. He says:

"Oklahoma will never take a backward step on the question of prohibition. This state is not only for state prohibition but it is for national prohibition, and when the question comes up in Congress our delegation will conduct itself accordingly. The proposition to submit an amendment to the constitution of the United States is sure of ten votes from Oklahoma when it comes before Congress. National prohibition will remove the burden of the difficulty of enforcing the prohibition law from the states that have already enacted prohibition laws. It's coming and Oklahoma is going to be one of the states to lead the way in national prohibition as well as in other progressive legislation."

"Until after the election in November" is a clause frequently to be found in the liquor papers, and they hesitate not to admit that "the wholesale liquor dealer is apprehensive in regard to the outlook from a legislative standpoint."

### STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.
*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.
*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.

# TOWARD THE LIGHT

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Ever since the glorious dawn of the Crusade morning, an ever increasing multitude of women has been making the toilsome yet gladsome ascent toward the "mountain peaks which are near the stars of light." Today more clearly than ever before we see the light of truth concerning the poison alcohol, the light of truth concerning the best methods to stay its ravaging progress. Storm clouds which gather around the pathway of the temperance reformer the higher he ascends, are destined to scatter and disappear as the "Faith that makes faithful" and "the love that endureth all things" link our endeavor more closely to the Divine purpose and the Divine will: to that Divinity which is in deed and in truth the "Light of the World."

## Clubs Operating Sideboards Disapproved of by United Presbyterians

Members of the United Presbyterian church who hold membership in clubs having sideboards, attorneys who represent applicants for liquor licenses and property owners who rent their holdings for saloons, may be disciplined if the sessions of the respective churches care to take up the matter, according to the action of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian church, as reported in the *Pittsburgh* (Pa.) *Times* of June 4.

The matter was brought to the attention of the assembly, which met at Newcastle, Pa., June 3, through a question sent up by the Pittsburgh United Presbyterian Ministerial Association, which read,

"Is it consistent with membership in the United Presbyterian Church for an attorney to represent in court an applicant to sell liquor; for a property-holder to rent his property for a saloon; to sign an application for liquor license; to hold membership in a club that operates a sideboard?"

To these questions the committee replied:

"We would assume that such acts are not in harmony with the United Presbyterian Church nor with the deliverances of the General Assembly on the subject of intemperance and kindred vices and that sessions be instructed to exercise discipline in accordance with the deliverance." The report was adopted unanimously.

### A "SUMMER PORCH HERALD"

It has been suggested by Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, D. C., superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, that one of the best ways to adapt reform work to American summer habits is to print such reform matter as is needed in any community in a little paper to be called *The Summer Porch Herald* and have it delivered by ladies going two and two on Saturday afternoons and evenings to families sitting on their porches. In the production of such a paper the churches would undoubtedly unite, if a small part of the space were given to announcements of the services for the next day, but the major part of the paper ought to be given to bright and winsome reading about reforms. Something should be said about the Sheppard-Hobson Constitutional Amendment, urging that letters be written in support of it; something about the other measures pending, such as the Smith-Hughes Federal Censorship bill; also, earnest words about enforcement of law and obedience to law. Some pictures would be appropriate and attractive in such a paper, which ought to be printed in ten-point type, on good paper, so that it would be a pleasure to the eyes to read it.

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The friends and comrades of Lady Holder, president of the Australasia W. C. T. U., are rejoicing in her safe return to her home from her travels in various parts of the United States.

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The necessary number of signatures on the initiative petition to have the suffrage question placed on the ballot at the next November election, have been secured by the women of Missouri.

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The lower house of the Danish parliament, by a vote of 102 to six has voted in favor of granting the women of Denmark unlimited suffrage.

### NEW PROHIBITION TERRITORY FOR MINNESOTA

According to a decision of the United States Supreme court in the so-called Indian liquor cases, reversing the decision of the district court, 16,000 square miles in central and northern Minnesota were virtually declared dry, and possibly two-thirds of the state, according to other pacts with the Indians equally binding, may be placed in the prohibition column. F. W. Zollman, attorney for the Minnesota Brewers' Association is reported in the *Chicago Record Herald* to have said that if newspaper accounts of the decision were true the "lid" would go on in part or all of fifteen counties.

### WILL TAKE AT LEAST FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Association, in a masterly address on equal suffrage before the biennial meeting of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, in Chicago, told the following incident to illustrate the weakness of the arguments advanced against granting full suffrage to women:

Not long ago a gentleman from Massachusetts declared before a committee in Washington that woman suffrage would destroy the home. A member of the committee asked him if he would be willing to make that statement before an audience of Colorado people, and he answered, "Colorado hasn't had equal suffrage long enough yet to test it."

"But Colorado women have had it twenty-one years," was the reply. "How long will it take to destroy the home?" Quickly readjusting his statement, the first speaker said he thought it would take probably fifty years. Then, remarked the member of the committee, "Don't you think that if in fifty years woman suffrage is going to destroy the home and demoralize the family life that some of the symptoms ought to be visible by this time?"

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*

*Arizona is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

### MARY LOWE DICKINSON

Mary Lowe Dickinson, the general secretary and treasurer of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons, and editor-in-chief of the *Silver Cross Magazine*, passed away on June 9. Mrs. Dickinson was an intimate friend of Frances E. Willard and an enthusiastic white ribboner. Those who were present at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Detroit in 1883 will recall her charming response made to her introduction by Miss Willard. On that occasion she expressed an intention of entering wholeheartedly into the work. Mrs. Dickinson had been associated during her long and beautiful life with many lines of social service. During the earlier years of her mature life she was a teacher in prominent eastern schools, and later a professor of *belle lettres* and a lecturer in the University of Denver. She was a woman of rare gifts of mind and heart, all dedicated to the enrichment of the lives of others. As the author of a large number of books for young people, she has had much to do with helping to inspire lofty ideals in the minds of the young.

### JACOB RIIS AS A FLOWER MISSIONER

At this time of the entrance of Jacob Riis into heavenly activities everywhere are being recounted his many good deeds, his devotion to the children of the New York slums, his loving service to every creature whom he might benefit, combined with a wonderful ability to see the divine possibilities in even the most degraded of humankind, and rarely was he disappointed. White ribboners are interested in knowing that one of his good offices was the distribution of flowers to the children of New York city, thus beginning in that city the flower mission work. From his garden, one morning many years ago he plucked a large bouquet which he took with him to the city. As he left the car in the slums of the city he was surrounded by children who with eager eyes and voices begged for the pretty blossoms, and all too soon the last flower was gone. The next morning he brought a larger bouquet, and all through the summer he remembered the children in this way, asking others to save flowers for him. Thus great quantities were distributed by his own hand, and through his influence others took up this work of bringing a bit of the country to the crowded sections of the city, and to the beauty-starved children of the tenements.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

# Liability Act—Saloonkeepers Can Be Held Responsible for the Ruin They Produce in Families

ELLA M. GEORGE, President Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

The Supreme Court of the United States has put into the hands of drunkards' families a most helpful weapon by its decision in the case of Mrs. May Bulger vs. Louis Penica of Nebraska City, Nebraska.

Mrs. Bulger, the wife of an habitual drunkard, entered suit against Louis Penica because he continued to furnish her husband with drink after due notice had been served upon him. The law of Nebraska holds the saloonkeeper responsible for wrecking the bread winner of the family—one of his steady customers.

In the first instance the wife was given a verdict for $5,000 damages. The case was appealed, but the highest state court affirmed the verdict of the lower court. Then on the plea of "personal liberty," an appeal was carried to the United States Supreme Court, but the appeal was dismissed and the verdict of the lower court sustained. The court viewed personal liberty from another angle—that of wife and children.

The saloonkeeper may sell his liquor but he can be made to pay for its interference with the health, happiness and welfare of those depending upon the victim whom he has knowingly incapacitated. A more vital decision has never been rendered by the court of last resort.

This decision of the United States Supreme Court is a Godsend to the families of Pennsylvania's drunkards. It has brought to light an old law on our statute books. As passed and signed in 1875, one statute provides that:

"The husband, wife, parent, child or guardian of any person who has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors to excess, may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habit; if the person so notified, at any time within twelve months after such notice, sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, the person giving the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified any sum not less than $50 nor more than $500, as may be assessed by the court or judge, as damages."

By another act, signed April 22, 1903, the rumseller who furnishes intoxicating drinks to any person "in violation of existing law" is made "responsible" for any injury to person or property in consequence of such furnishing, and any one aggrieved may recover full damages against such person so furnishing, by action on the case, instituted in any court having jurisdiction of such form of action in this commonwealth."

The first suit to be brought under this act in Philadelphia was begun recently by Mrs. Virginia Alexander, a widow, of 2625 Huntingdon street. She seeks to recover $10,000 damages from Jacob Bosch, a saloonkeeper. Bosch, she charges, continued to sell liquor to her husband, despite her pleadings and a warning that Alexander's death would result if he kept on drinking. Physicians who attended Alexander say he died from excessive drink.

We urge our women to use this helpful legal weapon. Publish news of it far and wide.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer and lecturer, has added five new unions to the roster of Iowa. Miss Robbins is a forceful speaker and builds up temperance sentiment wherever she is heard. Mrs. Mary Sibbitt, of Wichita, Kansas, spent April and May in Iowa. She organized two unions, held institutes and conventions, spoke in schools and parlor meetings, and gave strong, stirring public addresses on temperance and the white slave traffic, speaking from actual experience, as she has been a police matron. Mrs. Sibbitt enrolled 226 active and twenty-five honorary members and made her salary and expenses.

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Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, secretary of the Pasadena (Calif.) Dry Federation, was instrumental in having passed by an Institute composed of Sunday school teachers of Pasadena and vicinity, which has been holding weekly meetings and giving a regular course of study for teachers, a resolution that temperance be made prominent in every Sunday school Institute program, and that such teaching shall hereafter be a part of the regular course of study of each department of the Sunday school, and be included in graduation examinations. The resolution was unanimously adopted, as were those favoring state and National prohibition.

Mrs. Emma H. Howland, National organizer and lecturer, has just finished a successful tour of fifteen cities and towns in western Massachusetts. She occupied pulpits in six different churches and gave about forty addresses. A most cordial welcome was given her in both high and grammar schools, academies and the Fitchburg Normal, thus enabling her to speak to about 2,000 students. Many manifested a deep interest, and when an expression of sentiment was requested a hearty response showed all enthusiastic and ready to help in the great campaign for national prohibition. Mrs. Howland goes soon to Virginia to help in the campaign for statewide prohibition.

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The state federation of women's clubs, meeting recently in Wichita, had upon its program an address by Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, in which she brought honor upon herself and the organization she so ably represented, and the scope and methods of the W. C. T. U. were most favorably presented. Mrs. Mitchner attended the state Sunday School convention at Hutchinson, and at an evening meeting a congregation of 4,000, at her request, unanimously adopted the resolution favoring National Constitutional Prohibition. A temperance demonstration by children in Young Campaigners regalia, arranged by Mrs. Sadie E. Lewis, state treasurer, received great applause and many inquiries were made concerning where the uniforms might be secured. On Sunday morning Mrs. Mitchner accompanied Mrs. Lewis to the state reformatory where the former addressed the boys of the institution. Her remarks were very well received, and a cordial invitation extended to her to come again.

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White ribboners of Otsego county, N. Y., were represented by many delegates at the institute held at Schenevus, May 6-7. The presence of the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, acted as a tonic, and her address and general helpfulness throughout the session, combined with the zeal and efficiency of the county president, Mrs. Georgia Weaton, were an inspiration. Twelve or fourteen white ribbon recruits were received; the "clinic" brought out many good suggestions for more effective work, as did the papers and talks of the hour devoted to the "Congress of Reforms." Prizes were awarded by the local union to those handing in essays written for the S. T. I. department. These features and the devotion of local white ribboners, each of whom did her part so effectively, made possible the successful meetings.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# A LOGICAL SOLUTION OF THE STATEWIDE PROBLEM

## WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE SALOON?

The farmer knowing that it is detrimental to his family and through his employes, to his business, has exercised his right of franchise, and in most instances has voted the nuisance out.

The refined and educated class in the city, knowing the saloon to be a bad neighbor furnishing unsafe and undesirable environment, has long since exercised its right of appeal and has induced the judges to throw it out of the high toned residential sections.

And now there rises up the negro, led by the more enlightened of his race, and cries out that if the saloon is a bad thing for a white neighborhood, where education, morality and refinement have been inbred for generations, what must be its effect on the colored communities, where it flourishes as the green bay tree? And he exercises his right of petition, (the only right he has) and begs that the judges shall remove this nuisance from the midst of his people.

Granting, as we do without a dissenting voice, that the negro is the weaker man and believing that the weak should have protection from the strong, justice demands that the plea of the black man shall be heard.

What then shall we do with the saloon, this institution that no man wants for his neighbor, this unsafe thing that debauches alike the children of rich and poor; this enemy of the employer, the employe and the unemployed?

It has been outlawed from the vicinity of school house, church and public playground; the country will no longer support it; the fine residence districts will no longer tolerate it, and the poor and the lowly have begged to be relieved of its presence. What shall we do with the saloon?

Mr. Merchant, do you want a thriving grog-shop on each side of your fine store? No, it would injure your sales and lower the standard of your patronage.

Mr. Manufacturer, do you desire that a saloon shall be opened across the street from your flourishing factory? No, it would be a damage to both the quality and quantity of your output.

Mr. Owner of Shipping Interests, do you want this business down by your wharves, docks and warehouses? No, it would be a detriment to your success by land and sea.

And so it goes. Nobody wants the saloon for a neighbor, not even the man whose millions make the beer (and whose millions the beer drinkers made) for he moves into high toned neighborhoods and leave the victims of his trade to wrestle with its ravages and their own poverty.

What then shall we do with this thing that nobody wants, save those who are its slaves? What haven is open to a public nuisance and a common enemy?

Voters, in view of the facts in the case, there is but one sensible thing to do with the saloon and that is to outlaw it by your free and independent ballot. —*From campaign leaflet used in the Virginia campaign.*

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America In Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# MICHIGAN'S ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION

The fortieth annual convention which was held at Flint, June 2-5, was one of the largest in recent years and a deep spirituality and belief in the power of prayer was shown.

The convention church was beautifully decorated and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the delegates was well looked after by the women of Flint. The Crusade psalm and Crusade hymn were used in the opening service, and roll call showed every member of the executive board, except one, present.

Department work was divided into the groups: organization, preventive, educational, social and evangelistic, and each superintendent was asked to present a plan of work instead of the usual report. Memorial hour was full of comfort from the blessed Word and of tender memories of the 160 promoted members. A loving tribute to our translated leader, Mrs. Stevens, was given by her long time co-worker, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin of Portland.

A banquet was given the first evening, at which representatives of church, school, city and local union made the delegates feel sure of their welcome. Other speakers emphasized National Constitutional Prohibition in no uncertain terms. Musical numbers were much enjoyed. Mrs. E. L. Calkins presided as toast-master.

The state treasurer's report showed a gain in membership during the year and the addition of twenty-eight new unions.

A most interesting chalk talk on "Nerves" and their needs was given by Mrs. Julia R. Parish of Bay City. A poster parade gave the delegates a better idea of the use of these excellent educational tools. A grand diamond medal contest was won by Miss Jessie Duncanson of Cass City. This contest drew a ninety dollar house in spite of rain and other attractions.

On Thursday morning was the election of officers. Mrs. E. L. Calkins of Battle Creek was chosen for the tenth time to lead the ranks, and Mrs. Julia R. Parish of Bay City was again elected corresponding secretary. Mrs. Parish has served in that office over twenty years, and as a token of esteem the convention voted her a life member of the state organization.

> **The future generation is in your hands and my hands, and the boys and girls of today will be the brains and brawn of tomorrow. The history of the United States fifty years hence will be written by our boys and our girls.**

Mrs. Florence D. Richards, state president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., gave the evening address from the text, "Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up," Matt. 15:13. "He never planted a saloon, a gambling den, or a brothel. This text is for our encouragement. We were never so near the end of the traffic as now," said Mrs. Richards.

On Friday afternoon, Dr. Westgate of Weston gave a plain, comprehensive address on "Eugenics" and answered questions. His remarks were an eye-opener to many, especially in regard to the frequency of certain diseases and the continual watchfulness and care necessary to keep our boys and girls pure.

"The future generation is in your hands and my hands," he said, "and the boys and girls of today will be the brains and brawn of tomorrow. The history of the United States fifty years hence will be written by our boys and our girls. Science in the treatment of the human race has had special regard to the relation of the sexes and the study of it should be in three courses—heredity, environment and purity.

"Science has demonstrated that up to the time a child reaches the age when environment can react, the characteristics of that child are of the father, mother or grandparents. Until they reach manhood and womanhood, when they enter into the third factor, they are the reproductions of these.

"Heredity of alcoholism," said the speaker, "is a factor in the record of many of the insane asylums, where it has been found that ninety per cent use the beverage. We have been given proof that insanity in parents will cause the same in children."

Resolutions were adopted advocating National Constitutional Prohibition, the reading and teaching of the Bible in public schools and other kindred topics. A delegate's conference, "This Convention—What Did I Get From It?" brought out many enthusiastic responses and all seemed to feel that profit and renewed interest had come from the time spent together.

# Feeling the Pulse of Prohibition North Carolina

The writer of an article in a Virginia paper, saying that prohibition in North Carolina is "an incentive to crime and drunkenness—conceived in fraud and born in hypocrisy" and that "judges on the bench deplored the increase of crime and lawlessness so prevalent," has been ably answered by the editors of the *Roanoke* (Va.) *News*.

They say,

"Several weeks ago a resident of North Carolina, who is connected with the highway department of the state, spent a day or two with relatives in Roanoke. He told a representative of *The World-News* that prior to the establishment of statewide prohibition he had all sorts of trouble keeping his men together. Many a morning, he said, the work of a road force would have to be abandoned because of the condition of some of the workers who had been drinking. The presence and effect of whisky were constantly in evidence. After prohibition went into effect this handicap disappeared entirely, and during the years that prohibition has prevailed, no time has been lost because of drunkenness.

"No one argues that drinking of liquor in North Carolina has stopped, but the amount compared with that dispensed in the days of the saloon is small. Statewide prohibition has not been a complete cure but it has been a tremendous step in the right direction, and the results thus far obtained, give promise of wonderful achievements for the future.

"Any one who wishes to ascertain how Carolinians feel about statewide, can satisfy himself speedily and easily. A journey across the line of a week's or even a day's duration, and a careful and persistent questioning of those who may be encountered along the way, will convince the impartial investigator that North Carolina is pleased with her experiment. He will learn that sentiment in the state is overwhelmingly behind anti-saloon measures."

They quote a letter from Judge George W. Connor, of the Second Judicial district of North Carolina to the *Chase City* (Va.) *Progress*, as follows:

"Replying to your letter asking my opinion as to the effect of our prohibition laws upon crime in this state, I beg to say that while I have no statistics before me, I am of the opinion, formed from observation both as a citizen and as an official, that the results of the passage and enforcement of these laws have amply and fully justified every effort put forth by those who advocated statewide prohibition.

"In my judgment, there is now no sentiment in the state, of appreciable force, against prohibition."


EYE STRAIN
Relieved by Quitting Coffee.

Many cases of defective vision are caused by the habitual use of coffee.

It is said that in Arabia where coffee is used in large quantities, many lose their eyesight at about fifty. Tea contains the same drug, caffeine, as coffee.

A N. J. woman writes to the point concerning eye trouble and coffee. She says:

"My son was for years troubled with his eyes. He tried several kinds of glasses without relief. The optician said there was a defect in his eyes which was hard to reach.

"He used to drink coffee, as we all did, and finally quit it and began to use Postum. That was three years ago and he has not had to wear glasses and has had no trouble with his eyes since.

"I was always fond of tea and coffee and finally became so nervous I could hardly sit still long enough to eat a meal. My heart was in such a condition I thought I might die at any time.

"Medicine did not give me relief and I was almost desperate. It was about this time we decided to quit coffee and use Postum, and have used it ever since. I am in perfect health. No trouble now with my heart and never felt better in my life.

"Postum has been a great blessing to us all, particularly to my son and myself."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# Because the Mothers Bought Better Shoes for the Children

REV. WILLIAM A. BROWN, D. D., Chicago

It had been an uphill fight to fully cleanse the city from the evil of the lawless saloon. (The saloon is always lawless, but in this instance it was doubly lawless, since it existed by the connivance of the city administration in the face of a provision in the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.) However, the present administration was in reality no worse than others. For many years,—more than twenty years in fact,—the city government had been compounding felony with the keepers of the saloons; and by a system of small fines, regularly and uniformly assessed, the evil doers were allowed license to ply their nefarious traffic.

Thus had the liquor business come to be recognized as in good legal standing; and under the protecting care of this institution of deep darkness, other evils swarmed and thrived. The whole brood of these evil-minded folks formed a fraternity of determined foes quite difficult to face. Then, too, public opinion in the big city was in sympathy with the workers of evil. The politicians found it so much more convenient to deal with a few henchmen who could control safely the hangers-on about the places of ill resort than to carry the election by appealing to the intelligence of the trained and independent voters. The commercial and professional life of the city, also, seemed leagued with these forces of destruction. Because of their fears that it might hurt business, many merchants of the city frowned upon any proposed campaign for law enforcement. However, the battle was waged, and the fight finally won. Then to more than one merchant in the city came the moral awakening.

Among the men who most strenuously opposed any and every attempt to put out forever the liquor business was a certain seller of shoes. He was violent in his opposition to the forces making for righteousness in his city. In his conversations with business associates at the various clubs, he was loud in his denunciations of all the leaders of reform and he even campaigned against the movement for law enforcement. Nevertheless, after the closing of the saloons there was a most marked change in his public attitude. Within several months following the final victory of the forces of righteousness he had completely changed his position, and now became a strong advocate of the very issue which he had so violently condemned. His friends noticed the change and talked freely about it.

One day in early winter, one of a group of business associates sitting around a table at the club asked the seller of shoes to state why he had so completely reversed his former opinions. "It is like this," the man replied. "You see I sell shoes and among my customers are naturally folks who have been buying from me for years. I have often wondered as the school year came around and the children were brought in for new outfits following the summer, why it was that the mothers would look the stock all over and ask if we had any cheaper ones and then at last would buy the cheapest shoes they could—shoes that could not possibly be the best for the children. Well, this fall those same mothers came in as usual to buy shoes, but they passed by the cheap kind and bought a better quality—the sort of shoes a man likes to see his own children wear when the streets are sloppy with the slush, shoes that will wear and keep the feet dry.

"I guess I might not have noticed it or even inquired the reason for it," he continued rather meditatively, "if the mothers had not just kept right on coming and right on buying the better quality of shoes, until one day a mother with a big brood of children came in. I had often waited on her before, and I remember how she always asked to see the best shoes; and, then, after trying them on and feeling them as if they were her own, she would have me take them off and quickly purchase the cheapest shoes we had in the store.

"Well, she came in this year as formerly, and she had all her children of school age with her, and she asked as usual to see the best shoes. I was a bit bothered by her request for we were rushed with the extra school trade and I wished she had asked for the kind she always bought. But there is no room for personal feelings in business, you know, so, as my rule is to show every customer the thing he asks for, I got out the finest quality of shoes we had—and they were a good lot too. I tried on the different sizes and the mother sat feeling the shoes on the feet of the children from the least little tot to the oldest. Then to my astonishment she said: 'You may wrap these shoes up, please; for since they closed the saloons, my husband is saving his earnings, and we can now afford better shoes for the children.'

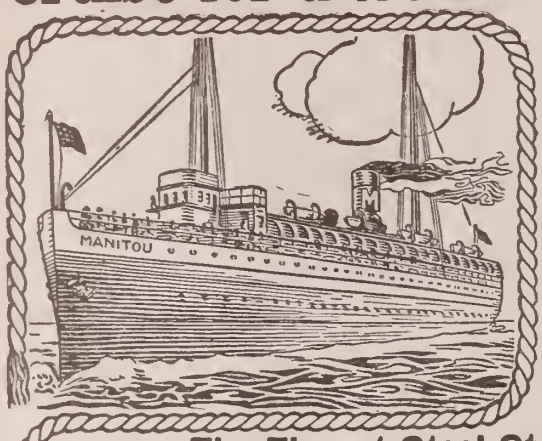
"I tell you, fellows," the shoe dealer concluded, as he rose to go, "a man would have to have the heart of a stone man not to have been moved from his old foolish position when he saw the mothers buying better shoes for the children."

—*Chicago American.* C. B.

## GERMAN EMPEROR AN ABSTAINER

Emperor William of Germany, who during the last few years has become convinced of the harmfulness of intoxicants, according to a late Berlin dispatch to *The New York Tribune*, has now eliminated wine from his list of beverages. The Kaiser, never a heavy drinker, says this report, has for several years abstained entirely from beer. Although his favorite drink, aside from water, is lemonade, wine is still served at his table for those who desire it. It is said, however, that he has no objection to his health being drunk in water. According to statistics given there are annually in Germany, due to the use of alcoholic beverages, 1,600 suicides, 1,300 accidents and thousands of cases of insanity and crime while more than 60 per cent of the insane, over half of the epileptics and nearly half of the criminals are of drunken parentage.

# Cruise for a week on the Lakes




Spend your vacation on the water and secure the benefits to be derived from a trip to

**30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay**

**—"the Switzerland of America"**

You can have the many comforts that a large, elegantly equipped steamer affords. You will eat well and sleep well. Peaceful, quiet and exhilarating breezes will rest and strengthen you. In sight of land most of the way—you can view some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. Our line of steamers offers you the greatest possible opportunity for real rest and genuine pleasure. You can go for a full week or only a few days, as you prefer.

**The Elegant Steel Steamships**

**"Manitou" — "Missouri" — "Illinois" —"Manistee"**

offer unrivalled service bet. Chicago, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mackinac Island, Ludington, Manistee, Onekama, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland (via Manistee & M. & N. E. R. R.) and Traverse Bay Ports, connecting with all lines for Lake Superior and Eastern Points.

**SPECIAL SEVEN DAY CRUISES**

The Steel Steamship "MISSOURI" to **COLLINGWOOD, ONT., and return** via Mackinac, "Soo," North Channel and 30,000 islands of Georgian Bay, stopping at points of interest— **$40.00** Including meals and berth

The Popular Steamship "MANISTEE" to **SAULT STE. MARIE, and return** via Mackinac—returning via a portion of Georgian Bay and the Scenic Grand Traverse Bay— **$32.00** Including meals and berth

For full information, illustrated folder and book of tours address

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## DOES IT PAY?

"It is enlightening to hear responsible business men who are not talking for publication, discuss the condition of a city or state with reference to the success or failure of the abolishing of the saloon," remarks the *Ottumwa* (Ia.) *Courier* editorially in relating how two different men at different ends of the money problem—the paying and the receiving—spoke eloquently in favor of prohibition. "A man identified with a bank and another interested intimately in a big industry were drawn into conversation on the matter. The banker asserted that deposits had shown a steady increase which can be assigned to no other condition than the effect of abolishing the dram shop. Not every man in the city who formerly patronized the saloon, has become a depositor, but a considerable number of them are saving money or at least spending it with people other than saloonkeepers. Furthermore, the banker was able to state that grocers and meat dealers have found that there are fewer 'dead beats' and that collecting bills is much easier than it was previously. The manufacturer stated that the checks with which the shop's employes were paid, came back now indorsed by grocers, butchers, clothing stores and other dealers in life's necessities rather than by saloonkeepers. His experience had taught him, he said, that men spent much or most of their money where they cashed their checks."


# HERBART HALL

INSTITUTE FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

Founded April 1, 1900, by Maximilian P. E. Groszmann

MAINTAINED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

This Institution is one of the activities of the N.A.S.E.E.C. and is intended solely for the "different" child, the difficult child, the handicapped normal child—whether boy or girl. ¶ No feeble-minded, degenerate or otherwise low cases are considered.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO TRAIN THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Whether overbright or somewhat backward, to be able later to compete with the average normal child. ¶ In addition to the ordinary branches, the course of study includes physical training, nature study, manual and constructive work, etc. Methods and equipment are based upon the most modern pedagogic principles. Medical care is a prominent feature of the work. ¶ HERBART HALL is the pioneer institution in this line of education. The Association maintaining it lays emphasis upon the needs of the misunderstood normal child in contrast to the overstimulated interest in the feeble-minded and abnormal. ¶ "Watchung Crest," the home of HERBART HALL, comprises over twenty-five acres of land and is situated on Watchung Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, five hundred feet above sea-level (four hundred feet above Plainfield).

FOR TERMS, CATALOG AND OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WALDEMAR H. GROSZMANN, *Principal*

"WATCHUNG CREST" PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY



# BLOTTERS

Most popular for general distribution

BE STRONG IN MIND AND BODY

"A pennyworth of bread eaten with water gives more strength than a quart of beer."

—Benjamin Franklin

IN PROHIBITION MAINE

Not a dollar of revenue from the liquor business is needed or received to SUPPORT ITS SCHOOLS.

Maine TAKES CARE OF ITS CHILDREN instead of taking care of the saloons.

Maine has FEWER CHILD LABORERS than any other state.

A CIGARET ARITHMETIC

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the Cigaret, "but I can and do
ADD to a man nervous trouble; I can
SUBTRACT from his physical energy; I can
MULTIPLY his aches and pains; I can
DIVIDE his mental powers; I take
INTEREST from his work, and
DISCOUNT his chances for success."

BLOT OUT THE SALOON

The Manufacture and Sale of Liquor is Responsible for

70 per cent of our Criminals;

50 per cent of the inmates of our Insane Asylums;

80 per cent of the inmates of our Poor Houses;

90 per cent of our Tramps;

The Destruction of Homes;

The Corruption of Voters.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SALOON?

A COLD WATER BLOTTER

Whoever heard of a poor old horse
That had to go reeling home,
Because he had taken a drink too
much of somebody's poisoned rum?
Whoever heard of a drunken cow, or
even a tipsy rat,
Or whoever heard of a nice old puss
that was not a temperance cat?

No; each of the creatures God has
made, on earth, in sea, in air
Needs nothing ever to quench its
thirst but water pure and fair;
So, when we are great big grown-up
folks, and while we are children
small,
We'll have as much sense as the dogs
and cats, and we will not drink
at all.

Assorted colors.
Price, per 100, 25 cents
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Ill.


Alcohol poisons the blood, arrests the development of the corpuscles and hastens their decay.—*Prof. Virchow, M. D.*

O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains. —*Shakespeare*

"Woodman spare that tree" is fine sentiment indeed, but it is not finer than, "Brewer, spare that youth."—*Ex-Governor Stubbs.*

# FRECKLES

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.


## OUR GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES

Great and grave are the responsibilities resting upon women voters. The heroic, self-sacrificing women of bygone years are still speaking to the home-loving women and appealing to them to go forward. The multitudes who pass through Statuary Hall in our nation's Capitol pause beside the marble statue of Frances E. Willard and read her significant words engraved on the pedestal —words which I believe have inspired many to intense desire and to enthusiastic activity:

"It is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved, with fearful odds against them. By the dangers they have dared; by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to Heaven, I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."

*—Lillian M. N. Stevens*


**L'ARALDO**

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat; will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

**A PERFECT COMPLEXION**

in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed *once only*. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.


"If you would take whisky out of this docket, we could adjourn tonight," said a judge of a criminal court recently.

## LAYING A FOUNDATION

LORA S. LA MANCE

A clergyman and his wife were sent to a difficult field. She was an ardent white ribboner. Her health was poor, however, and the only thing she could do was to constantly wear the white ribbon, although need for work was apparent on every hand in a community where there was a saloon for every hundred people and strong prejudice against prohibition principles and the W. C. T. U. The pastor believed in tithing his income. Every tenth dollar was the Lord's. Every little while he took from his tithing fund money for two subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and sent the paper to intelligent Christian people whom he wanted to interest in prohibition work, and lo, there came a change in sentiment that culminated a year later in a thrifty union. THE SIGNAL laid the foundation.

## PHYSICAL DANGER OF MODERATE DRINKING

Twenty years ago medical science discovered that the white blood corpuscles are the guardians of the body, defending it against disease germs. It has been proved that even alcohol through its narcotic effect paralyzes these defenders and makes them powerless to destroy the invading foes—this even after very minute doses of alcohol. Moderate drinkers are, it is well known, prone to diseases of the liver. This is because alcohol interferes with its functional duties. Physiological science tells us that the liver destroys much of the poisonous waste matter generated in the body. When alcohol is taken into the system the liver, it seems, goes to work to eliminate that first. The power of the liver being limited, some of the other work is left undone, waste matter returns into the blood and disease is the result.


**Summer Is Here!**

For Picnics
Luncheons
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**SanitaryDrinkingCup**

A folded cup made of paraffined paper

Per dozen, 10 cents
Per hundred, 50 cents


## AN ELEVENTH HOUR DECISION

(Continued from Page Six)

"It's my own fault," half muttered the convicted man. "I should have had him committed to some institution when this appetite first possessed him, but he has been so clever at the bank that he deceived all of us. And then, Alma"—the man's voice dropped—"you must remember that dad has been a convivial man; has had unusual temptations. Always his company has been in demand, and it is owing to his love of excitement and the pleasure he derived in entertaining others that the taste for liquor gained such a grip on him."

"Yes," the woman interjected bitterly, "a taste that caused him to steal money from his own bank and make a felon of his son."

The door of the office suddenly opened and the marshal entered, watch in hand.

"Take her home, Hart," he said, his keen eye resting on the woman. "There's a taxi waiting outside. Be back by eleven thirty."

A moment later the door closed behind the stricken couple.

"Well," began the marshal brusquely, as the reporter came out of concealment. "how much does the public get from your newspaper about the rascality of Hart Webster, eh?"

McDonald, eyes moist, threw himself into a chair. "Not a word if I can help it," he replied. "Tough proposition, isn't it?"

The marshal nodded with gratification as he listened to McDonald's report to his chief over the telephone.

"I figured you'd be square when you knew the facts," he said when the reporter had finished. "You see, McDonald, perhaps you and I can take the stuff or let it alone, but Hart's dad can't and never could. So it got him finally and now the boy's going to jail."

Burt McDonald, large, fat and good-natured, glanced at the clock. It was ten thirty.

"Say, Marshal," he exclaimed, getting hastily to his feet. "Goodnight. I AM GOING HOME."


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You can—*I know* you can, because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

**You Can Be So Well!**

—if you only knew *how* well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

**Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.**

*One pupil writes:* "I weigh 83 ponnds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my FREE booklet? Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**Susanna Cocroft**

**Dept. 37 , 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.*


The Universalist church of the state of Maine at its recent state convention in Portland unanimously endorsed National Constitutional Prohibition and expressed its approval of the splendid efforts of Governor William T. Haines to enforce the prohibition law.

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
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Address Evanston, Ill.


### ARE YOU A CLUB MEMBER?

There are two popular clubs connected with the Circulation department of our official papers, and our friends are most cordially invited to become members of either.

The Win One Circle associated with THE UNION SIGNAL has a large membership but there is room for a thousand more. The only requisite for membership is the securing of a new subscription to the weekly UNION SIGNAL by one who is already a subscriber to the paper. This is a delightful privilege, as well as a pleasant duty, for it is joy to share anything that will help and interest one to better living, and all who take THE UNION SIGNAL realize that they have been greatly benefited by reading it. We ask you, therefore, by securing a new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL to share with some friend the privileges you have enjoyed. A membership card, a badge and a little white enamel stick pin, imported from Scotland, are forwarded to every member of the Win One Circle.

The Scamp Club is associated with *The Young Crusader*, and every boy and girl sending in four new subscriptions receives the Scamp pin and becomes a member of the club. The pin is made of bronze and is a facsimile of our Scamp—the *Crusader* squirrel.

On July 21, the birthday anniversary of the editor-in-chief of *The Young Crusader*, Miss Anna A. Gordon, will be held many subscription birthday parties, and we suggest that our friends secure the subscriptions early so that all may have the Scamp pin at the birthday celebration. It will please any boy to wear this as a scarf pin in his tie, and any girl will consider it as pretty a stick pin as she has ever possessed.

Let us have scores of members for our Scamp Club, and hundreds of subscriptions for the very best paper published for the children.

A little friend of mine—Hilda Hunler, an L. T. L. girl in the third grade, just flew around when I told her about the Scamp Club and showed her the pin, and in no time she had secured the four subscriptions. So please send her a pin.

(Signed) MRS. R. G. WILSON
*Fruitland, Idaho*

The Summit (N. J.) W. C. T. U. subscribes for the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL for every pastor, the public library, the Y. M. C. A. and the hospital.


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NEW SONG By J. G. Dailey, author and composer of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," octavo.

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### HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Mary Isabella Smith, the new editor of the *Iowa W. C. T. U. Champion*, recently spent ten days afield. She organized three fine unions and took forty names for another to be organized later.

The fortieth anniversary celebration of the W. C. T. U. of Watertown, Mass., was held in St. Johns Chapel which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, draped flags giving a patriotic touch. The president, Mrs. Clara H. Hogan, who has ably served the union in this capacity for ten years, welcomed the 200 guests, Mrs. Abbie F. Rolfe, county president responding. Several state officers were present and spoke briefly, also Mrs. Eaton, president of the Newton W. C. T. U., a union organized by Mrs. Hogan. An interesting history of the forty years of the Watertown union's organization was read by Miss A. Lucy Rice. Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, vice-president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., was the speaker of the afternoon, and imparted to her hearers a share of her boundless enthusiasm for the work of the W. C. T. U. Of ten presidents of Watertown union, three, in addition to Mrs. Hogan, are living, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Coon and Mrs. Niles; also three charter members, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Caroline Lyman and Mrs. J. H. Jarvis.

## *The Missionary Charts*

A valuable addition to our supply of Temperance ammunition. Reproduced from a series used by the W. C. T. U. department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies in the great missionary exhibit, "The World in Boston." The set comprises eight colored charts, namely:

AFRICA—THREE
Effect of Liquor Traffic on Native Races

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Responsibility of the Christian Church to Non-Christian Religions

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By a Chinese Artist. Effects of Nicotine and Opium Habits

BULGARIA—ONE
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These splendid charts are a vivid object lesson on the relation of temperance to missions and will be found most useful in local unions, missionary societies, and Sunday school classes. They are of heavy cardboard, 11x14 inches in size, and enclosed in an envelope, together with a leaflet giving a complete explanation of each.

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### OREGON NEWS NOTES

Umatilla county, (Ore.) W. C. T. U. had Mrs. Lora La Mance, National organizer, in the field eleven days in May. In nine days' time five new unions were organized. Weston and Pilot Rock unions will both be mothered by Pendleton's strong city union. Ukiah, that stands by itself nearly forty miles off the railroad in the Blue Mountains, will look after itself. The speaker came through a pouring rain, delayed by the mud. It was nearly five o'clock in the afternoon before she arrived. Nevertheless the women patiently waited, and late as the hour was, organized. Nearly every officer is a young woman. The president, Mrs. Lou Gibbs, is a former Portland girl. The next day the speaker rode fifty-five miles over the mountain roads, and spoke twice, the last meeting being at Pendleton, where a fine afternoon service was held, nearly two hundred attending. Helix union has some exceptionally able officers, and can stand alone. Stanfield, the other new union, has at its head Mrs. Florence Connor, long a state officer of North Dakota. Mrs. Leisure of Echo, the county president, has promised to keep a general oversight over each of these new unions. The women realize that all Oregon is a battle ground for statewide prohibition.

Morrow county is not organized, but at Morgan a quickly gotten up service was held. A fourth of those present were Swedes, and they will stand to a man and to a woman for a dry state. Ione organized a small union, every officer a young woman. Heppner, the county seat, has a saloon for every 150 persons. Mrs. La Mance succeeded in holding two services there on Sunday.


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicag


"The greatest dangers to the white race of the world are alcoholism and the social evil," declared Dr. Charles W. Eliot to a company of specialists in Boston, who had met to consider the relation of morals to education. "We have gathered much constructive knowledge which should go far towards revolutionizing the world. Now we need to take action. It is not enough that we are stirred to emotions which result in no action. Such people as are here today must stir themselves to action if the virility of the white race is to be preserved."

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 25, 1914. | No. 26


## A Business Proposition!!!

IF the liquor traffic aids business, why do the commercial organizations and railroads when issuing pamphlets to advertise a state, community or city

| tell about the | and forget about the |
|---|---|
| Schools, Churches, | Breweries, |
| Libraries, Banks, | Distilleries, |
| Mills, Factories, | Saloons, |
| Farm Products, | "Cafes," |
| Timber, Mines, | Gambling Houses, |
| Railway Lines, | Brothels, |
| Natural Resources, | —And *their* products |
| Climate, Scenery, Etc. | |

---

If all these are *necessary*, WHY DISCRIMINATE?

—*Ralph M. Speelman*

**CAMPAIGN EDITION**

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


General Federation of Women's Clubs Declares for Federal Prohibition and Woman Suffrage—Pasadena's Board of Labor Pleads for Prohibition—Good Roads and Red Liquor—Court Decision Makes One-Fifth of Minnesota Dry—News of Statewide Battles in California, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia and Washington—Our Washington Letter.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## ACTION ON SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION UNCERTAIN—SECRETARY DANIELS' ANTI-WINE ORDER TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1—ABUNDANT CROPS PROPHESIED—SMITH-HUGHES MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP BILL SHOULD PASS: SEND IN YOUR PETITIONS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Feeling in the House of Representatives regarding the Hobson amendment resolution continues at white heat. Opinions differ even among the friends of temperance legislation. There is, however, a strong sentiment of resentment toward the way the liquor power gained the ascendancy, and manipulated affairs, resulting in the rules committee making the Hobson amendment privileged, and thus forcing its consideration at an early date, or, as was determined, July 1. Many members declare they will not submit to a forced issue, nor to a time set by the liquor power as to when a vote shall be taken in the House of Representatives on this very important question.

The chairman of the committee on rules, Hon. Robert L. Henry of Texas, immediately upon the action of the committee left for his home state, to be gone until about July 1. Just what the outcome of the present situation may be is difficult to determine.

Miss Gordon, having spent one week in Washington, returned to Evanston, yesterday, Friday, June 19. The week was filled with work of various kinds, interviews with Senators and Representatives, and temperance leaders—a general going over of the entire situation. Her presence here at this particular time was most helpful, and greatly appreciated by all with whom she conferred, her long-time and wide experience making her counsel of especial value.

### Congressmen Show Fatigue

Congressmen are becoming tired and worn, and exceedingly eager to get into their respective districts to look after the fall elections. Representative Underwood, the majority leader of the House, gave notice a few days ago that if he could get the support of the Senate he would suggest to President Wilson that he, the President, consent to an early adjournment of Congress, with the understanding that an extra session of Congress would be convened in November next to take up the anti-trust bills. When the plan was proposed to the President, however, he expressed his unwillingness for Congress to adjourn until the anti-trust bills were disposed of. The Senate has been meeting at eleven o'clock, and remaining until six or later. Tuesday evening the naval appropriation bill was before the House, and as the hours wore on, the members began leaving, and when the absence of a quorum was announced by some member from the floor, the doors were locked, and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in the absentees. During the interim, a lot of filibustering took place in calling the roll, on points of order, and in the singing of patriotic songs on the part of the members, to the great delight of the spectators in the crowded galleries. At ten p. m. the House finally adjourned.

Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill in the Senate which is modeled after the Kenyon red light law for the District of Columbia, to be applied to the Hawaiian Islands. Back of the bill stands the district attorney of Hawaii, and the civil authorities there. It is asserted that Honolulu and the islands are being overrun with undesirables from the Pacific coast and that the civil authorities are bent on getting rid of them.

### Celebrated Naval Order Goes Into Effect July 1

The last hope that final action by the President might prevent the promulgation of the order abolishing the wine mess on board American war ships, was destroyed this week, when the celebrated order was placed in the hands of the public printer. It has now been formally declared by Secretary Daniels, and in a few days will be issued to the service. It was sent to the printer without the President's signature. For many years navy regulations of this character have been placed in effect by the Secretary of the Navy without any action by the President. Certain experts in naval law assert that, to be strictly and legally correct, such orders must bear the President's signature. However, Mr. Daniels when he first announced his intention to abolish the wine mess, said that he did so solely upon his own initiative, and without consultation with the President. It is not expected that the legality of the wine mess regulation will be tested in the courts. It goes into effect July 1.

### Record of U. S. Supreme Court Best in Forty Years

Adjournment of the U. S. Supreme Court this week, for the 1913-14 term until next October, left some new records for expedition of work established. Court officials stated that more cases have been decided since last October than in any similar period within forty years. Arguments in 500 cases were heard during the term. About threescore were on the docket when this week the court met for the last time until October 12. Among the last decisions was one upholding the constitutionality of the New York law requiring railroads to pay their employes semi-monthly in cash.

### Good Prospects for Abundant Crops

More jobs than men throughout the United States is predicted by Secretary of Labor Wilson in sizing up the general labor outlook. Never before in the history of the North American continent, in particular, have the prospects for abundant crops been so promising. Already urgent appeals have been issued from the western wheat belt for harvest hands. Kansas alone has sent out word that from present indications some 45,000 extra hands will be needed. Missouri, too, has asked for 30,000 men. How to get them west is the problem. As a solution Secretary Wilson is planning to negotiate with the railroads to arrange special excursions to the wheat belt from eastern cities, where labor might be obtained. "Such a plan would give thousands of men in the east a chance to get a rural vacation, and make money while taking it; it would also effectually solve the problem of how to get men to harvest the wheat," said Secretary Wilson. From present indications the fruit crop will be unusually large throughout the country. In California particularly it is said the fruit yield will be greater than ever before. The western farmers are offering from $2 to $2.50 a day and board for harvest helpers.

Commissioner General Camminetti of the Bureau of Immigration has inaugurated a movement to enlist the aid of the press of the country in bringing about a better distribution of labor. He has sent out to newspapers in various parts of the country a letter outlining a plan of utilizing the press in finding a solution for the labor problem, and asking papers that will co-operate in the plan to so advise the bureau. An experiment was made by the bureau in a New York German paper. During ninety days, opportunities for employment for 516 Germans were published, and jobs were found in twenty different states for 283 of this number. Because of the success attending this experiment the commissioner has made similar requests of other foreign language newspapers, and to the press in general, so that the men and the jobs may be brought together.

### Motion Picture Censorship Bill Should Pass

That the motion picture entertainment has "come to stay" is realized more and more. The thousands and tens of thousands of places opened in every city and almost every hamlet in the country, the vast crowds of men, women and children who sit enthralled with the scenes being enacted before them, all give evidence of the strong hold this comparatively new amusement has upon the people generally, and what a source of education either for good, or for evil, it is. As I have stated before, **there is now pending in Congress a bill known as the Smith-Hughes motion picture censorship bill, which is in the hands of the House committee on Education, and should be reported to the House at once with favorable recommendation. And if there should come an influx of petitions for this measure, thereby letting the members of the committee know that the people at home are interested in its passage, it would probably pass. We need a strict censorship of these picture films. Boys should not be instructed as to how to be a "gentleman (?) cracksman," and how to rob, and murder with impunity! Neither should the drinking of liquor be so frequently introduced and accepted as a proper accompaniment. All young people's societies should send their petitions at once. Remember, please, that it is always necessary to have two petitions, one for the Senate and one for the House. Address them to your Senator and Representative at Washington, D. C.**

### Temperance Young People Visit Old and Young

One of the delightful occasions in the District on June 9 was the annual visit of the Y. P. B. to the District almshouse with flowers, candy, cake and tea. A great truck auto carried the company of happy young people who were under the supervision of Miss Elinor Walker, superintendent of the Flower Mission department for the District of Columbia. Of course there was a program. It included a little play entitled, "My Uncle," which was greatly enjoyed, and a fine orchestra which rendered popular airs and highly delighted the poor old folks. The eagerness with which they seized upon the good things provided, and their eager, wistful look at the dear young

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# General Federation of Women's Clubs Declares for Federal Prohibition and Woman Suffrage

"I wish—I almost dare hope—that Frances Willard in her heavenly abode knows of this splendid convocation of women," said one woman to another as they stood in the foyer of the Auditorium theater waiting for the doors to open for an evening meeting of the General Federation of the Women's Clubs of America. "She had so much to do with the beginning of this great movement, and it would so rejoice her heart to know the splendid enterprises the women are promoting today," continued the first speaker.

While undoubtedly every one of the 10,000 women who attended the great meeting in Chicago will return to her home with the conviction that this biennial meeting of the Women's Clubs of America was the greatest convention the organization ever held, the reasons given for that opinion will be varied. Without in any degree minimizing the magnificent pronouncements of the organization on other subjects, the writer believes the meeting will go down in history as marking a new epoch in its achievements for the moral progress of the race by reason of its action on the suffrage and liquor questions. Its fearless and comprehensive declaration that because the liquor traffic is responsible for three-fourths of the crime, vice and misery in this country, the General Federation would go upon record as opposed to the evil and in favor of Federal and state laws which would tend to eradicate it, is only what was to be expected from a company of women who have been engaged for years in a serious study of social conditions and who are accustomed to search for the first causes of diseases of the body social and politic.

### Political Equality Recognized as Vital Problem

That it should recognize the political equality of men and women as a "vital problem" and resolve to give the cause its moral support is also in line with the principles and policies of the organization. Promoting, as it has, legislation of the highest and most commendable character, through trying experiences it has learned that it is handicapped in all its efforts through lack of political rights.

Early in the meeting the liquor question was brought before the convention by Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the alcohol education committee of the Boston Associated Charities, who at the conference of the education section showed many of the posters used in the Boston campaign, and who explained that she had been requested by Miss Zona Gale, chairman of the Civics department, to urge a nationwide educational campaign against alcohol. During the entire week of the convention, Mrs. Tilton had on exhibit a room full of anti-alcoholic posters, and she gave several addresses. In outlining the history of the poster movement in Boston, she told of the appointment of a committee to study the alcohol problem. "The committee found the case against alcohol so strong that a publicity campaign was inaugurated and posters were chosen because they make alcohol news and then carry the subject into that final educator, the press," said Mrs. Tilton.

Some of the most effective posters displayed are given on page 14.

It would be impossible to even refer to all the indictments of the alcohol evil given in addresses at the various conferences and general meetings. Especially noticeable were references in the speeches of the presidents of state federations on the evening of June 15. Michigan's president insisted that the state's greatest need was sobriety, and that it must have statewide prohibition—this to be defended and supported by nationwide prohibition. She volunteered the suggestion that the General Federation could help mightily by using its influence for the passage of the Sheppard-Hobson Amendment.

> Whereas, The liquor traffic is responsible for three-fourths of the crime, vice and misery in this country; be it
>
> Resolved, That the women of the General Federation place themselves on record as opposed to the liquor traffic and in favor of such Federal or State laws as will tend to eradicate this evil.

Indiana's president declared, "We must get rid of the white slave traffic and the liquor traffic, and without the ballot we cannot wipe out either."

Kansas, West Virginia and other states, through their presidents, gave expression to their desire to see the traffic in drink relegated to oblivion.

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in mapping out for the women's clubs certain duties which, in the words of a facetious newspaper reporter, "the women were to tend to just as soon as they returned home, had their trunks unpacked and their children equally kissed and spanked," named the following:

"To correct the waste of the saloon
"To correct the waste of war
"To establish industrial justice
"To eliminate race prejudice."

The relation of alcohol to tuberculosis and other diseases was frequently referred to by members of the medical profession who spoke.

> "Whereas, The question of political equality of men and women is today a vital problem under discussion throughout the civilized world; therefore,
>
> "Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs gives the cause of political equality for men and women its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality, regardless of sex."

Judging from the applause which greeted every reference to woman suffrage it was the most popular subject on the program. It would be conceded that one of the most impressive addresses of the convention was that delivered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the World's Suffrage Association, on Friday evening, June 12. In introducing her, Mrs. R. Blankenburg, vice-president of the General Federation, and wife of Philadelphia's well known reform mayor, referring to the subjects of peace and suffrage which were to be considered that evening, said, "When women have full suffrage we doubt whether we will have as much war or preparation for war as there is today."

Mrs. Catt in her accustomed convincing fashion traced the history of the woman movement from its beginning, contending that the uprising of the women of the world is not against the men of the world but against wornout traditionary customs and effete systems. She described it as "a battle between the men and the women who have seen the vision and those who have not yet seen it, or having seen it are affrighted by it."

In explaining why the call to the women to come out and have a definite part in the world's work should seem to have been heard by the women of different and widely separated nations at about the same time, Mrs. Catt said, "It was because no stream can rise higher than its source and no race or nation can rise higher than its motherhood. The time had come in the world's history when greater things were to be demanded of society, and the women were needed to help in their accomplishment."

### Each New Victory Hastens Universal Suffrage

"Here in our Western hemisphere," declared Mrs. Catt, "the women owe a duty to the women of the East who are bound down and restricted by customs of which we have little comprehension. Our own land, too, needs suffrage. Already upon the wall is to be seen the handwriting that 'votes for women' is coming. Even our bitterest opponents admit that, and with every new victory that handwriting is made clearer. But some may ask, then why hasten the progress of this movement? Why not let it take its course. I answer—we cannot sit idle because there are other women not so happily circumstanced as we, who are bearing hideous wrongs. Modern economic conditions are driving thousands of women out of their homes and into the labor markets and everywhere they are discriminated against, everywhere they are obliged to labor under conditions over which they have no control, they are being crowded out on the street where they are made to swell one of the greatest evils of the time—prostitution.

"We know that great races have been utterly destroyed by the insidious diseases that vice causes, and that there is a danger to our own race, and if other great nations have been wiped out by it, so may we be, and for this reason alone inaction on the part of the women becomes unpardonable.

"There was a time when patriotism meant giving one's life and one's property to one's country. Patriotism, still, to the minds of many, means singing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and waving Old Glory. But that is not twentieth century patriotism. Real patriotism is building a country over which Old Glory may worthily wave! If this nation is ever to come to an end it will be not through a war with Mexico or any possible war with Japan. Our danger lies within, and the patriot is he who tries to find the enemy and conquer him before he gains control.

"To secure, and rightly use suffrage privileges is now a question of duty, a matter of patriotism, a question of women attending to the duties of their

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# Pasadena's Board of Labor Pleads for Prohibition

(Reprinted from *Los Angeles Voice*)

Of more than ordinary significance is the recent action of the Pasadena Board of Labor and its appeal to labor leaders throughout the nation.

Endorsing the national prohibition measure now before congress, the Pasadena Board of Labor recently sent one thousand copies of a circular letter to central labor bodies and prominent labor leaders throughout the United States. The letter expresses satisfaction with conditions which have been brought about in Pasadena through the absence of saloons, and takes issue with those who oppose prohibition because of the likelihood of throwing brewery employes out of work. The letter is as follows:

"To the Members of Organized Labor:

"No doubt you are in receipt of a number of communications from our brothers of the brewing trades and other labor bodies asking your aid in defeating a bill now before Congress for national prohibition.

"The Pasadena Board of Labor, being the central body of Pasadena, California, deems itself competent to give valuable information on this important problem, because of the fact that Pasadena is a 'dry town' and has had no saloons for more than twenty years.

### Liquor Consumed by Working Class Almost Negligible

"Today the amount of beer and other liquor consumed by the working class of this city is almost negligible and would be still less if it were not that we are located but ten miles from Los Angeles with its wide-open saloons.

"But even with this disadvantage our wage-earner's money (in some localities ordinarily spent for liquor) is used in our homes on articles of necessity for the family.

"Our wives and children are better fed, clothed, housed and educated and in all respects our men are better sons, fathers and citizens.

"It is argued against national prohibition that many thousands of men will be thrown out of work, but we honestly believe that these men will be better employed in the manufacture of the many household necessities and the building of better homes, of which the wives and children of labor are now deprived, and to which you and they are entitled.

"It is also argued that drunkenness is greater in prohibited territory. This is not a fact in Pasadena, it being very rarely that an intoxicated man is seen on the street. Of course this would not hold good in newly made prohibition communities, as it takes some years for men who have drunk freely all their lives to lose the habit. We do not believe that this charge is true in any 'dry territory,' for if more liquor were consumed then more men in the liquor industries would be employed, not discharged, and prohibition would be welcomed by the brewing interests.

### Rising Generation Not Drinking

"The rising generation in this city is not acquiring the drink habit because of the absence of constant temptation, and down in your own hearts, brothers, you know they are better off.

"The claim is also made that 'local option' is the proper method of settling the liquor problem, in spite of the fact that when 'local option' is proposed in a community the same interests tell us that 'local option' does not prohibit and that we should have a national law governing the manufacture and sale of liquors.

"We know that 'local option' does cut down the use of intoxicating drinks, and we believe that national laws will cut it down still more.

"It is urged by the defenders of liquor that prohibition is an invasion of 'personal liberty.' This claim is most absurd. From where or when has any working man, who earns only too little at best, acquired the personal liberty to spend any of his meager wage on intoxicating drinks while his wife's and children's shoes and clothes are worn to the last frazzle and his last month's rent is unpaid?

### Ask the Women

"Ask the women!

"No, brothers, our wages are not big enough to go around, even without wasting any money for drink.

"Another thing we would like to call your attention to is, that there is no other industry in the land which returns so little to labor as the liquor industries. The profits in this business are something enormous, as is well known to every one, and the workers in the business receive only a very small portion of the retail price. The immense profit goes to the owners of breweries, distilleries and the saloonkeeper.

"None of their circulars defend the drinking habit. None of them tell you that your health and intelligence will be made better by drinking.

"Why?

"Because they know that there is no defense that can be made along that line. Every man who drinks has himself many times cursed the day that he began the habit.

"Why do men swear off drinking?

"Why do men take the Keeley and other cures?

"It is because they realize that the habit is expensive and degenerating and they are attempting to lift their intelligence above their craving appetite.

"In the face of these facts the statement appearing in one of these circular letters that 'National Prohibition' means 'wide-spread poverty, suffering and degradation,' is not only ridiculous and untrue, but shows a lack of the power of observation.

"But our brothers call upon us to save their jobs for them, and we reply that part of the wages of the working class now spent for liquor will be spent in more food, clothing, furniture and books, the manufacture of which will give them more jobs and better jobs than they now have.

"We believe that many thousands of our union men have so far been silent on this question, fearing that to favor the passage of this prohibition bill would mean that their brothers of the liquor industries might lose their jobs.

"Organized labor in Pasadena asks you to consider the facts set forth in this communication. We ask you to send letters to your Congressmen and Senators urging them to vote for this national prohibition measure.

**"By doing this you will also be sending a message to the brewery workers and kindred trades, telling them that you are not their enemy, but their friend.**

**"You will at the same time be sending a message to all of the victims of the drink habit, and to every mother, father and wife in the land that there are brighter times ahead and although they may be poverty-stricken, they need not fear the unsteady step at the door and the brutal fist of an otherwise devoted son, husband or father, who finds it so easy to pollute his body and intelligence with strong drink.**

**"We ask you to do this also that history may not record that the great organized labor movement of the United States has opposed this big step toward the real 'personal liberty' of the world.**

"Now then, in conclusion, let us state that the only ones benefited by the 'booze' habit are the owners of the breweries, distilleries and saloons.

"Organized labor needs clear heads, strong bodies and a reserve dollar to meet the enemy in the conflict between capital and labor, and none of these are to be had if we spend the money of our wives and children for drink."

# Liquor Organization Makes Unwarranted Use of *Survey* Article

In *The Survey* of April 18, 1914, appeared an article by Dr. Edward H. Williams, in which charges with reference to the teaching of scientific temperance instruction were preferred. Thereupon, a refutation, by letter, of the statements therein made was sent to *The Survey* by our National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Edith Smith Davis, to which communication *The Survey* of June 13 gives space, and which, in practically the same form, has already appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Directly following Mrs. Davis' article in *The Survey* is published a letter from the pastor of a church in New Jersey revealing the fact that he had received a reprint of Dr. Williams' article, and saying: "As the names of the persons issuing this reprint are not given, and as the typographical work, size of sheet, etc., are intended to be like those of *The Survey*, and as your name appears in upper left-hand corner of the envelop, the whole thing purports to come from you. Though mailed in New York, this paper was issued and sent out to the clergymen of New Jersey by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association of Newark. The name of this association is a euphemism for the publicity bureau of the liquor interests. I utter a protest against the use of your name as a mask behind which these people may do their fighting."

The editor of *The Survey* offers the following explanation of the peculiar position in which the unwarranted act of the liquor bureau has placed the paper:

"The main point of Dr. Williams' article in *The Survey* for April 18 was as to the method of instruction. He held, in brief, that some text-books on temperance are untruthful and many are unscientific; that such instruction will tend to make pupils skeptical and will thus defeat its own purpose which in his own words, is to 'lessen the steadily rising tide of alcoholism and pernicious cigaret smoking in this country.'

"As to the methods of teaching, readers of *The Survey* may differ. As to the appropriateness of publishing a criticism

(Continued on Page Nine)

# WINNING OUR PROHIBITION WAY IN WASHINGTON

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

*"Washington's going dry,*
*Washington's going dry*
*Praise the Lord who leads us,*
*Washington's going dry."*

So sing the white ribboners of the beautiful evergreen state, from the northernmost corner of Whatcom county on the British Columbia line to the banks of the majestic Columbia river on the south. The white ribboners of Clark county clasp hands in spirit with their Oregon sisters and in unison they sing,

*"We'll make our map all white*
*We'll make our map all white*
*The liquor traffic's going*
*We'll make our map all white."*

The Young Campaigners for Prohibition are falling into line and soon all over the state will be heard their rally cry, as only Young Campaigners can give it:

*"Who wants Washington dry?*
*I! I! I!*
*Who to make it so will try?*
*I! I! I!"*

The faithful seed-sowing of years is bound to bear fruit sooner or later. In Washington a harvest is at hand that will gladden the hearts of millions of veteran workers on earth and cause a shout of rejoicing to ascend from the "great cloud of witnesses" already promoted to higher service in the ranks of the unseen hosts encompassing our earthly army. The Home Protection forces are confident, their opponents depressed, the battle goes bravely on, and less than five months remain until the great day of the decision.

### Voters Gladly Sign Prohibition Petition

Thousands of miles have been traversed by white ribboners who have been active early and late in carrying the initiative petitions from house to house, from voter to voter. It seems, in perspective, a huge task to gather 31,900 names of legally qualified voters on a petition to submit to the electorate the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of strong drink in this state. However, there are at this writing on file in the office of the Anti-Saloon League 109,381 names; of these 78,785 are checked and certified, and this number is exclusive of names received from the cities of Seattle and Tacoma. As one "saloonatic" sadly remarked, "It's a landslide for prohibition."

(LATER. On June 16, officials of the statewide prohibition committee filed with the secretary of state petitions containing 112,101 names. ED.)

### National Workers Will Help in Campaign

Never has the W. C. T. U. had a more active and strenuous year. Mrs. Lora La Mance, the invincible, came among us March 12 and until April 24 did valiant service in fields both new and old; Miss Edna Rowan, our gifted National L. T. L. secretary, came to us for April and May and went in and out among our unions winning and enthusing both old and young and starting our Young Campaigners on their forward march. Mrs. Helen D. Harford, National organizer, tireless and tactful, is giving two months of efficient, conscientious work in our southern counties, largely in unoccupied fields. Mr. Frank Regan, the chalk talker, spends June with us, talking to our people about "The Fool Tax Payer," a subject very pertinent to present conditions. Later on will come to us a brilliant trio of speakers, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of Kansas W. C. T. U., who is given leave of absence by her splendid constituency that she may help bring to Washington and Oregon the blessings of prohibition under which Kansas is enjoying such unexcelled prosperity; Mrs. Florence Atkins of Tennessee, National organizer, who, because of her trip in our state two years ago, is assured an enthusiastic reception, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, "The Georgia Cyclone," who comes to us for the first time, and whom having once heard, the people of Washington will probably confiscate as contraband and refuse her passage beyond our borders. Beside all this array of helpers our own local workers have not been idle. Splendid house to house campaigning has been done by Mrs. F. A. Elms, Mrs. Eva Gilmore and Miss Emma Swartz. Our state superintendent of Work among Lumbermen and Miners, Mrs. Minnie Schumacher, has done excellently, visiting the camps, holding song services and speaking to the men as well as doing house to house work in the various localities. Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., but at present residing in Seattle, besides being of invaluable assistance at state headquarters, has responded most helpfully to numerous calls from the local unions and from parent-teacher associations. Mrs. Hatcher's illustrated lectures on "Alaska, the Last American Outpost," and "The Temperance Movement in Picture, Song and Story," are most interesting and instructive and always favorably received, the first named often opening the way for the second.

Our state treasurer, Mrs. Mary M. Wade, has spent much time in contest work, adding local institute work wherever practicable. Many contests have been held and doubtless votes won by this method of campaigning.

As one result of these varied activities forty-nine new unions have been organized, while many old unions have been born into larger life and more purposeful existence: Lynden, Whatcom county; Woodland, Cowlitz county; Vancouver, Clark County; and University (Seattle) unions have made notable increase in membership, the first two reporting that "nearly everybody has joined whom we may hope to ever win!" As one member puts it, "they have so popularized the W. C. T. U. that everybody wants to join!"

West Washington is blest with a band of county presidents who are vigilant, active and brave. These faithful women are on the alert to maintain a high measure of efficiency each among her own unions. They are organizing campaign committees in the counties who will see that every precinct is organized and every voter reached with temperance propaganda before election day. They are the division commanders and right royally will they bring their divisions into action.

### Sunday Schools Asked to Organize Young Campaigners

County conventions, institutes, medal contests, local union meetings, public mass meetings, distribution of literature, house to house visiting, these are some of the activities that fill the days; over eight hundred letters were sent to Sabbath school superintendents inviting cooperation in organizing Young Campaigners.

In addition to her usual duties the state corresponding secretary has had the routeing of all our speakers, besides being much of the time in the field herself. The Home Protection army is in the field *to win.* We do not underestimate the power of the enemy but we know that justice abides with righteousness and our cause *is eternally right.* This is the day appointed for the downfall of the liquor traffic and its doom can not be averted or postponed. The Lord of Hosts is with His people and we are invincible. The victory is ours! Praise the God of battles who marshals the triumphant hosts of earth and heaven, the day is near at hand when the memory of the saloon and its atrociousness will be intolerable to another generation. "The liquor traffic is wrong; it must go."

# Signs of Promise on Oregon's Statewide Horizon

JENNIE M. KEMP, W. C. T. U. Campaign Manager of Oregon

The "Oregon Dry" campaigners see many signs of promise on the statewide horizon. At the recently held primaries those in each political party who are definitely known as "dry" men were nominated. With eleven candidates for the nomination as governor in the leading political party (eight of them "dry") the nomination of a "dry" man by a big majority may well be considered a hopeful indication of the sentiment of the voters.

The leading dailies of the state recognize the question of statewide prohibition as "live matter." The *Oregon Daily Journal* in each issue gives one or two columns to letters pro and con. The discussion is fairly and impartially conducted. The arguments are more economic than ethical and Kansas and the effects of its prohibitory law is quoted in nearly every article either for or against the measure. Over three times as many signatures have already been secured to the initiative petition for a vote on the "Oregon Dry" measure as are required by law, and they still come by every mail. These petitions have been circulated by the W. C. T. U., the Prohibition party and the Anti-Saloon League, the three organizations originally in the field and doing active campaign work. The petitions are to be filed with the secretary of state on July 2.

The Committee of One Hundred, composed of leading men and women in the state not actively connected with the three organizations named, has been formed as a clearing house for campaign plans, a certain line of endeavor being assigned to each organization. In this way no part of the state will be neglected. This committee has opened headquarters as has also the temperance committee of the Methodist church. With these five headquarters, all co-operating and working in utmost harmony, we may expect great results.

The opponents to prohibition are not idle. A Woman's Liberal League and a Hop Growers' Association have been organized to lead the fight. Many hops are grown in Oregon and as the financial depression of the country is keenly felt on the Pacific Coast the hop question is a live issue. The fight is largely an economic one. Thus far Kansas and hops seem the prinelpal subjects of discussion.

In the battle for "Oregon Dry" the W. C. T. U. bears well its part. Our beloved president, Edith Hill Booker, spared not herself and when the leadership slipped from her tireless hands we were fortunate in having such a vice-president as is our loved Henrietta Brown. With much reluctance, because of home responsibilities, she lifted the standard and the women who have known her for the thirty odd years she has been officially connected with the Oregon W. C. T. U. rallied to her support. No state has more loyal women or more sacrificing, hard working officers.

In all our anxieties and times of trouble, "Mother National" has been a constant source of comfort, advice and assistance.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the W. C. T. U. of Utah, a favorite in the state, was with us for five weeks and did splendid work.

Mrs. Lora La Mance, that tireless campaigner, is now in eastern Oregon, penetrating to far inland points to reach which requires long stage rides and great hardships. Mrs. La Mance is arousing the indifferent, organizing new unions and making many votes for "Oregon Dry."

We are exceedingly fortunate in receiving the promise of Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., for five or six weeks in July and August. With the great interest expressed everywhere concerning the effect of prohibition in Kansas we are happy to have Mrs. Mitchner who is so well fitted to tell of the practical benefits of a prohibition law to a state and to the people. Mrs. Mitchner will speak at both Ashland and Albany Chautauquas.

Later Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, the incomparable, will be with us for two weeks. Our only regret is that Mrs. Armor can stay so short a time for she is very popular with Oregon audiences.

Mrs. Linnie Carl, our gifted Y. P. B. secretary, is afield much of the time and the best of reports come from her meetings. Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Mrs. M. M. Sleeth and other home workers are giving their services wherever needed. Mrs. Harford is at present across the river helping our sister state of Washington.

### Personal Work Wins Votes

Our house to house visitation goes steadily on. The women who do this work in storm and sunshine are the heroines of the battle. They find many who are apathetic but personal work changes indifference to interest and a promise to vote for "Oregon Dry." The harvest truly is great but (for lack of money necessary to finance it) the house to house laborers are few. July 1 has been designated by the W. C. T. U. as Oregon Poster Day. We have 2,000 special Oregon Day posters and others are being made after the plan described in a recent issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. Many of the National W. C. T. U. posters and others are also to be placed July 1.

Oregon Young Campaigners are being organized under the leadership of Mrs. Hattie George, an earnest Y. P. B. worker. She has enlisted young men, gifted and enthusiastic, to help her in setting the young people and boys and girls to shouting "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" from Oregon.

The departments which do campaign work are most active. The Medal Contest superintendent can hardly keep medals enough on hand to fill orders. Eighty-two contests have already been held.

The Flower Mission has a special text card with the invitation to "Vote Oregon Dry Nov. 3," following the verse from Isaiah 57:14, "Prepare the way, take up the stumbling block out of the way of my people." On June 9 these cards, attached to beautiful roses, were taken by Y. P. B.'s and children, under the direction of the large Portland (Central) union, to workers in laundries, ship yards, department stores, factories, mills, etc., as well as to the shut-in. Other unions of the county have taken hundreds of bouquets with text-cards to the trains which are bringing crowds of people to the rose festival.

Multnomah county has prepared attractive campaign post-cards which are being sold at a penny apiece These bear campaign sentiments from Mrs. Stevens and others and each one urges the recipient to "Vote Oregon Dry Nov. 3."

Thousands of essays have been written in the schools of Portland and elsewhere in the state under the direction of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, so ably conducted by Mrs. G. L. Buland. Multnomah county gave cash prizes to the winners in each of the five high schools and four grade schools. Many of the essays showed study and research. The value of such a contest to both the present and future lives of these young people cannot be estimated.

The generally expressed sentiment is that Oregon will give a good majority for prohibition this fall. We know that this will only be realized by the most earnest, faithful work of which we are capable.

### Will You Help?

We hope every reader who has a friend in Oregon will help us by writing him or her of your interest in the campaign and your belief that Oregon will honor itself by leading the Pacific Coast states in a big "dry" majority November 3.

"It is great to be out where the fight is strong;
To be where the heaviest troops belong,
And to fight there for man and God."

## WANTED

A STATE—For a position of first rank in the Nation. Must be sober, vigilant, efficient, aggressive, capable of advancement. Applications of moderate drinkers will not be considered. Apply at the polls, Nov. 3, 1914.

Position open Jan. 1, 1916.

UNCLE SAMUEL.

—*Ralph M. Speelman.*

# JUNE DAYS IN VIRGINIA'S VALIANT FIGHT

MRS. FAITH T. PARROTT, Martinsville, Va.

Like her climate, her resources, her people, Virginia's campaign for statewide prohibition represents variety! Much alike as campaigns must necessarily be in other places, this seems to her most individual and is as precious as the mother's first born. After waiting for 307 years since the Jamestown settlement; after centuries of torpor with now and then a stray gleam of light; after unceasing education and agitation, and varying legislation, denying and opposing, the Old Dominion, by reason of the enabling act passed by her legislature in snowy February, is at last awake and has the first opportunity to drive out strong drink from her triangular borders. September 22 is the day and from press and pulpit, from larger and smaller meetings, from isolated school houses and great public halls, from millions of temperance leaflets, from songs and sayings of old and young, from mountain to the sea, with accumulative force, this day of days long prepared for is being proclaimed far and near.

With full knowledge of the labor of the campaign, the power of the enemy, the incidental strain and anxiety, the two leading temperance forces of the state long ago set out to work and to cooperate with advantage. The value of Mrs. Stevens' words: "To fortify early is best" has been well shown. The resulting responsiveness, the very talking of prohibition on street corners, the arousing of the business men, the greeting and increased audiences awaiting temperance speakers, the loosening (slightly) of the purse strings (and heaven and earth both know how much money can be skillfully used for winning the present and keeping the future) are being recognized and felt.

The Anti-Saloon League and Woman's Christian Temperance Union are using every available state speaker, planning to bring in others, and seeking to use every practical means to win. Governor Robert Glenn and Congressman Richmond P. Hobson have been much in the state, and many unable to hear them, through the press have widely read their argument and appeal. Papers ask for temperance news and give generous space to reports, and newspaper men come—and linger.

The W. C. T. U. president, like many of her comrades, illustrates the words of the children's song:

"We are willing to work from morning to night,
And work by the light of the moon."

With route-making for all her speakers, with a huge correspondence, general supervision of the increasing work, time has yet been found to reach many unorganized counties and thus arrange for and unite forces for the common good. New unions are springing up wherever asked for, but each one is told that regardless of a campaign spirit it is to grow, and help keep what is expected to be won. One prohibition town records a membership contest of 105 active members, dues all paid, with honorary additions in proportion.

June is a month of much importance. The enabling act requires petitions to be signed by names equaling one-fourth of the qualified electorate of the last November election and to be gotten within no fewer than ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. These petitions must then be presented to Governor Stewart, who in no less time than seventy days, will call the formal election. Virginia's election laws are complicated—they require three years' prepayment of poll taxes. June 19 begins the week set aside to get the petitions, it being only necessary to have about 19,000 names. However the outlook is so favorable and the opportunity so great to impress the enemy with the earnestness of the temperance people, it is thought that no fewer than 100,000 names can be secured. Care must be taken as fines are imposed upon anyone signing wrongly. Keen intelligence and vigilance will be needed later on as election day draws near.

During this week of agitation, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has chosen June 24 for Poster Day and it has been widely advertised and prepared for. From the trees of the forest, from the boats of the sea, from solid walls of buildings, private and public, from bridges and hills, from rocks, vehicles on wheels or moved by other power, the poster will proclaim its truths. The special one for this day will end with these significant words: "September 22, 1914. Vote for Statewide Prohibition." Besides this many of the women will rise early to distribute armfuls of literature. In many places at the noontide hour when voters leave their work at mills and factories, they will be

(Continued on Page Nine)

# MAKING CALIFORNIA'S MAP WHITE

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, California

Oh, the bigness of California. Fancy a dry campaign, statewide, in a state whose seaboard, if it were on the Atlantic shore, would extend from Maine to Georgia, and whose width is broken by great mountain ranges. There hangs before me a map of California whereon are laid maps of all the New England states with New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Ohio, giving the square miles of all, and many miles to spare. Can the Eastern reader imagine what this conflict will be and the generalship needful to see it through. The immensity of the undertaking was appalling to begin with, but the physical conditions are the least of the difficulties to be considered. It was a test of faith to precipitate the issue, and nobly the friends of the cause responded to the call.

The federation of all organizations working for this object harmonizes and unifies methods and promotes efficiency. There is a wholesome activity throughout the army. The offices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, and the California Dry Federation are all in the same building, 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, and from there radiate the forces operating all over the big state.

The state president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, is supposed to rest, if she ever does, with pen in hand. For months she has been on the wing, attending county conventions and other meetings, while planning routes between times.

Miss Anna E. Chase, state corresponding secretary, has been afield, speaking daily the last six weeks, while her assistant keeps work moving at headquarters. The county conventions are nearly over, with few changes in leaders. Mrs. A. G. Estes, vice-president-at-large, has been on a continuous tour since the beginning of February, holding institutes that are building up and strengthening the work. Several other leaders have done institute work in various counties, always helpfully. Mrs. Deyo, state organizer, has been reporting new unions from remote places, and is now organizing Young Campaigners. Mrs. Bridelle Washburn, National organizer and lecturer, began the spring months splendidly, but was sadly interrupted by an accident resulting in a broken ankle and compulsory rest in a hospital, from which she is now about to be taken home. The calls for literature indicate zeal and intelligence, and there comes another requisite, special literature. With all the wealth of material in the campaign literature of the National W. C. T. U., a new literature for this state is necessary and has to be made.

The enemy has no lack of funds and is forestalling every point, pouring out most astonishing tales of the dreadful fate of this beautiful land should prohibition prevail. Immense posters are painted on dead walls in San Francisco warning women not to ruin this prosperous state by voting for prohibition. California is evidently to be the great battle ground; there is a deep consciousness of this in the air, and on both sides there is a fighting chance. Neither can afford to lose a point.

The words of Tolstoi are verified by the situation, "Only let us accept and boldly profess the truth to which we are called and we shall find at once that hundreds, thousands, millions of men are in the same position as we, that they see the truth as we do and dread to stand alone in recognizing it." The campaign begins to bring them out.

The enemy magnifies the wine interest above all others and would make it appear to be the greatest industry of the state, while the fact is that the whole grape interests represent but three per cent of the products of the state, and less than half are wine grapes. That is enough, however, for a great scare head, and it is utilized to the utmost. The public press welcomes all the false arguments the liquor people choose to put forth. The only daily in San Francisco that has given space to report a temperance speech gave twice as much space to an opponent, and next day, probably by way of compensation, had a full page advertisement for beer. The Anti-Saloon League has able and strong men in the field and is issuing splendid literature for the campaign. Rev. John Steele, the live superintendent of the Dry Federation of the San Francisco district of sixteen counties about the bay and vicinity, is organizing dry federations in counties and towns with the intent to drill for service and see this thing through.

The literature of the vine promises to be very abundant and good. The effort of the enemy seems to be to put us on the defensive, but even so we have something to defend, and a sure hope for which to fight.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, June 25, 1914

## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, returned Saturday, June 20, to Evanston, from Washington, where she had spent the previous week in conference with temperance leaders in the House and Senate. While in Washington she spoke at the District executive and found the members very alert and planning to continue their active work during the summer.

## SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

During the past week the situation with reference to the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution has changed somewhat. Friends of temperance legislation in the House do not feel inclined to submit to the dictation of the liquor interests who have been trying to force an early vote in the House, and there is a possibility that the matter may not come to a vote before the next session of Congress.

Friends of the Amendment, however, should not lessen their efforts, but continue to press the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. Fourth of July will afford a most opportune occasion for holding meetings of which the keynote shall be "A Prohibition Nation in 1915."

During the next few weeks many influential organizations will hold their annual conventions. These bodies should be urged to take action endorsing the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution. Reports are frequently received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters of the house to house methods being pursued by the liquor interests. Certainly as thorough work should be done in every community on behalf of the Amendment. Petitions should be presented to all voters, and they be urged not only to sign the paper but to write personal letters to their Congressmen and Senators, urging favorable action on the Amendment.

The attitude of every Congressman and Senator, or candidate for these positions, should be learned, and if unfavorable, a vigorous endeavor should be made to lead him into paths of light and knowledge on this all-important subject. Many of our representatives in Washington are withholding their opinion waiting to learn what their constituents desire them to do. If tactfully approached they may be convinced of the righteousness of prohibition and their vote may be won. In this connection, note the change of heart of one of Colorado's Congressmen (see page 12) who, although himself a moderate drinker, because of gross evils due to liquor during the strike, decided that he could not conscientiously do otherwise than vote for national prohibition.

Letters are being sent out by the president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, saying, "We urge most strongly that you *devote your entire time immediately* to getting the enclosed protests signed by voters and then mail them at once to your Congressmen and Senators." He urges in the same letter the writing of personal letters to Congressmen and Senators.

To offset the work that is being done by members of "the trade" friends of the Amendment must be busy in season and out of season circulating petitions, securing endorsements of the Resolution, and getting influential voters to write personally to their representatives. Appeals in the form of post cards, needing only signature and address of voters, can be secured from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., for 40 cents (net) per hundred.

## A HISTORY-MAKING MONTH

The past month has been a record breaker in achievements for prohibition. Organizations by the dozen have declared for national prohibition. The Presbyterian Church, at its General Assembly, not only passed the strongest of resolutions in favor of the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution, but took an advance step in its disapproval of ministers or members of its church holding memberships in clubs where liquor is sold or served. The Presbyterian Church of the South, the United Presbyterians, the Methodist Church of the South and the Reformed Church all went on record in favor of national prohibition and advocated other strong temperance measures. At the present writing the Baptist Church is holding its annual convention and undoubtedly will add its voice to the general chorus that is demanding "a saloonless nation." The only reason this list does not include every denomination is because not all of them are holding their meetings at this time of the year and some have months ago taken this action. The liquor interests have admitted that if the Church of Christ as a whole ever became in earnest on the subject of the abolition of the liquor traffic, they would be obliged to submit to the inevitable and go out of business. That time seems to be drawing gloriously near.

The men of "the trade" have not hesitated to confess their fear of women's influence. The happenings of the past month will not tend in any way to allay their fears. The saloonkeepers all over the state of Illinois whose places of business had been closed by the vote of the women at the April election have declined to surrender their leases or take down their signs, professing to believe that the supreme court of the state would declare the suffrage act unconstitutional, nullify the result of the elections, and permit them to resume business. That decision when it came, in the words of the Chicago press was "a body blow" to the liquor traffic, and as if that were not sufficient discouragement, on the very same day that it was made public, the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America, representing a membership of over a million cultured, influential women, declared itself opposed to the traffic in drink and in favor of Federal and state laws for its eradication.

In addition to these significant triumphs, without the blare of trumpets or the blowing of bugles, a large section of Minnesota has become prohibition territory by virtue of a U. S. Supreme Court decision; the governor of Colorado has closed the saloons in over 500 miles of territory in the strike districts, and the parliament of Norway, following the commendable example of our Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, has issued an edict forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors in the army and navy of that country.

The prayers of the pioneers in the great temperance movement, who with the eyes of faith saw that these triumphs were sure to come, are being wonderfully honored and answered in these days. Let us continue to hope on, pray on, work on, until the glad tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition shall be an assured fact.

## CAMPAIGN "EMOTIONALISM"

The emotions of the women voters as a factor in the coming campaigns is troubling the liquor interests not a little. *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* in sizing up the situation on the Pacific coast says, "There is apprehension very naturally in regard to the outcome of the elections this fall in California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Virginia. Women possess the ballot in four of these states, and what the outcome will be depends very greatly on the amount of hysteria that is developed. Women are controlled far more by emotion as a class than they are by reason or by any array of facts that may be presented, and if the spellbinders who are employed to recite carefully prepared speeches indicting the liquor traffic for all the evils that society is heir to can sufficiently inspire their audiences, then it is not improbable that a very large percentage of the women in the four western states named will cast their votes for that side which they are told represents the home against the saloon."

We imagine that "the emotionalism" that will undoubtedly help to bring into the prohibition ranks the suffrage states mentioned will be the kind that is founded on an "array of facts" and the highest type of reason; in other words, the very same kind that was responsible for the victory by 92,000 majority in West Virginia, and which brought the other eight prohibition states into line. It is indeed a kind of emotionalism that seems to be immensely popular with clear-headed men of affairs and statesmen like our Secretary of the Navy and which has led the heads of great industrial enterprises to prohibit the use of liquor among their employes.

# Driving the Liquor Traffic from Colorado

ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Honorary President Colorado W. C. T. U.

Early in May, a jubilant troop of men and women filled the office of the secretary of state to present a huge petition from the voters of Colorado for a prohibition amendment to the constitution, and surely no one can imagine their consternation at being told that a new law, of which even our lawyers were ignorant, made that petition simply waste paper.

The heart of our brave president throbbed with untold pain as she thought of the labor, the self sacrifice, the devotion wrought into the securing of 37,000 names, but if that heart failed her, nobody knew it, for in twenty-four hours, the new petition, with the o. k. of the secretary of state, was in type.

Were the women discouraged? No, for by this time the people were so fired with zeal that even the pouring spring rains could not dampen their enthusiasm; some women rode thirty and forty miles in the rural districts to reach possible signers, and as the filled petitions again came rolling in, the doxology at headquarters was like a perpetual anthem.

Saturday, June 20, the same company, a little prouder, and vastly more confident of victory, stood back of the second great petition, which bore 12,000 more than the required number of signatures of our bravest and best citizens.

Just at present it looks as though everybody were going into the "felt" business, for never was there such a demand for pennants, little and big, that shout, **"The Liquor Traffic Must Go"** from autos and motor cycles, carriages and wagons, in all sorts of parades and on all sorts of breastworks, while campaign caps, and the red button crying, **"I'm for a Dry Colorado,"** are equally popular.

The other day a prominent woman called on a white ribboner, and announced that one of the commodious cottages of the State Industrial Home for Girls had been named for Frances Willard, and that the Board of Control wanted a W. C. T. U. program for Children's Day. Of course they had it; one of our loveliest women, Mrs. Shields, delighting that pathetic audience of one hundred and twenty girls of all ages, with helpful readings, and another, bringing a picture of Miss Willard, so impressed upon the officers the force and universality of application of her prayer as a college girl,—recorded in her journal,—that it will be copied on large cards, and hung in every cottage, as an inspiration to those girls to try to "make their lives valuable."

One of our wonder-working campaigners, Luther B. Wells, is far up country, not only talking and singing and fighting for prohibition, but planting bill boards where trains or teams halt a few minutes, that "tell to sinners round"—and other folks—mighty prohibition facts, that believed, will make votes.

In line with this the Anti-Saloon League and Woman's Christian Temperance Union have named July 1 as Poster Day, when presto! prohibition gospel will bloom on trees and fences and churches and barns so that he who runs—to get rid of it—can't help reading.

Young Campaigners are already doing splendid service marching and singing at conventions and picnics, while "Billy" Sunday is stirring up the highbrows at Colorado Springs on this question after his usual fashion, and is planning to move on Denver in September.

Splendid help is promised from others, notably Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, the eloquent president of Kansas, who will fire Kansas facts at unbelievers for three weeks, while our own Warden Tynan, whose prison methods have made him nationally famous, will tell the awful story of liquor-made criminals on our Campaign Day at the Boulder Chautauqua.

The liquor traffic is spending money like water, but the church is aroused, temperance forces are all united, God is with us, and we are sure to win.

# June Days in Virginia's Valiant Fight

(Continued from Page Seven)

handed these printed pages, pleading for prohibition. With seventy-five of Virginia's one hundred counties dry, with only twelve others legally selling drink at one place, with but eighteen out of 190 towns having the right to sell intoxicants, and with few large cities to deal with (only two having more than 75,000 inhabitants) the prospects are good. With the long coveted awakening of the business world and an encouraging number of old men coming boldly out for prohibition, it is thought that the victory will be won, and largely won.

In the capital city, the chief point for shipping liquor into dry Virginia territory and the neighboring prohibition states of Tennessee and North Carolina, many men prominent in clubs, in business and professional life, have allied themselves with the local Self-Government League. Conservative people are saying that this movement will not only arouse the temperance forces of Richmond to greater earnestness and activity, but will increase the temperance sentiment in the smaller towns and rural sections, upon which the victory may ultimately depend. Many of those sections are already dry; yet there is need, and efforts are constantly being made, to reach every voter. If Virginia is successful on September 22, our temperance workers will rejoice in the favorable attitude of the governor, lieutenant governor and the attorney general, which means much for law enforcement in 1916, at which time, if the voters do their duty, the prohibition law will go into effect. Two dailies, *The Richmond-Virginian*, and *The Roanoke Evening World-News*, are ably helping in the fight. *The Lynchburg News*, owned by Congressman Glass, of currency fame, is also on the right side. Many of the weekly papers are also speaking out clearly and fearlessly.

Virginia wishes not only to be the mother of presidents but of prohibitionists. The children are ever held in mind and are an attractive factor. Temperance Legions and Young Campaigners for Prohibition are being drilled and are already helping, and with the open air meetings now beginning, their marches and songs will appeal to the hearts of the voters.

The Chinese have a proverb that patience and mulberry leaves make the finest satin. So with years of waiting, working and sacrifice on the part of many and the long time preparation changing into accomplishment, the strain and anxiety of these summer days will leave all content, if in the making of a state's welfare for young and old, the weavers can see the shining threads of prohibition.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*

*Arizona is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

## LIQUOR ORGANIZATIONS MAKE UNWARRANTED USE OF "SURVEY" ARTICLE

(Continued from Page Four)

of teaching methods in *The Survey's* education department, there can be but one opinion, whether the subject be alcohol, sex hygiene or shop work. The difficulties of handling any aspect of the temperance question are well illustrated by the whole incident.

"On the one hand was the unfair use of the reprints. As furnished to Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, and by him supplied to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey, these contained the article in full and nothing else. **The latter organization, whose name conceals its relation to liquor interests, mailed them out in envelopes which not only lacked its own name but bore an unauthorized imprint which gave the impression that *The Survey* had mailed them. Such use of *The Survey's* name was contemptible.**

"On the other hand, friends of the temperance cause profess to have found in this article proof that *The Survey* is 'a secret ally of the whisky business' and that Dr. Williams is a tool of the brewers. The ardor of their conviction burns brightly through some of the letters received.

"Dr. Williams, it may be fair to state at this point, has a long record of activity in behalf of scientific temperance teaching."

## PERSONAL MENTION

Among the recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters were Mrs. Jennie I. W. Rooke, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. and her mother; Mrs. S. C. Nutter, former president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, National superintendent, and Mrs. M. E. Patterson, National organizer.

Send to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for ammunition to carry on the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. Supply yourselves with copies of the Proclamation, Sheppard-Hobson Resolution, forms for petitions and endorsement of Resolution, and post card appeals to Congressmen. The last named are forty cents per hundred, net.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

# ALCOHOL AND PNEUMONIA

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, National Superintendent of Medical Temperance

Alcoholic liquors in days past were looked upon as the "sheet-anchor" in cases of pneumonia, and there are doctors and nurses left yet who declare they would not dare to take charge of a case of pneumonia without whisky. Dr. Robert N. Willson of Philadelphia is one of many physicians now opposed to the use of alcoholic liquor in the treatment of pneumonia. In a long and carefully written paper upon "The Treatment of the Pneumonias," read before Philadelphia County Medical Society he says, "Pneumonia in the alcoholic person is in the great majority of cases a fatal process, so the use of alcohol in the treatment of pneumonic toxemia constitutes a paradox of effort that is difficult to understand on any other ground than that of ignorance. Alcohol is a cardiac (heart) muscle poison, and a vasomotor paralyzant. Both of these forces we wish to preserve, not to destroy. We are beginning to cease teaching our patients well-nigh incurable drug-habits under the guise of beneficial treatment."

Dr. Willson says also, "The vast majority of strong, previously healthy persons with the pneumonias ought to recover, as many do, with little or no treatment except good nursing and scrupulous intestinal care."

An interesting part of this paper on pneumonia is the statement that many troubles of the respiratory passages, "colds," "inflammations," etc., arise from poisonous substances in the intestines. Too much food, food unsuited to the individual, and the retention of decomposed food in the body are sometimes the cause of "colds" and other troubles of the nose and throat.

Professor Frank S. Meara, M. D. of Cornell Medical School, New York City, teaches the students under his care not to give alcohol to pneumonia patients. He says, "Alcohol has been much used in pneumonia, I believe without justification. I believe that it is never a true stimulant but a depressant. I believe there are few cases in which the patient would not be better off without than with alcohol."

Aufrecht, one of the best German authorities on pneumonia, is opposed to the use of alcohol in this disease, and expresses the hope that its use may speedily be abolished.

## PROHIBITION NORTH CAROLINA ENJOYING PHENOMENAL PROSPERITY

"Coxey's army could never start from my state," former Lieutenant-Governor W. C. Newlands, of Lenoir, N. C., is reported by *The Washington Post* to have said. "Not a man who is willing to work is out of employment in the state. We need help not only in the fields, but in the factories and mills. North Carolina is enjoying the greatest prosperity in every line of business the state has ever experienced. At least, I have never seen anything like it, and I have lived there almost half a century.

"I see that the people of Oklahoma and Kansas are applying to the Federal government to supply them with hands to harvest their crops. North Carolina is badly in need of workers, and if there is any one seeking employment in any line whatever he can find it right in our state. He need not go so far to get work. A fair and remunerative wage is paid to all employes on the farms and in the factories in North Carolina, and if the 'army of the commonweal' ever crosses its borders its members will get no further. Manufacturers and farmers in North Carolina need men to turn out their products and to help harvest their crops. There is no excuse for a single one being idle when every opportunity is presented and inducement held out to laborers, both skilled and unskilled. We are going to have bumper crops in the state this year, and the people are willing to pay good wages for help, because they have the money to do so. North Carolina is no place for the calamity howler just now."

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.
*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.
*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.
*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.
*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 1-6.
*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 9-11.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.

## A LEAFLET IN EVERY SEAT

A young man in Virginia, who twice a day takes a ferry boat across the Potomac to and from his office, secured from the W. C. T. U. a supply of campaign literature. Reaching the ferry early he placed a leaflet on each seat. Passing through the boat a little later he found, to his delight, that nearly every passenger was apparently absorbed in the perusal of the prohibition leaflet.

Valuable opportunities for distributing literature are open to those who go to and from their work by ferry boats, interurban or suburban trains. Carefully select a few of the choicest thought-arresting leaflets and place them in seats of car or ferry before the passengers enter. The perusal of these pages will in many instances suggest a topic of conversation, lead to serious consideration of the necessity for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and create sentiment for state and nationwide prohibition.

## PROHIBITION GOOD FOR WICHITA

During the recent campaign in Joliet, Ill., C. S. Witwer, president of the Joliet Manufacturing Co., sent a telegram to the secretary and manager of the Peru Van Zandt Implement Company of Wichita, Kas., asking,

"Has the eliminating of the saloons been a good or a bad thing for your city? What effect has it on real estate values, rent and taxes?" He received the following reply:

"Prohibition is good for Kansas. There is constant increase in wealth and population, with decrease in crime and convicts. Only one political party at first favored prohibition, now all three endorse it. It is good for city of Wichita in every way. There is great increase in realty values. We have many fine new buildings, five to ten stories high. It is the fastest growing city in state. Saloons even under license system were barred from best business districts, because they hurt rental values. Prohibition helped hold taxes down, while making large municipal improvements. Majority of business men were formerly afraid of prohibition, now majority favor it. Both our big daily papers formerly openly opposed prohibition, now both openly support it. Prohibition sentiment is constantly increasing."

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# GOOD ROADS AND RED LIQUOR

HON. NOAH COOPER, Nashville, Tenn.

We hear many cries for better roads and schools. Liquor has built more roads to destruction and blocked more roads to happiness than any other evil. If we had invested in roads what we have drunk up for liquor, all America would be almost paved with golden streets. We have in the United States 2,199,645 miles of public roads, only 190,000 being improved, and all our roads being valued at $907.250,000. We drank up nearly twice that amount last year. We have spent enough for liquor in the last five years to make a stone road costing $5,000 a mile out of every mile of public road in America. Any man who growls at bad roads and votes for red liquor is hoodooed by Old Harry. The money that would have made our country a physical paradise of perfect roads and perfect homes has gone down the red lane of destruction to the maw of the liquor dragon.

### School Children and Liquor

We have 18,100,000 school children in all America. Our liquor bill last year was enough to give nearly $100 cash to every school child in our country. We have spent enough for liquor in the last five years to give a college education to every boy in America. All the public schools in America are valued at $1,221,695,000 and all our colleges and universities are valued at $300,000,000. These schools and colleges represent over a hundred years of toil and prayer, struggle and sacrifice. Yet last year our people drank up more than the total cost of all our schools, colleges and universities. Nothing better could happen for the purity, peace and perfection of our country than for the talent and money now being wasted on liquor to be spent on schools and colleges, roads and farms.

### Liquor Revenue

The liquor traffic pays a revenue, but it's all blood money. What father would live upon the revenue coming from his daughter's vice? It would be just as reasonable and righteous to license brothels, lotteries, procurers and trusts as to license the liquor traffic. The revenue we get from it is not a fiftieth part of what we have to suffer and pay out to punish or provide for its victims. Most of our poor houses, and asylums, jails, prisons, divorces and criminals are chargeable to the liquor traffic. Getting in one dollar from liquor and paying out fifty dollars for its victims is bankruptcy for any state or government.

### Bombs in Bouquets

The liquor traffic is like the bouquet that killed a president of France. The president was riding in his carriage when a man stepped up and handed him a big bouquet of flowers. The president took it, and while smelling it was blown to death. A bomb of death was concealed among the flowers. So the liquor traffic would hand a liquor bouquet in the name of freedom to you, to our homes, to our nation. But in every liquor bouquet there is concealed a bomb of death, a serpent of destruction. Wisdom warns us to beware of liquor bouquets. Solomon says, "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish." Every man who lifts liquor to his lips is driving a dagger to his heart. Every state that licenses the liquor traffic is inviting the wolf into the sheep fold.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# "CALIFORNIA DRY" THE POPULAR CRY

MRS. MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Calif.

Up and down the entire length of the Pacific, the wave of temperance enthusiasm is steadily gaining in force and impetus, bearing on its rising tide, younger and older, men and women, childhood and youth in a most promising fashion which argues well for the success of the November elections. More and more the larger and more influential newspapers are falling in line with strong and clear-cut editorials upon the vital value of prohibition to the states of the great and growing Pacific slope.

Campaign plans and methods formed the central themes of the wide-awake county conventions held in Southern California recently. Each one of the important annual county meetings was a center for the rallying of all the local temperance forces, and all the various allied organizations which are working with us to make California white. Practical plans were demonstrated, successful methods discussed, and the best ways of doing effective work told and retold until every listener was deeply impressed with the seriousness and magnitude of the struggle of the next four months.

Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, state president, and Mrs. Stella B. Irvine attended most of these county conventions, the former giving stirring addresses upon ways and means, the latter a W. C. T. U. Sunday school superintendent, rallying the children and their leaders in a very enthusiastic and practical way. Reports showed steady advance and growth in both prohibition sentiment and temperance work, with an increasing appreciation of the great value of the ballot in the present crisis.

Everywhere there is a happy and practical coöperation between the white ribboners and the Prohibition, Anti-Saloon League and religious leaders of Southern California for the greatest good of the state. In the steadily increasing hope of success in the fall election, all minor differences are set aside and the great issue has been placed upon very broad moral grounds. The churches are more and more freely opening their pulpits to temperance speakers, both men and women, and many of the strongest denominations are sending into the state some of their best workers, well-trained and efficient, to help in the fight. A few of these have brought with them splendid collections of slides or films for popular lectures and talks, appealing thus to the type of audiences not so readily reached by the usual speaker.

Leonard Calvin Allen, the son of Mrs. Bertha Phelps Allen, State Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction for Southern California, and the only grandchild of Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, National Superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings. The pennant reads "California Dry," and the cap bears the letters, "Y. C." for Young Campaigners.

Neighborhood and precinct gatherings with or without speakers, church rallies, posters, exhibits in store windows, a very systematic and wide distribution of the most effective and telling literature, supplement the larger meetings, conferences and institutes. At the seashore cities, especially attractive summer gatherings have been planned, in order that the migratory populace may be reached, while time is a less important factor than at home. The work among the children is receiving well deserved attention, Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair managing the plans in her usual efficient way. At all the conventions the Young Campaigners were in evidence with caps and flags, rally-cries and songs and probably nothing was more telling at the very large and successful Los Angeles county convention, held at Pasadena, than the beautiful procession of hundreds of children, who sang splendidly when massed upon the great platform. Their bright, promising faces and quick enthusiasm made a most appealing demand for a clean state, wherein every child shall have a chance for all that is highest and best.

Everywhere especial stress is placed upon the absolute necessity of securing the registration of every temperance voter, and carefully listing each precinct, in order to be able, in the last few weeks, to check up and know those who need and must have special attention, in order to influence them to vote the right way. To this end, in many of the unions throughout Southern California, carefully instructed women are visiting every house, listing each voter as to his position upon the question of state prohibition. By determining early in the campaign who need to be followed up, and by what particular method, valuable time and energy are saved in the beginning. Each visitor has a little book in which all information concerning each voter in her district is tabulated and, in a very few moments, the district or precinct leader can sum up conditions in her territory. The indifferent voter, who knows little of conditions and often cares less, is the one who must have especial attention, since this class of voters has often in the past decided great moral issues.

In the stress and strain of the prohibition fight, the fate of the pending Injunction law, is never for a moment lost sight of, since in all our conventions and gatherings special attention is given this question, which we feel most strongly must be decided, and decided rightly, before our two great fairs next year. The club women are very helpful in this work.

Finally, while appreciating fully the importance and difficulties of the situation, we are working systematically and, we hope, scientifically toward that greatly desired goal, state prohibition after November 3, 1914.

# Colorado Congressman Changes Views on National Prohibition

It would seem that a change of heart on the prohibition question has come to Hon. George J. Kindel, United States Congressman from Colorado. In replying to friends who wrote him asking that he vote against the Sheppard-Hobson resolution the Congressman, in the following well-pointed words disabuses their minds of any thought that he is preparing to ally himself with the liquor forces when the matter comes to a vote:

"I am thoroughly convinced that it is but right to refer the question of National Constitutional Prohibition to the people that they may have a voice in what so intimately concerns every man, woman and child in the United States.

"I am, as you know, a German and a beer-drinker, and as such have always been a strong advocate for what is called personal liberty. However, observation of the dire effects of the liquor traffic has convinced me that personal liberty as such is a minus quantity. Every act of every human being reflects on some other human being in some way. I for one am willing to forego the pleasure of my occasional glass of beer for the betterment of present conditions and the uplift of mankind, and I shall be glad to cast my vote to allow the people to say whether or not we shall have National Prohibition."


## OLD AT TWENTY

### Return of Youth with Proper Food.

Many persons who eat plenty never seem to be properly nourished.

That's because the food is not digested and absorbed. Much that is eaten is never taken up by the system as real food, and so the tissues simply starve and the individual may, as in a recent case, look and feel old in what should be the bloom of life, youth.

"At twenty I was prematurely old. The health and vigor and brightness of youth had been, as it seemed, stolen from me. I went to work in the morning with slow steps and a dull head.

"My work through the day was unsatisfactory for my breakfast lay in my stomach like a hard lump. I was peevish and the gas in my stomach was very annoying. After supper I usually went to bed to toss half the night from sheer nervousness.

"This was all from indigestion—caused by wrong eating.

"Finally I tried Grape-Nuts and I can not describe the full benefits received from the food. It gave me back my health. It has completely restored good digestion and my ailments have disappeared. I steadily improved and am now strong and in perfect health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

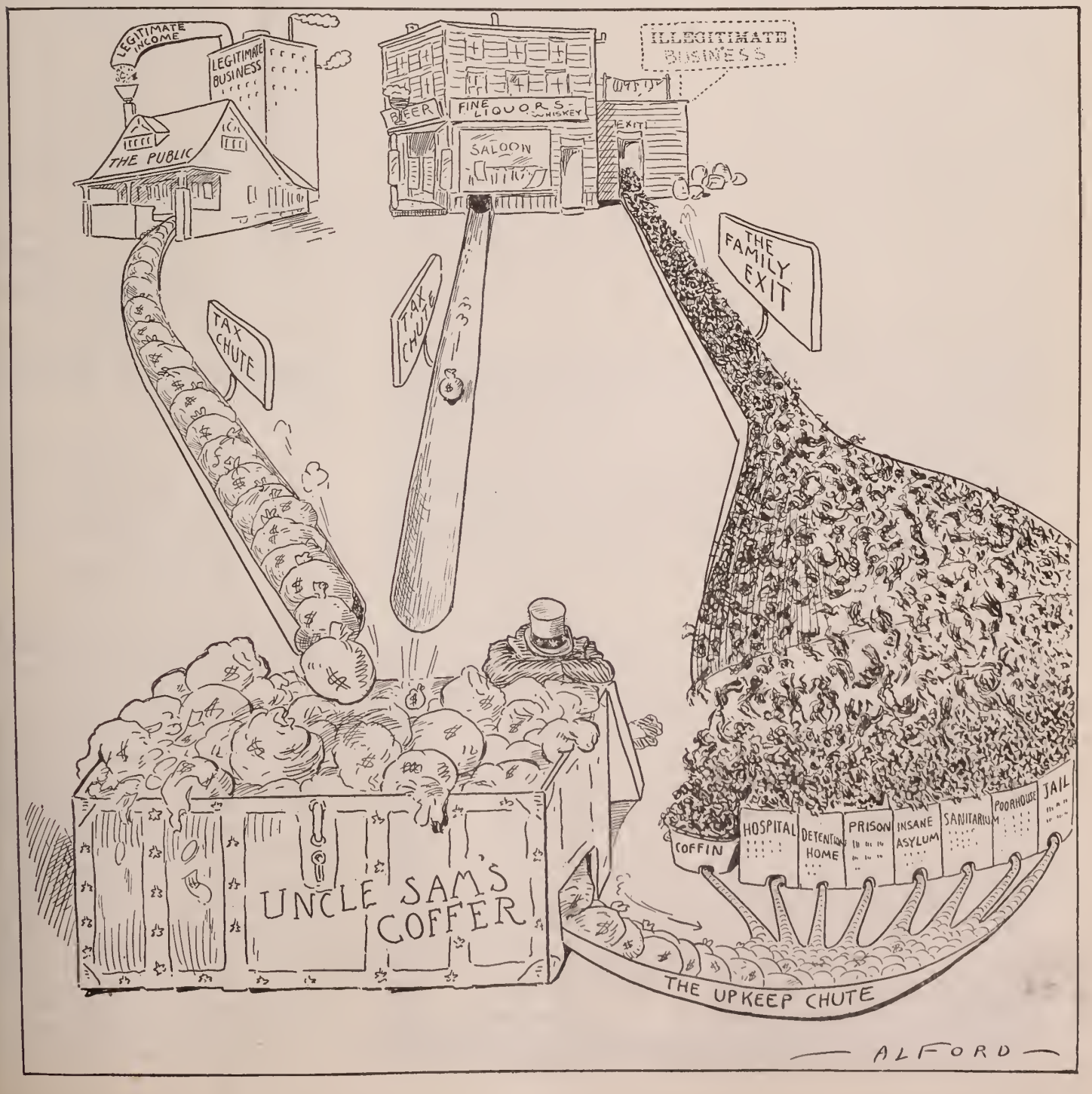
# Court Decision Makes One-Fifth of Minnesota Dry

MRS. EVA EMERSON WOLD, Alexandria, Minn.

The Supreme Court of the United States, on June 8 handed down a decision that the prohibition treaty of 1855 is still operative and that the sale of liquor within a large territory of "ceded" Indian land in northern Minnesota can be stopped by the government. This covers an area of 16,000 square miles where two hundred saloons are operating. Over one-fifth of the state is made dry by this court ruling.

The history of the growth of this decision is interesting. In 1909 the leading prohibitionists of the state called the attention of W. E. Johnson, then Federal Indian agent, to the prohibition Indian treaties, one of which was the treaty of 1855, a provision of which is that it cannot be abrogated except by an act of Congress. This had not been done and the prohibitionists held that it was still operative. A controversy was started and Mr. Johnson succeeded in closing in the territory four hundred saloons, on the ground that the treaty of 1855 forbade the sale of liquor in the "Indian territory" then open to settlement. Appeals were made to the Indian department but it upheld Mr. Johnson. Finally the matter was taken up with President Taft by Governor A. O. Eberhart and others, and the President was urged to modify the order so as to limit the dry territory to that immediately about the Indian reservation. President Taft agreed to this but in less than a month Judge C. A. Willard handed down his decision that the treaty of 1855 could no longer be applied to close saloons outside of the reservations. This ended the controversy for the time and since then almost half of the saloons have been closed by a vote of the people. The Supreme court decision of June 8 sustains decisions made prior to that of Judge Willard, one by Judge Page Morris and another by Judge C. G. Amidon, both of whom held the treaty of 1855 still operative.

There are four principal Indian treaties including liquor clauses which have been made in Minnesota. The 1855 treaty is the one just upheld. A treaty of 1851 with the Sioux embraced all southern Minnesota including the part of St. Paul west of the Mississippi. Judge Charles Amidon of Fargo, decided in the United States District court that this treaty was abrogated. An 1863 treaty embraces the northern part of the state and it has been declared valid but no attempt has been made to stop the sale of liquor in it. The treaty of 1854, which is very much the same as the 1855 treaty, covers an immense territory and includes the liquor strongholds of the state, Duluth, St. Paul and that part of Minneapolis on the east side of the Mississippi. It is believed by many prohibitionists that if the 1855 treaty is operative that of 1854 is equally binding, and an effort will probably be made to sustain it. From statements in the state liquor organ, *Both Sides*, it is plain they believe this treaty also operative. They are threatening to appeal to Congress which has the power to abrogate these treaties. Should the 1854 treaty be upheld also, the state will be almost entirely prohibition territory as these treaties cover nearly the whole northern section and the southern part is largely dry by vote of the people.



# General Federation of Women's Clubs Declares for Federal Prohibition and Woman Suffrage

(Continued from Page Three)

motherhood. We are the mothers of the race, and it is our duty to take care of the race.

"The call to work for suffrage is a call to help solve the problems of the day, to give to this new time, with its new duties, the new service that is demanded of women."

### Ella Flagg Young Speaks on Personal Hygiene

One of the momentous meetings of the great convention was that devoted to the discussion of sex hygiene. In the words of a Chicago newspaper reporter, "It was fraught with awe as well as awfulness, and in its results is bound to promote the safeguarding of the unborn generation." The subject was discussed with candor and discretion. "The silence was that of a cathedral," said an observer, and the tense, serious faces of the vast throng of women was an index to the emotions aroused.

"The best of all that has come of the agitation on sex hygiene is that boys are learning that there is a call quite as sacred, quite as wonderful, as the call to motherhood—and that is the call to fatherhood," said Dean Walter Sumner. He urged the women to demand the single standard for both sexes, to tell their boys, "Somewhere some girl is keeping herself clean and sweet for you. Can't you do as much for her?"

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, deprecated the use of the phrase "sex hygiene." "I prefer," she said, "the words 'personal hygiene' as being less calculated to emphasize the sex phase of the matter. For I believe if the individual person's respect for his or her own body be developed to the point of being a kind of religion and if the love for personal purity could be implanted in all our boys and girls there would be no danger."

The Federation in its resolutions vigorously indorsed legislation against the white slave traffic, approving especially the injunction and abatement law.

The action of the Federation will give to the movements for prohibition, woman suffrage and kindred causes, a wonderful impetus. It cannot fail to have a beneficial effect in the states now engaged in campaigns for prohibition and suffrage.

With the cooperation of this splendid body of a million women, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the other great temperance organizations will march on to certain victory in their war against the "Great Destroyer."

### Posters of Alcohol Education Committee of Boston Displayed in Poster Exhibit

Promotion Only
To Total Abstainers
New Rule of the
Carnegie Steel Works,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Safety First.

### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SAYS:

"The Great Cause of Social Crime is DRINK; the Great Cause of Poverty is DRINK. When I hear of a family broken up, I ask the cause—DRINK. If I go to the gallows and ask its victim the cause, the answer—DRINK.

Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, why do not men put a stop to this thing?"

### JOHN MITCHELL, Labor Leader

said (Toronto, 1909), that he was not at all impressed with the statement that if you close down the liquor business, you bring a calamity to the community. If a brewery or distillery were closed down, on its ruins would GO UP A FACTORY.

U. S. Liquor Bill
1912
$1,630,187,252.
Enough to Run a Billion Dollar Congress and all but build Two Panama Canals.

### Because Alcohol Opens the Door to Disease

The International Congress on Tuberculosis, Paris, 1905, Resolved to Combine the Fight against Tuberculosis with the struggle against Alcoholism.

### A CAMPAIGN INCIDENT

An Oregon house to house worker found a mother who expressed her indifference concerning the proposed "Oregon Dry" amendment, saying she was not sure whether she would vote or not and if she did, she did not know whether her vote would be "wet" or "dry." Her son, who stood by, said in pleading tones: "Oh, vote her dry, mother, vote her dry." After a moment's hesitation the mother replied, "I will, my son. I will vote dry." We are certain a boy like this will not allow his mother to forget her duty on election day.

### Because Even Moderate Drinking Lessens Efficiency

The German Emperor Asked His Navy to give up

ALL ALCOHOL.

Connie Mack
Says:

"Alcohol Slows a Man Down. I don't Bother with Youngsters that Drink."

### LIQUOR BILL

$1,750,000,000

In the United States for one year. This would—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Build ten Hospitals in each of the 48 states in the Union at a cost of $100,000 each and endowed with $500,000 each ..... | $288,000,000 |
| 2. Build four Colleges in each state, each costing $1,000,000 and endowed with $1,000,000 ..... | 384,000,000 |
| 3. Build a road from New York to San Francisco at a cost of $10,000,000, and give each state $1,000,000 to build contributing roads... | 58,000,000 |
| 4. Equip 10,000 playgrounds for children at a cost of $2,000 each..... | 20,000,000 |
| 5. Give each state $10,000,000 for industrial education in the public schools..... | 480,000,000 |
| 6. Place 50 libraries in each state, each costing $100,000 and endowed with $100,000. | 480,000,000 |
| and leave ..... | 40,000,000 |

FOR
MUNICIPAL RECREATION CENTERS
IN PLACE OF THE SALOON.


## Summer Is Here!

For Picnics
Luncheons
Porch Parties
Lawn Fetes

Use the

W. C. T. U. Paper Napkins. Two designs—pink borders, with W. C. T. U. monogram; gold border, with W. C. T. U. monogram.

Per dozen, 15 cents
Per fifty, 40 cents
Per hundred, 75 cents

Also the

**SanitaryDrinkingCup**

A folded cup made of paraffined paper

Per dozen, 10 cents
Per hundred, 50 cents

## Hvita Bandet

The Scandinavian White Ribbon.

Published monthly under the auspices of the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

One copy one year .....$ .25
Six copies one year to one address.... 1.00
One copy one year to Europe..... .40

Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass

## L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

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175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y

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Is guaran eed in the EZ WEAR OXFORD Postpaid $2.50

Soft Vici kid, unlined, turn style flexible sole, dressy model. Steel arch support, rubber heels. Laced to conform to shape of any foot.

EZ WEAR For Women, Children, Men

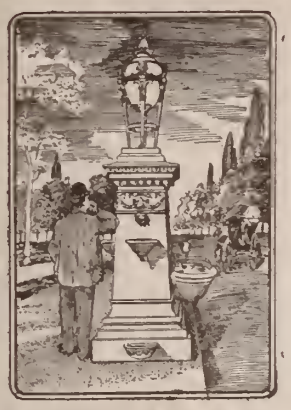
Do away with foot troubles. Don't suffer agonies that are caused by misfit shoes. Ezwear Shoes are built to give every possible comfort—soft, stylish, do not need breaking in. We GUARANTEE to fit any foot perfectly or if for any reason you are not satisfied to refund your money.

Also made in Lace Shoes, $3. Style, Service & Comfort Combined.

FREE CATALOG of 453 handsome EZWEAR styles & measurement blanks. Write today. The F. Simon Shoe, 1589 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges, U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

**Mott Drinking Fountains**



*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easyreach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

people as they came away, showed what pleasure had been given them. The same company of Y's and their friends last evening made a trip to the National Training School for boys. They took 400 packages of fine assorted candies, one for each boy, big and little. The same program was rendered, and the boys, white and colored, entered into the spirit of the occasion as only a company of boys with good lungs and healthy bodies could do. Suffice it to say, the applause and the general air of satisfaction showed that the coming of that company of young people, first to the decrepit old folks, and next to the vigorous young folks, had made a deep impression for good. Surely the Y's of the District of Columbia are to be commended for their praiseworthy undertaking.

*Saturday, June 20, 1914.*

## HELP TO CIRCULATE IT

The liquor papers are making much of the fact that some of the labor organizations of the country have declared against the National Prohibition Amendment. The eloquent pronouncement of the Pasadena Board of Labor given on page four ought to be placed in the hands of every member of a labor union. Coming from an organization of working men in a prohibition city it cannot fail to be convincing.

## REQUEST FOR MAGAZINES

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Work for Soldiers and Sailors, makes the following request: "Will UNION SIGNAL readers please send some good magazines to Chaplain J. T. Axton, Twentieth Infantry, U. S. A., FORT BLISS, TEXAS. *Saturday Evening Posts, The Christian Herald,* and other weekly publications not later than the June issue are especially desired and it will be appreciated if all the magazines sent are this year's editions. *Freight or express charges must be prepaid.*"

Mrs. Thacher's address for the summer is SEASIDE PARK, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J.

*The Record Herald,* a leading paper of Chicago which has recently eliminated all liquor advertisements, publishes at the top of its first page the following "Health Hint":

"When you're all but 'overhet,'
And your brow is wet with sweat,
Alcohol must be taboo,
For it is not good for you.
That is all today, adieu."

## CONGRESSMAN RAINEY OF ILLINOIS TO INTRODUCE BILL TO REPEAL OUTAGE LAWS

A bill which if passed will cost the liquor interests from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 in increased taxes is to be introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, according to the *Chicago Tribune,* which describes the outage measure as follows:

"By outage is meant the number of gallons of whisky lost by evaporation while the whisky is aging in bonded warehouses.

"When the government first assessed a tax on whisky for revenue purposes, the distillers were forced to pay on all whisky that went into the bonded warehouses.

"In the early eighties a law was enacted granting the distillers an allowance for the whisky which evaporated during the time it was kept in bond. For years the liquor people have been attempting to increase this allowance, and a measure was reported favorably by the Sixty-second Congress by the House ways and means committee allowing them an increase for outage, but it was never called up.

### Thirteen One-half Gallons Escape Taxation

"Under the present law, 13½ gallons per cask is the allowance for whisky in bond seven years, and on this amount the government collects no tax. Mr. Rainey believes and asserts that by the mere process of evaporation the whisky which remains in the casks becomes so much more valuable to the distillers that the tax should be paid on the liquor when it is put into the warehouses, and not when it is taken out.

"His idea would result in an increase of $4.85 in the taxes on each cask of whisky now in the bonded warehouses. On the basis of last year's production of whisky, this payment annually would amount to between $35,000,000 and $50,000,000.

"In the period from 1895 to 1911 the amount of taxes collected by the government from the distillers has increased more than 100 per cent. At the present time there are more than 250,000,000 gallons of whisky in the bonded warehouses of the country, subject to the tax of $1.10 per gallon. There are from 46 to 48 gallons in a cask, with an allowance of 13½ gallons for outage."

Mr. Rainey said the whisky men have speeded the process of evaporation to obtain larger returns on their money.

**Sanitary Drinking Fountains**

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

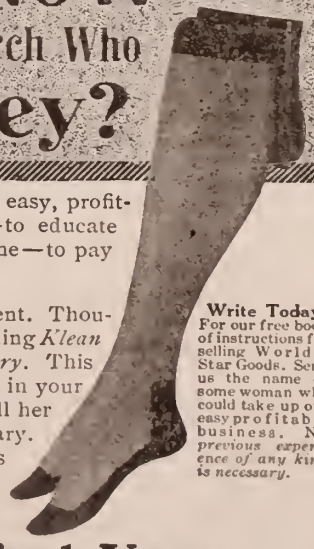
Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Virginia.

Write for Catalogue

**J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS**
56 & 58 Park Place
NEW YORK

**DO YOU KNOW**
**A Woman in Your Church Who**
**Needs Money?**



A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery.* This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

**Write Today**
For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind is necessary.*

**$3,000 the First Year**

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

**World's Star Knitting Company**
**Department 501** **Bay City, Michigan**

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### MICHIGAN'S MEMORIAL TO LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, white ribboners are rendering loving service to the cause, "in memory of" our promoted chieftain, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Varied are the forms of these memorials but none, we believe, would be more acceptable to the one who was so long Editor-in-chief of the official paper than that suggested at the Michigan state convention by Miss Margaret J. Bilz, National W. C. T. U. organizer. She writes:

"At the recent state convention at Flint, where I had charge of the 'Memorial Service,' I not only spoke of our beloved Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, but said that the most fitting memorial was to go on with the work **thoroughly equipped** as only 'her' UNION SIGNAL could make us. I therefore moved that Michigan have the honor of sending in a list of seventy yearly subscriptions with pledged agreement to carry on the battle that she, at seventy, was so suddenly called from on April 6, 1914, her heavenly birthday. Seventy, standing, took the vow, and I, as a committee, secured the names and amount and placed them in shape for you."

### GET A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF INFORMATION

The *Sunday School Helper* for July, 1914, (Universalist) tells its readers how to spend a dollar to the best possible advantage, as follows:

"If you can spend but one dollar for information on temperance reform and general moral progress, by all means spend it for a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL (weekly), Evanston, Ill. This is the national organ of the W. C. T. U. It contains weekly the very latest word on legislation, national and state, besides numerous articles, stories, exercises, programs, suggestions. It is a veritable mine of information, and gives what few other papers can give, frequent and full quotations from the leading journals of the liquor traffic. Woman suffrage is fully reported and progress recorded. General moral welfare work, the abolition of child labor and the social evil are treated, and pending and enacted legislation along all moral lines is reported from Washington. I cannot speak too highly of this remarkable and informing publication. It is indispensable to temperance workers and valuable to all moral persons. To read it is to see weekly the realization of ideals, to rejoice at participating in, to feel responsibility for, the coming of the kingdom of God here and now."


TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat. will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1914 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.


### INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN URGES COMBAT ON ALCOHOL

The American delegation to the Congress of the International Council of Women, held recently at Rome, was greatly disappointed that a standing committee on temperance was not named at this meeting. "It has long been desired by many," writes Ida Husted Harper, in a report of these meetings, "but supposing that it was sure to be adopted our delegates refrained from making a fight for it, feeling happy that there was one proposition on which they did not have to render themselves conspicuous. It failed, however, principally because in the confusion of tongues it was impossible to make the delegates from the wine and beer drinking countries understand that it was not a prohibition measure, but only one for scientific inquiry and report. Immediately after it was defeated the vote was unanimous to refer it to the committee on public health with positive instructions to make exactly this kind of an inquiry! A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the cause of temperance and urging the councils of all countries to combat alcoholism, whatever that may mean, and this was offered by Germany, who had vigorously opposed a committee!"


## *The Missionary Charts*

A valuable addition to our supply of Temperance ammunition. Reproduced from a series used by the W. C. T. U. department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies in the great missionary exhibit, "The World in Boston." The set comprises eight colored charts, namely:

AFRICA—THREE
Effect of Liquor Traffic on Native Races

INDIA—ONE
Responsibility of the Christian Church to Non-Christian Religions

CHINA—TWO
By a Chinese Artist. Effects of Nicotine and Opium Habits

BULGARIA—ONE
Results of the Temperance Work of One Missionary

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN—ONE
Under the Temperance Gospel

These splendid charts are a vivid object lesson on the relation of temperance to missions and will be found most useful in local unions, missionary societies, and Sunday school classes. They are of heavy cardboard, 11x14 inches in size, and enclosed in an envelope, together with a leaflet giving a complete explanation of each.

Sold at the nominal price of
ONE DOLLAR PER SET
Sold only in sets

Order from the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.



## THE CROSS AND THE FLAG

NEW SONG—By J. G. Dailey, author and composer of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," octavo.
1 Dime, $1.00 Per Doz., Postpaid

J. G. DAILEY MUSIC CO.
4734 Kingsessing Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.



## BLOTTERS

Most popular for general distribution

BE STRONG IN MIND AND BODY

"A pennyworth of bread eaten with water gives more strength than a quart of beer."

—Benjamin Franklin

IN PROHIBITION MAINE

Not a dollar of revenue from the liquor business is needed or received to SUPPORT ITS SCHOOLS.

Maine TAKES CARE OF ITS CHILDREN instead of taking care of the saloons.

Maine has FEWER CHILD LABORERS than any other state.

A CIGARET ARITHMETIC

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the Cigaret, "but I can and do
ADD to a man nervous trouble; I can
SUBTRACT from his physical energy; I can
MULTIPLY his aches and pains; I can
DIVIDE his mental powers; I take
INTEREST from his work, and
DISCOUNT his chances for success."

BLOT OUT THE SALOON

The Manufacture and Sale of Liquor is Responsible for

70 per cent of our Criminals;
50 per cent of the inmates of our Insane Asylums;
80 per cent of the inmates of our Poor Houses;
90 per cent of our Tramps;
The Destruction of Homes;
The Corruption of Voters.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SALOON?

A COLD WATER BLOTTER

Whoever heard of a poor old horse
That had to go reeling home,
Because he had taken a drink too much of somebody's poisoned rum?
Whoever heard of a drunken cow, or even a tipsy rat,
Or whoever heard of a nice old puss that was not a temperance cat?

No; each of the creatures God has made, on earth, in sea, in air
Needs nothing ever to quench its thirst but water pure and fair;
So, when we are great big grown-up folks, and while we are children small,
We'll have as much sense as the dogs and cats, and we will not drink at all.

Assorted colors.
Price, per 100, 25 cents
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Ill.



**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes. ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn Street, Chicago

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 2, 1914. | No. 27

**Banner used in historic pageant given by the graduating class of the State Normal College of New York, Albany, N. Y.** *(See page 8)*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Chautauqua the Beautiful—North Carolina's Medical Society Denounces Alcohol—John Barleycorn Filling Our Asylums—Our Washington Letter—Why the Labor Union Did Not Vote Against Prohibition—Dr. Anna Shaw Sounds Tocsin in Suffrage War—The Importance of Medal Contest Work.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## ACTION ON SHEPPARD-HOBSON RESOLUTION DELAYED FURTHER—AUTHOR OF WORKS PROHIBITION BILL FOR DISTRICT ASKS EARLY ACTION—SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL BEFORE HOUSE—SHALL THE UNITED STATES HAVE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH?—LARGE DELEGATION OF SUFFRAGISTS WILL WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The wide-spread and increasing sentiment over the country relative to the Sheppard-Hobson resolution, is becoming more and more apparent day by day. That the liquor forces are more alarmed than ever before, and are frantically striving to stem the current, is equally plain. They realize, as well as do we, that the cause of prohibition has made wondrous strides in Congress. The fact that this joint resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition has passed the Judiciary Committee, and is now on the calendar of the House of Representatives is of itself a great victory. To secure its successful passage is the aim and desire of the temperance forces; to bring it to defeat is the determination of the liquor forces.

For devious reasons, many of the members of Congress have gone to their homes, ostensibly to look after the primaries in their home states. Among these are numerous friends of the Hobson resolution. Some days it has been difficult to carry on the business of the House. As was stated last week the liquor element, realizing this situation, brought pressure to bear, the Rules Committee made the Hobson resolution privileged, and July 1 was set as the day for the opening of the discussion. Later, when it was found the liquor element was behind the movement, temperance men in the House expressed their displeasure, and gave notice that they would not be dictated to, nor dominated by the liquor power, as to when a vote on this question should be taken.

The chairman of the Committee on Rules is in Texas. He expected to return to Washington by July 1, but a telegram has been received from him saying the next meeting of the committee would be held a month later, and it now looks more than ever as if the question would go over until next December.

Legislation is one of the most uncertain conditions confronting the reformer. When everything seems to be moving on to a successful issue, lo, a bill is introduced, or a resolution presented which in an hour, or less, will change the entire situation. New plans must be formulated, different men interviewed, instructions to our helpers over the country altered, and a general change of base inaugurated. Indeed, it is almost impossible to explain to those unacquainted with the intricacies of legislative procedure, the many obstacles in the way of securing the passage of a measure. One is never sure of success until the bill has passed both Houses, received the signature of the Vice-President for the Senate, and of the Speaker of the House for the House, and finally the signature of the President of the United States, when it becomes a law.

### Author of Works Prohibition Bill Asks Early Action

Senator Works of California has issued a statement in which he urges that Congress shall act favorably at the present session upon his bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia. It is very brief, simply prohibits the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors, beer, or ale, in the District. A fine of from $50 to $5,000, or imprisonment from one to twelve months, or both, is provided for violation of the law. Senator Works says, "As we are compelled by executive order to remain here during the summer, I hope Congress will find time to enact this bill. I believe a great majority of the people of the United States favor prohibition. The city of Washington is peculiarly situated; it is the national capital. All the people are interested in its moral and material welfare. I agree entirely with the sentiment that Washington should be made a model city, and my judgment is that the one great first step to this end is to free it from the liquor traffic."

The bill which Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois has introduced in the House proposes that distillers pay the full tax of $1.10 for each gallon of whisky placed in bond at the time it is put in the bonded warehouse. There are from forty-six to forty-eight gallons in a cask with an allowance of thirteen and one-half gallons for shrinkage, during the seven years it is in bond, and upon which the Government collects no tax. If the tax is paid when the liquor is first placed in bond, it would mean a vast sum for the distillers to pay and just that much increase in the revenue. But when the Hobson resolution becomes a law, the United States government will not receive revenue from either distilled, or malt liquors, and we shall have a clean exchequer. God grant it!

### Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Before House

The Sundry Civil appropriation bill, which covers innumerable subjects, has been before the House this week. Among the various amendments were several pertaining to Alaska, one of which reads, "For suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among the natives of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $15,000." Whereupon Representative Falconer of Washington state, queried why this sum was appropriated for "the suppression of the traffic," and then went on to remark, "We have about 65,000 people in the territory of Alaska, over half of whom are white, the rest natives and Indians. Since the government of the United States owns ninety-five per cent of the territory, half the population, natives and Indians, does it not occur to the members of the House that it is the office of the United States to eliminate whisky from Alaska? Being under a moral responsibility to protect these people, should it not prohibit the manufacture or importation of whisky into Alaska?" He asked, further, "Would it not be advisable for this Congress from the economic standpoint to pass a prohibitory bill, providing that no intoxicating liquor be sold in Alaska?" Representative Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the Appropriations committee, replied, "I do not think that sort of legislation leads to satisfactory results. I am not in favor of prohibition laws in the United States, or in Alaska." The matter was then dropped.

The Navy department has issued the final text of Secretary Daniels' order prohibiting the use or introduction of alcoholic liquors on naval vessels or shore stations. It follows:

**July 1, 1914, article 827, naval instructions, will be annulled and in its stead the following will be substituted: "The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."**

### Need for U. S. Department of Health

Surgeon General Gorgas, who worked wonders with the unsanitary conditions of Panama before the canal work was begun, is being considered by southerners especially, as a cabinet officer at the head of a possible department of health. Prominent physicians have recently been in Washington interviewing members of Congress, and assuring them that the physicians and sanitarians of the country are unanimous in the opinion that the United States needs a department of health with Surgeon General Gorgas at its head. The conservation of the health and lives of our people is of as much importance as our labor and commerce, and there should be a member of the President's cabinet as the head of a department of health.

### A "Mile" of Suffragists Will March to White House

Tuesday next, there will be a great demonstration in Washington. "A mile of women" will march to the White House to wait upon the President and urge him to use his influence with Congress to pass the Mondell bill, granting suffrage to women. This morning, a small delegation of women waited upon the Vice President, and Speaker Clark, going from the Senate end of the Capitol to the White House end. Dr. Anna Shaw, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Funk, Mrs. Rose French of California, and others were heard. Speaker Clark said if the question came up in his state of Missouri, he should certainly vote for it. But the Vice President assured the ladies that his wife was not favorable to their cause, and he "could not separate from her."

### District W. C. T. U. Notes

Miss Christine Tinling is in Washington for a few days to gather material from the great libraries to help her in the preparation of two more beautiful story books. The quarterly convention of the District was held this week, and was so fortunate as to have Miss Tinling give an address in the afternoon. She advocated the telling of temperance stories in the public schools of the District. Miss Tinling spoke on the methods of work in the National W. C. T. U., in teaching scientific temperance, her remarks being illustrated by charts showing the effects of intemperance. She suggested that the direct way to teach the young lessons on temperance was to give them things of cultural value without a hint of the ugly saloon and whisky stories told in the old fashioned method. Her address was instructive and inspiring as well, and there was a universal desire on the part of those who heard her, to have Miss Tinling visit Washington after the schools are opened in the fall, and meet the instructors of the public schools.

*Saturday, June 27, 1914*

# North Carolina's Medical Society Denounces Use of Alcohol

North Carolina's physicians have told the world just what they think of alcohol as a beverage, a drug or a medicine. To use the somewhat inelegant but forceful expression of the press, they "put their scientific foot down upon it." This was done at the annual convention of the Society held June 17-18 in Raleigh, N. C. The address of the president, Dr. J. M. Parrott, foreshadowed the action of the convention in passing the following resolution which was offered by Dr. J. T. J. Battle:

"As chairman of the section on state medicine, it is my opinion that alcohol occupies a position which very greatly affects the health of the citizens of this nation, and directly and indirectly their financial condition.

"I purpose to offer some figures derived from the higher class of drinkers. These figures are the result of the Medico-Actuarial investigation, which occupied five years to complete. They comprise the experience of forty-three of the largest insurance companies in America.

"In explanation of the expression, 'higher class of drinkers,' I will say that by this is meant that these statistics do not give accurately the immense amount of injury alcohol is doing the human race, as insurance companies have always realized that whisky increases their mortality and for that reason they decline to insure the spree-er, the common drinker, and the immoderate user, so it is only the moderate user who was insured on which these figures are based.

### Light Drinking Harmful

"In analyzing the report of the Medico-Actuarial Association's investigation it is found that, taking 100 as the normal expectancy for all ages, those who indulge in occasional excesses show a mortality of 151 per cent or 51 per cent over the normal. The steady user shows a mortality of 86 per cent above the normal. In these cases cirrhosis of the liver was five times the normal, while diabetes, tuberculosis, pneumonia and suicide were twice the normal. Those who have reformed from intemperance without treatment showed a mortality of 32 per cent above the expectancy, while those who reformed with treatment showed an excess of 35 per cent. In both of the two latter classes the unusers were total abstainers from the time of their reformation.

"There have been a few companies who have put into separate classes the abstainers and the non-abstainers; but moderate users and the actuarial investigation proves 'that the abstainers show a marked superiority to the non-abstainers, throughout the entire working years of life, on every class of policy, and for sexes, however tested.'

### Accuracy Tested

"These excess-death rate figures which are derived from business corporations for business purposes and are acted upon by these companies admit of no doubt as to their accuracy. They are worked out for financial reasons only. I purpose to say nothing of the many paupers, inmates of county homes and insane asylums, the epileptics and degenerates, who are brought to the condition by the use of whisky.

Realizing the excessive death rate caused directly and indirectly by drink, it does seem that it is the duty of the medical profession whose determination in this day seems to be really as much to prevent as to cure disease to use their efforts to put a stop to this drink evil, which is exacting such a heavy toll;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the medical society of the state of North Carolina will use its best efforts to discourage the use of alcohol in any form as a beverage.

"Resolved, second, that it is the sense of this society that any member of the profession who does promiscuous or unnecessary prescribing of whisky, either to patients or non-patients, is violating one of the principles of our profession, and is deserving of censure.

"Resolved, third, that alcohol as a drug can be eliminated from the pharmacoepia without in any degree crippling the efficiency of the doctor's armamentarium."

Dr. J. M. Parrott, of Kinston, president of the medical society of the state of North Carolina, devoted a part of his annual address to a denunciation of alcohol which he designated the "arch enemy of the human race." As reported in the Raleigh *News and Observer*, he said:

"Every intelligent man knows that it is ten thousand times more destructive than war, that it has no food value, that it causes more crime than all other agencies combined, that it defies nature, curses God; that it lowers vitality, invites disease, that its deadly breath blows out the mental flame from one out of every four that sit in mental darkness; that not satisfied with cursing homes stabbing hearts, and blighting hopes, it takes its awful toll of progeny even to the fourth and fifth generation. It is more to be dreaded than a mad dog. On every occasion it should be booted and the boot thrown away.

### Against it As Medicine

"As a medicine, in the opinion of many of our greatest doctors, it has practically no value. The great weight of scientific evidence leads to the conclusion that alcohol is an unmitigated evil. It is about, if not already, to be eliminated from the pharmacoepia. The figures gathered by the state board of health show that only three-fourths of a tablespoonful per year per patient is prescribed by our best and highest class physicians. That it is not efficient as a medicine, is easily shown by the fact that many of our best doctors never prescribe it at all. There are a number of cities in North Carolina in which it is not kept at the drug stores, and where no prescriptions have been written for it since statewide prohibition went into effect.

"When the legislature permitted doctors to prescribe intoxicants for bona fide patients, it gave them unusual power and confided in them a fiduciary trust. This confidence must be kept inviolate. As long as this trust is reposed in us we must not prove recreant to it. He who breaks it is worse than an Achan."

# JOHN BARLEYCORN FILLING OUR ASYLUMS

That the use of alcohol is the chief cause of insanity, was the dictum of Dr. T. D. Adlerman, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, of New York, as announced in an address before the National Eclectic Medical association, which met last month in Indianapolis.

"Alcohol makes more insanity than all other causes combined," declared Dr. Adlerman, as reported by the Associated Press. "Where it is not the initial cause it is the developing cause. In the United States there are 250,000 insane and the same number of feeble-minded, which exceeds the combined strength of the army and the navy.

### Homeopathic Physicians Would Discard Alcohol

At a meeting of the Homeopathic Medical society recently, in Philadelphia, three prominent members of the medical profession unqualifiedly condemned the use of alcohol either medicinally or as a beverage. As reported in the Philadelphia *North American*, Dr. Henry Klopp, director of the Allentown State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane, said, "Chronic alcoholization produces mental disorders of various kinds, ranging from mere alteration of conduct and troublesome or vicious behavior to the most complete dementia, with total loss of memory and extinction of intellect. There are more persons in the institutions for the insane in this country," Dr. Klopp said, "than in all the colleges and universities combined; a greater number of insane people than all the officers and enlisted men in the United States army, navy and marine corps combined."

"Alcoholism should be regarded as a disease-producing vice and a vice-producing disease," declared the doctor.

Dr. W. A. Pierson, professor of physiological chemistry in Hahnemann college, showed the brain and stomach of a dog that had been fed alcohol, as illustrating how powerless alcohol is to produce or replace muscular tissue. "Alcohol does not deserve to be classed as a food," commented Doctor Pierson, "because its chief action is one of temporary stimulation, not nutrition, and also because of its irritating properties, its narcotic action and its propensity to form a vicious habit."

Dr. George F. Laidlaw, professor of medicine in the New York Homeopathic Medical college, put the finishing touches on the arraignment of alcohol, when he showed that among physicians "there was a strong recent movement to discard it as a dangerous remedy and to replace it with other stimulants."

# THE NEW FREEDOM

FRED S. ROGERS

(Extracts from oration winning first prize in the local contest at Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas.)

The past decade has been an era of "big things" regardless of their moral characteristics. During this period we have created mighty trusts; we have grouped together giant railroads; we have founded a foreign trade that startles the world; and at Panama we have completed one of the most marvelous feats of sanitary improvement and engineering skill the world has ever known. Flushed with these triumphs we have not fully realized that there has been developing during these years another mighty factor in our national life. This force which has become so potent an influence in our nation today is the liquor traffic.

The overshadowing question of this age is the liquor problem. We recognize its strength and power when we consider its wealth. It is a well-known fact that one of the greatest money powers in the United States today is the liquor combine. Great as are our railroad systems, their "annual net earnings would not pay the nation's drink bill for sixty days." In Texas alone enough money is cast into the coffers of the liquor traffic every year to build and equip four railroads across the state. We look with pride at our completed canal, yet few people know that America wastes enough in the liquor traffic every year to build that canal and five others just like it. However, I do not intend to depict the economic evils of this course, great as they are, but rather to point out some of the means which the liquor business has employed to bring our state and nation into a condition of servitude.

In our state and national capitols its lobbyists and henchmen work with untiring diligence to guard against all legislation distasteful to their masters. It says unto one "go," and he goeth; to this one, "come," and he cometh; to another "do this," and he doeth it. Is it any wonder that the liquor forces, feeling their position secure in the government, have grown bolder year after year—so bold, in fact, that a short time ago a liquor man, speaking of prohibition, said with boastful insolence, "God will not put the traffic out, and man is afraid to." The liquor men know they have enslaved the nation and boast of the fact to our faces. Such insolent boastfulness has aroused the American people to action, and has caused what some term a "temperance wave" to sweep over our land.

These forces of evil, which have entrenched themselves in our government, armed with wealth and power, failed to measure the strength of this prohibition sentiment until county after county was freed from the saloon's dominating influence; until one state after another fell into line in the procession of morality and clean politics and banished the legalized saloon. Then they frantically sought to stem the tide, and with one accord they all began to shout, "Regulation!"

People, however, are recognizing the fallacy of any system of regulation and are looking to prohibition as the only solution. The liquor forces therefore bring forth the "personal liberty" argument. They brazenly assert that prohibition endangers the freedom of the individual. With feigned patriotism they declare that prohibition infringes on the personal liberty of a sovereign American citizen. Never was a more deceptive *plea* put forward. We are not seeking to invade personal rights by compelling men to stop drinking. Prohibition aims at a traffic, not at individuals. Who claims that personal liberty is invaded when the law says to your meat dealer, "You shall not sell diseased or poisoned meats"? The public welfare demands such action. Then who dares affirm that the prohibition of the liquor business infringes upon personal liberty? The public welfare demands such prohibition.

Winona M. Perry, Winner of Three Music Medals, Daughter of State Superintendent of Medal Contests of Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

If the liquor forces are to continue to hold our country in thrall, they must keep the prohibition forces divided. This is the only hope. To accomplish this purpose they emphasize the idea of local self government. To divert the public mind from the real issue, they ask, "What right has one county to dictate the policy of another county?" The advocates do not claim so much the right of one county to dictate the policy of another as that the people have the inalienable and admitted constitutional right of local self government as applied to the state and nation. The saloon is not merely a local curse; it is a statewide, a nationwide; yea, a worldwide curse. Shall we continue to compromise with this infamous traffic? God permits no compromise with sin. There is only one solution; the liquor traffic must be destroyed.

Is it possible to shatter this evil and drive it from our land as an outlaw and a curse? The answer comes ringing—"Yes"! When the mighty voice of public opinion pronounces sentence; when the united forces of righteousness swell into a determined army, and under the leadership of the great Commander march to the conflict—not to the strains of martial music, the roar of artillery, the shriek of shell, the clang of saber, or demon yell, "but march with steady tread a solid phalanx to the ballot box and softly, like snowflakes falling, deposit their white and stainless ballots, and thus write anew another declaration of independence," then shall a glorious new star be added to liberty's crown—then shall America be free!

# THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTEST WORK

From a far western state comes the following story illustrating the value of contest work:

A district school teacher undertook to drill a class for a contest in her school. Some of the contestants were children of foreign families where very little English was spoken or understood except as acquired by the children at school. The father of one bright boy of twelve heard of it, and at once his jealousy was aroused. He feared his boy was being used to benefit somebody else, and forthwith called on the teacher to forbid it. She succeeded in explaining the situation; his mood changed to one of great friendliness. He was ambitious for his son to win the honor and the medal, so he took the boy to a town twenty-five miles away and boarded him there two weeks while he received special training. The lad won the medal. The father proudly took him up and down the valley among his countrymen, who were all voters, and kept him reciting prohibition pieces to his friends. One of them, in accordance with previous custom, said to the fond father: "Bring out your bottle; this is your treat now!" His response was: "I treats no more. Dot vas demperance work my poy did, and I am a demperance man." And so he has remained, prosperous and honorable. The bright boy took a gold medal at his next contest, and when there were not gold medalists enough in that remote country to contest for a grand gold medal, his father sent him to the state W. C. T. U. convention, a journey by sea or rail of nearly four hundred miles, paying the expenses of his old friend, the school teacher who began it all, to accompany him.

I shall not soon forget how well the boy earned that medal, nor how handsome he looked as he so bravely and modestly forgot all about himself in that magnificent piece, "The Boys of America." The hall was filled. He had never seen so many people before. The fact that there were eight contestants, representing as many counties all distant

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

# CHAUTAUQUA THE BEAUTIFUL

## THE BIRTH-PLACE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

SUSANNA M. D. FRY

Section of Amphitheater

"No, my friend," I said to one going to Chautauqua, New York, for the first time, "do not think of any camp meeting grounds you ever saw. Do not think of board tents and calico curtains, of canvas coverings with "flys" that flap the flies in and the people out, (there are no flies at Chautauqua), nor of oil lamps glimmering among the trees. Do not even think of any other Chautauqua you may have visited. If you do you will be disappointed—happily.

The mother Chautauqua is old. She is forty this year. She is world-wise. You will reach her by trolley from Jamestown, or by a still more picturesque ride from Westfield through hills and charming valleys covered with vineyards and orchards, and an all too short boat ride on Lake Chautauqua, the gem of all that region.

You were wise to choose your vacation at the time when the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is most in evidence at the place of its birth forty years ago, a small city, but with sidewalks, electricity, water works and sanitary provisions common to large ones. You are surprised at the many three and four story houses at each one of which several hundred people are served with good meals three times a day; at the inviting homes where families live the year round; at the beautiful summer residences of the well-to-do and the rich which skirt the lake shore, their lawns sloping down to little piers where yachts and sail boats rock in the sunshine. There are plenty of cozy cottages, too, but houses are only places in which to eat and sleep at Chautauqua.

Come out to the park and watch the big steamers loaded with people come and go. Sit in the shadow of the trees or of the campanile—the "Lewis Miller Memorial Bell Tower"—and dream that you are by Lake Como in Italy or in Venice, without the background of history, but with a foreground of youth and beauty. Tired of that, step aboard one of the fine steamers and for a paltry dime take a trip around the lake, or embark in a row boat and whet your appetite, or go swimming, or to the tennis court, or for practice in the "gym." If you are a boy, go to the boys' club or baseball grounds; if a girl, make your way to the girls' club; or together go to choir practice, for the children will give a concert by and by. If you are "little folks" go to the kindergarten; if a man, go to the men's club and where you please; if a woman, go to the woman's club presided over by Mrs. B. T. Vincent, gracious and sweet, sister-in-law of Bishop Vincent, founder and patron saint of Chautauqua. Here all of women's interests in church, state, philanthropy, reform, come forward, in turn, and prove themselves to be greatest of all. If you are a W. C. T. U. woman, go to Kellogg Hall and rest awhile in National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and look at the Frances E. Willard memorial window.

This may be circus day when hundreds of children go wild over an improvised elephant, and do their little stunts on the athletic field, or it may be pageant day when you may see the great of Queen Elizabeth's time stalking through the streets and a Shakespearian play may be given in an outdoor setting (a late innovation), and you will never forget the charm of it all.

You "do not care for these things"? I thought you wished to drift around and give the grey matter a better chance for the rest of the year. You wish something intellectual? Come with me to the amphitheater. We will pass the only hotel of the place—the Athenaeum, with its spacious verandas overlooking the lake, where some night you will see an illumination all along the shore and hear an open air band give a concert amid a moving throng shimmering in the light and color, or you may attend a reception in the parlors, given to some celebrity. As you pass along notice the lofty trees in great variety.

Only a stone's throw and we are at the amphitheater—literally an amphitheater, sloping down to the pit sharply. It is fabled that a lean man once followed a fat lady down one of the aisles, lost control of his momentum, slid down on the tiled declivity and knocked the fat woman off of her feet. She sat down on the man and rode to the bottom, when he politely said, "Madam, we are at the landing, will you please step off." This building often shelters 8,000 people. Here you may come out at 10:00 a. m. to devotionals led by great men in their line, always the same leader for one week. At 11:00 a. m. you may hear a lecture—literary, sociological, historical, pedagogical, or otherwise, by the best there are. Then home to dinner. At Chautauqua, N. Y., the people do not eat in the open with bugs and things. The dining rooms are ample and some of them beautiful. At 2:30 you return to the amphitheater and hear an address on prohibition, social service, vocational training, prison work, the high cost of living, or some other absorbing topic of the day handled by a "citizen of renown," or listen to some speaker upon lighter and perhaps more entertaining subjects.

Or it may be concert afternoon, and then, O then! seventeen violins will scrape and twang, the violincellos will become resonant, the flutes and the flageolets will pipe and snare drums beat time. Then Harry Vincent will take his place before the great memorial organ, Professor Hallam will mount his stand, baton in hand, and music will burst forth from the orchestra, the choir of five hundred voices and the organ. Professor Marcosson, the wonderful violinist, and a quartet of soloists will relieve the tension and whet the appetite for more. But if it happens to be oratorio day or night, you will go home feeling weak because you have been in the seventh heaven and thought things not lawful to put in words.

But like all newcomers you are not yet surfeited and must go at five o'clock to the Greek Temple, called the Hall of Philosophy, and attend the vesper service.

Going to bed early? "No?" You will be out then to see the moving pictures. Well, you will never gaze upon anything better or more wonderful till time brings you here another year. You will sing "My Old Kentucky Home" from words thrown upon the screen and think the vast audience is all southern, or "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and know that all are patriotic. You will be instructed

(Continued on Page Nine)

Hall of Christ

# WHEN THE FOURTH OF JULY DAWNED

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

Mrs. Henderson laid aside the town paper with a sigh of resignation. The personals were all very well and so were the news items and the advertisements which paid the expenses of the little sheet were in full evidence but the thing which disturbed her was a spread eagle announcement in blots of printer's ink with great headlines which shouted their message to every eye:

"GREATEST FOURTH EVER! UP-TO-DATE MUSIC, RACING, DANCING AND FIREWORKS!! COME AND BRING YOUR CHILDREN, YOUR WIFE AND YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW." A long description of the festivities planned for the day followed and at the bottom was a sentence which stirred Mrs. Henderson's motherly heart with righteous horror: "Tony Smith will be on hand with a full assortment of up-to-date liquors and soft drinks. Depend upon it there will be nothing lacking from this splendid Independence Day."

"Independence indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Henderson with righteous indignation, tossing the paper from her and looking across her pretty lawn to the glittering sign of Tony Smith, whose saloon occupied a prominent corner. "I wonder if Tom Jones enjoyed his independence! After taking all the booze he wanted, he got into a fight and had to go to the workhouse for six months. I wonder if his wife enjoyed the independence that she had washing to get him out! I wonder if old lady Harrington thought Jim's independence in spending every cent he made at Smith's and getting the family turned out of doors for non-payment of the rent—I wonder if she enjoyed that. I wonder if Dr. Jones enjoyed having his barn burned to the ground by a lot of drunken tramps. I wonder—oh, the very thought of this so called independence makes me sick. I had hoped we would never have another 'Glorious' Fourth, but it seems that history repeats itself even in Hunnewell."

"What's that you're grumbling about all by yourself?" cried a laughing voice and a tall young man strode into the foreground and threw himself upon the grass at her feet. "I declare if you keep on talking to yourself, mother, I'll begin to think you're old."

The white-haired mother of seventy summers looked proudly at her son but again she sighed. "It's this everlasting Fourth that's worrying me," she said sorrowfully. "You know as well as I do that it'll only be the same old program. You're mayor, David, why don't you regulate things a little?"

The young man shook his head in mock sorrow. "I can't run the earth, mother, if I am mayor of Hunnewell," he said. "As to the Fourth, Tony Smith and his gang had all the money arranged for and the plans cut and dried before I even heard of them. There's a ring even in Hunnewell and if I refuse them a reasonable amount of amusement, I will be beaten at the next election. There's no way to stop this celebration that I know of!"

"We can pray and work," said Mrs. Henderson hopefully, bending forward that she might look into her son's clear brown eyes. "The W. C. T. U. women have been talking of stopping the celebrations ever since Rob Short was killed. If the men would only help, we could accomplish something. Look about you, boy, and see what you can do to aid your fellowmen."

"Mother, I'll try!" declared David soberly and he meant it. He thought of the question all the way to his pleasant office located in the township house. He well remembered the reign of terror which had characterized every celebration since the enterprising Tony Smith had come to Hunnewell. Young boys developed into steady stragglers since that gilded place upon the corner had opened its luxurious doors and the old tipplers had succumbed to numberless attacks and gone to fill drunkards' graves. Many sad-faced mothers had gone to the jail on Monday mornings to bail out loved sons who had been fined for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Many a woman bent over a wash-tub with aching back and bursting heart because of the fruit which had grown from the seed which Tony Smith had sown. Yet people told the mayor that this saloonist was a kind-hearted man, loving and affectionate to his family. They also reminded him that Smith would not tolerate a bartender who would drink.

Young David Henderson, the only child of a widowed mother, let himself into his private office and closed the door. His handsome brow was wrinkled into a frown. For a long time he sat silent. A fly droning drowsily upon the window pane punctuated the minutes with protesting buzzes. The town clock dreamily tolled off the hour, but David Henderson still sat thinking, thinking.

"It is strange that people celebrate only by some form of dissipation," he said aloud, after a while, as he rose from his seat. "I think it would be a whole lot more independent to show Tony Smith they could do without his cursed stuff." He walked to the door and was surprised to find just outside George Harris, the town's most notorious drunkard. For a wonder, George was sober this morning, though his bleared eyes, trembling lips, and swollen face told plainly the story of yesterday. George was evidently in trouble.

"Your honor," he whined, "I made a little trouble at Smith's last night, and he 'clars he's going to jug me. I ain't got a cent." He shook his head disconsolately as he turned his dirty, empty pockets wrong side out. "What's a poor fellow like me to do?" he asked.

Henderson eyed George disgustedly, but he said with a little sneer, "Well, Smith sold you the whisky that caused the disturbance, didn't he, but he's going to send you up for it, eh? That's funny logic."

Old George evidently discovered a little sympathy in the veiled hint. "Yes sir," he began eagerly, "I'd a been a rich man today if it hadn't been for Tony Smith but he takes my money. Then when I'm off my head he kicks me out. It's turrible, turrible!"

"Why do you go into his place? Hasn't your good wife been praying for you all these years and haven't your children supported you, you great, strong beggar! Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" demanded Henderson severely. The drunkard dropped his head like the whipped cur that he was. For so many years had rum wielded the lash that every muscle and nerve had felt the sting of it.

But George Harris tried to excuse himself. "If you'd gone through what I have, Mr. David, you couldn't help yourself," he cried as he sank down on the door sill and buried his face in his hands. "I don't want to drink and I don't want to abuse my family, but God knows I can't help myself. I told the old woman this morning when she paid for the damage I done last night that I'd never drink another drop but here's these saloons with their pictures of foaming glasses right before my eyes and their smell of good rye under my nose and the first thing I know I'm right in there keen as a dog after a rat. And even if I git past them, here's that Fourth of July celebration coming on, with all the soldier boys in the percesh saying, 'George have a drink for old times sake' and off I'll go again. Young man, I wish there wasn't a saloon this side of the world!"

Harris raised his trembling hand dramatically to heaven and stood there, the sun shining on his bloated face and tearful eyes. "I mean it!" he declared. "That's one reason I voted for woman suffrage last election—and everybody laughed at me. I want the women to do for us men what we can't do ourselves—set the saloons on the trot. And, think of it, Tony Smith threatened to arrest me!"

George relapsed into a silent fit of repentance from which the young mayor aroused him. "Why do people think they must carouse when they celebrate? Suppose this year you suggest that the boys show their independence by letting Tony Smith and his drink alone!" he suggested.

Harris shook his head solemnly. "It wouldn't be no use," he said. "We'll go there sure as shootin' and want to kick ourselves a week after for going. It's fate I guess that follows us and helps fix a Fourth of July drunk!"

David Henderson consulted the city ordinances and even made a trip to a city lawyer, a friend of his, to find some way of doing away with the objectionable feature of the celebration of Independence Day. The women of the union did not cease to pray for a sane celebration. Day after day, as the morning sun rose, their prayers ascended heavenward; day after day at noon time, when old Sol blazed high in the summer sky, they sent up their fervent petitions; day after day when twilight came and the birds sank twittering into a peaceful sleep, the mothers and wives and sisters of Hunnewell sent their prayers of thanksgiving and appeal to the Father who has told us that if we ask, believing, we shall receive. Tony Smith heard what was being done but he only smiled in a pleased, satisfied way. The third of July finally came and died away in a blaze of glory. All preparations were ready for the grandest Fourth of July celebration yet held. It was to begin at the dawning of day.

But in the still watches of the night something happened. Who shall say that the prayers and plans of the faithful women came to naught. When the boom of the sunrise gun called people from their beds a pearl gray sky, tinted with the gorgeous colors of a rose, greeted them, but a surprise was in store, for there was no balloon to announce the beginning of festivities. One had always been sent up. What could its absence mean, every one wondered.

Tony Smith had an only son, the pride of his affectionate father's heart. Robert was not allowed to come into the father's place of business, but with the blood money which had been wrested from other children, he was furnished with every necessity and luxury. Robert had been eagerly looking for the fireworks which his father had promised for the Fourth of July. At eight o'clock, the little fellow, growing uneasy, had crept to the saloon to find his father. He arrived there just in time to receive a bullet which sped from the gun of infuriated, drunken George Harris.

When the Fourth of July dawned it found Tony Smith, who had boastingly declared that nothing could keep him from acting as manager of the "greatest Fourth ever!" gray-faced, and agonizing over the injury to his only son. All day long, with physicians and nurses, the parents and tender-hearted white ribboners hovered over the bed where the child

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# OUR FLAG

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in describing the American spirit in Washington, delivered the following prose poem:

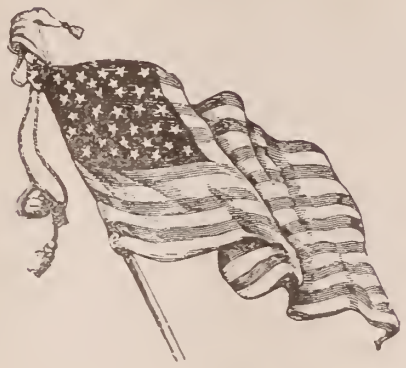
This morning, as I passed into the land office, the flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say, "Good morning, Mr. Flag Maker."

"I beg your pardon, Old Glory," I said, "you are mistaken. I am not the President of the United States, nor the Vice-President, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the army. I am only a government clerk."

"Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Maker.

"Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag. Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics; yesterday, no doubt, a school-teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag."

"But," I said impatiently, "these people were only working."



Then came a great shout about the flag:

"Let me tell you who I am.

"The work that we do is the making of the real flag.

"I am not the flag, not at all. I am but its shadow.

"I am whatever you make me, nothing more.

"I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become.

"I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heartbreaks and tired muscles.

"Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly.

"Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me and cynically I play the coward.

"Sometimes I am loud, garish and full of that ego that blasts judgment.

"But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for.

"I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope.

"I am the day's work of the weakest man and the largest dream of the most daring.

"I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute-makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street-sweep, cook, counselor and clerk.

"I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow.

"I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.

"I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of resolution.

"I am no more than what you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be.

"I am what you make me, nothing more.

"I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."

—*Chicago Herald.*

# CELEBRATING THE FOURTH

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

It did seem too bad that the folks had to stay at home on the Fourth and yet Clifford felt rather grown up to be starting off for town between the hired man and Reuben. Reuben helped with the farm work, too, but he was only a boy—not much older than Clifford himself. The long trousers of Clifford's new suit were well turned up out of the mud and from the lapel of his coat the tiny stars and stripes fluttered gaily in the light breeze. Moreover, he knew in which pocket a generous amount of silver was waiting to be changed into lemonade, mounds of ice-cream, and fireworks which were to be displayed unselfishly for the delight of the stay-at-homes that evening.

The trio reached town just as the parade was forming. Such a grand, long one as it was! The hired man said it beat everything he'd ever seen and he'd been almost everywhere before he came to work for Clifford's father. And then there were races and contests of every conceivable sort. There was even a running race for boys of Clifford's age. Reuben was sure that Clifford could win if he would try. Why, look at the fellows who were entering! Not one of them was as big or as strong-looking as was Clifford. The hired man was for taking the "kid's" Sunday shoes right off; he never could run in them. Clifford, thus encouraged, decided it would do no harm to try for the prize. *And if Clifford didn't win!* and came up panting and smiling to receive his fifty cents!! How Reuben and the hired man laughed and slapped him on the shoulder as they handed him his shoes and told him they knew he could do it all the time!

All too soon for the merry-makers the excitement of the day was over and automobiles and carriages began to start homeward. Clifford proposed that they go right away so as to run a better chance of catching a ride but the others seemed to be not quite ready. The hired man said something about being thirsty.

Eva Louise Mayes, Loyal Temperance Legioner of Iowa, and Winner of Silver Medal.

The lemonade didn't have enough lemons in it and the water was not fit to drink; he knew where they could get something better.

Clifford at once began to scent danger. He was old enough for that. He lagged behind and begged Reuben to come along home. When further persuasion was useless, he turned his back on his companions and bolted for the home road, happily caught a ride with a neighbor and arrived home in time for supper. Weren't mother and the children glad to see his purchases? And wasn't father surprised to hear about the race! But father wasn't glad when he found that he and Clifford had the milking to do alone. He said quite a lot about it.

Father hadn't the heart to scold Reuben, though, when some men brought him back all limp and white. He had got mixed up in a runaway, they said, and was pretty badly smashed up. Mother fixed the bed and father sent for the doctor and everybody looked after Reuben just as if he'd been one of the family. Reuben said after awhile that it hurt him more than a broken bone to have everybody so kind to him because if he had come home with Clifford he wouldn't have gotten into so much trouble. He said he reckoned he'd remember to keep away from such places as he had just been to. Then Clifford asked Reuben if he didn't think it would help him to remember if he would sign a pledge. He promised he would if the hired man would. The hired man said he would if Reuben and Clifford would help him keep it. Father thought it was a splendid way for the whole family to celebrate Independence Day.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, July 2, 1914

## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18

### DO IT NOW!

"The time has come," said Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, last Sunday, at the convention of the International Sunday School Convention in Chicago, "when we should look no longer at this question of National Constitutional Prohibition through long distance spectacles, but every citizen should work night and day to do his part toward seeing that when the vote on the resolution is taken, we shall have the necessary two-thirds." Mr. Hobson said he did not suppose that in the history of the nation there had ever been any parallel to the political activity of the liquor interests during the last few months or weeks. They are simply deluging Congress with petitions, letters and telegrams. Shall not the friends of the Amendment rise to the challenge thrown down by this activity on the part of the enemy, and display such energy, enthusiasm and zeal in urging their representatives at Washington to vote right on this great question that history shall record it as the most triumphant and overwhelming movement for righteous legislation on the part of the American people ever known.

This can be accomplished if every one who reads this paragraph, does his or her full duty with the spirit of the early Crusaders. The need of the hour in every community can be met by carrying out the following suggestions:

1. Secure blank forms of petitions and resolutions from National or state W. C. T. U. headquarters; also printed post-card appeals to members of Congress.
2. Apportion your town or city among your workers, and see that every voter is asked to sign the petition and in addition to write a personal letter or send a telegram or post-card to the Representative and Senator from his (or her) respective district or state.
3. Ascertain the attitude of each of your Congressmen and Senators, or candidates for the positions, on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition, and if unfavorable, use every effort to change his mind on the subject.

NOTE: Resolution and petition blanks can be procured from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters free of charge. Post-card appeals cost 40 cents per 100.

### EMPLOYMENT FOR TEN TIMES MORE MEN

One West Virginia brewer seems to have solved the problem so often propounded by the liquor interests, "What will become of all the men employed in the distilleries and breweries when the nation goes "dry"? This big brewer, according to *Victory*, in anticipation of the going into effect of the prohibition law July 1, converted his brewery into a packing house and now employs *ten times* the number of men that he employed in the brewery.

### WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO OFFSET THIS?

The *Portland (Me.) Evening Express* is authority for the statement that the liquor interests of the United States, led by Mr. Percy Andrae, are strenuously endeavoring to get every hotel in the nation which sells liquors to poll its guests on the prohibition question. The desk clerks are asked to solicit signatures to petitions against the prohibition amendment. It is estimated, says the *Express*, that the liquor people are spending at the rate of millions of dollars yearly in soliciting support of their anti-prohibition program.

Has every hotel in your city been visited and the guests asked to sign a petition *in favor* of the prohibition Amendment? If not, why not?

### INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

As we go to press, the last meetings of the International Sunday School convention at Chicago, are being held. Again and again at the general meetings, the conferences, the pageant and the mammoth men's parade, the slogan, "The liquor traffic must go," was sounded. No hour of the convention was more enthusiastic than the temperance mass meeting, Sunday afternoon, at which, in company with other temperance leaders, the acting president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Anna A. Gordon, participated. A full report of the temperance features of the convention will appear in next week's SIGNAL.

### MEDAL CONTESTS IN THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Inasmuch as medal contests are mentioned among the plans adopted at the last National Convention, as a feature of the National Constitutional Prohibition campaign, attention is called to the work of this department as presented in the official communication of the National superintendent and news items on pages 4, 10 and 13.

### CAN THE WORKING MAN AFFORD TO OPPOSE PROHIBITION?

Plausible and confusing sophistries, under the guise of arguments, are being used by the liquor men to deceive the members of labor unions into imagining that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is inimical to their interests. In every community such convincing presentation of the truth as the letter of the Pasadena Board of Labor (published in last week's Signal) should be placed in the hands of members of the labor unions. Investigation should also be made in neighboring prohibition territory to secure first hand testimony as to the value of prohibition to the workingman. Recently, according to the *Council Bluffs* (Iowa) *Nonpareil* such an investigation was made in Centerville, Iowa, and the results furnished a remarkable illustration of the benefit to labor of outlawing the saloon. The investigator secured the names of a dozen women who did washing for a living before the "dry" regime. It was found that within a few months after the change, all had given up this means of livelihood, and three of the number were actually having their own washing done at laundries. One woman directed the attention of the investigator to an ingrain carpet on her floor and new dishes in her cupboard as indication of how prohibition had affected the prosperity of her household. It is said that the laundryman of the town was obliged to greatly increase his force when the wives of the men who support the saloons were relieved from the necessity of competing with him in the washing business.

### PROTECTION FOR GIRLS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

The admirable arrangements that are being made to safeguard the girls and young women who may attend the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, will be of interest to all our readers. Because girls have disappeared from sight at other and former expositions, the management of the San Francisco Exposition have determined that if human agencies can prevent it, nothing of the kind shall occur at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In the next issue of the SIGNAL—the Y. P. B. Edition—will appear an article telling of some of the plans being made along this line.

### OUR COVER PAGE

On the cover page is shown a banner used in an historic pageant given by the graduating class of the State Normal College of New York, located at Albany. Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, president of the county W. C. T. U., was asked to furnish a prohibition banner as a part of "the future" of the class, and on twelve hours' notice, manufactured the banner used. It is held by two graduates of the class of 1914. On the opposite side of the street from the place the photograph was taken is located a large brewery, and about thirty of its employes left their work and perused with great interest the sentiment which appears on the banner.

$28,000 par value of bonds were sold at forty cents on the dollar in front of the city hall of Elgin, Illinois, one of the many cities voted dry by the women at the recent April election. And yet the brewers insist prohibition tends to increase the consumption and sale of beer.

# AMONG THE STATES

The Mississippi supreme court, on June 22, upheld as constitutional, the provision of the recently passed Lewis-Mott-May liquor bill, providing that but one gallon of liquor may be shipped to an individual in prohibition territory at any one time. The decision also upholds the spirit of the Webb-Kenyon law.

Because in years past the government by treaty endeavored to protect the Indians from "fire water," the white people in a large section of Minnesota are to be shielded from the legalized liquor traffic.

The 300 pound petition for the submission of the proposed statewide prohibition bill to the voters at the election in Washington, November 3, 1914, is said to be the first petition ever filed in the history of the state under the law providing for the initiation of laws to be voted on at a general election. A persistent effort has been made to get hold of the petition for the purpose of destroying it. If this petition had been consigned to oblivion, it would have been a doubly bitter blow to the temperance forces, inasmuch as no person is permitted to sign two such petitions and it would have been practically impossible to duplicate the one in hand. According to the press, vast sums of money were offered for an opportunity to destroy it. The petition is now safe in the hands of the secretary of state.

Orders have been issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, of Mahanoy City, Pa., forbidding any engineers employed in this district from drinking, either going to or coming from work. Disobedience of the order will mean dismissal.

West Virginia is to celebrate two Independence Days this year—one on July 1, when its prohibitory law goes into effect, and the other on July 4. Governor Hatfield has called upon all district and county officials to co-operate in the strict enforcement of the law and the prosecution of offenders and has notified all local officials that they also will be expected to enforce the law.

There is joy in the hearts of the Oregon temperance workers that many more than the necessary number of signatures to put the "Oregon Dry" amendment on the ballot have been secured. The requisite number was 10,100, but 13,718 are on record. Of the latter, 7,591 were sent to W. C. T. U. headquarters; 5,966 to the Prohibition party and Anti-Saloon League combined; 161 to the Committee of One Hundred. Though the hand of their tireless, devoted state president, Mrs. Edith Hill Booker, was taken from the helm early in the year through her decease, the white ribboners, though sorrowing, have gone steadfastly forward in the execution of the work her faithful hands laid down.

## MARRIAGE OF GENERAL SECRETARY NATIONAL L. T. L. BRANCH

The efficient general secretary of the National L. T. L. Branch, Miss Edna Rowan, on June 23, at the home of her parents in Caldwell, Kansas, was united in marriage to Mr. Walter O. Harvey, superintendent of the American Thread Company mill in Milo, Maine. The bride is well beloved in W. C. T. U. circles and many good wishes will follow her as she enters upon her new life. Mr. Harvey is a man of strong temperance principles, his mother at one time serving as a county president of the W. C. T. U.

THE UNION SIGNAL extends to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey heartiest congratulations.

## PERSONAL MENTION

The address of Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Evangelistic department, after July 20 will be 92 E. 11th St., Columbus, Ohio, where she and her husband will make their home with a married daughter.

A sane Fourth has come to be an assured matter. Why not make it even "saner" this year by arranging in your town or city for a patriotic meeting, the keynote of which shall be "National Constitutional Prohibition."

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*

*Arizona is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

## PROMOTION OF MRS. R. J. TREGO

June 25, 1914

It was in perfect harmony with her long and beautiful life of service that when the summons came to Mrs. R. J. Trego, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, it should find her in the place of prayer—the midweek service of her church, where she had just offered a wonderfully uplifting petition. She lived only a few hours after being taken from the church. One who knew her well said of her, "She was wonderfully gifted in prayer" and all her friends and comrades would agree that this gift was one not of speech alone but even more of spirit. In thought and word and act she lived the life of continual, uninterrupted communion with her Master, and because of the intimacy of this relation she left a rich legacy in lives made truer, purer, sweeter, nobler because she had put upon them the impress of her Christ-inspired nature.

# CHAUTAUQUA THE BEAUTIFUL

(Continued from Page Five)

and entertained, laugh to your heart's content—possibly cry at the "movies"—and go home promptly at 9:30 saying, "a great day, a wonderful day, and more, but different, to follow."

"Schools?" Yes, you can enroll and get anything from primary to post graduate, from the fine arts to pedagogics, from English to Hebrew, possibly Assyrian or Yiddish.

"Bible School?" Of course and everything is taught by specialists. All the top folks at Chautauqua are specialists—even the M. D's are from New York city and Yale—and if you must have a surgical operation, to be in style, a modern hospital is ready and nurses stand waiting.

"Expensive?" No. You can make it rather so at the hotel, or pay a dollar a day or thereabouts at a good boarding house, or do light housekeeping at much less. There are plenty of good furnished rooms for that purpose, and no dangerous places to shun. Then in the morning you can join the jolly throng on the way for supplies. "Surprised," of course you are to see all trade centered in a beautiful colonial building about one block long. Stop at the dry goods store first and get your white ribbon, then go next door and purchase hardware; next buy your drugs—ah, you do not use them; next sip a glass of milk, or fresh buttermilk; next lay in a supply of meat, of shoes, and last visit fruit and vegetable store, or if you like, go outside the gates where you can get things much cheaper. While you are here get your draft cashed at the bank and take a peep into the arts and crafts rooms and into the fine offices of the management. There is Professor Bestor now. You will like him. He is the high authority on and off of the platform until President George Vincent comes and turns on his flood of words as he does Old First Night when he wishes to raise $8,000 in half an hour and pleasurably delights the audience until he succeeds and proves himself a favorite.

Don't miss Old First Night or the Spelling Contest when state is pitted against state. But now step across the street to a bakery shop and get the "best ever," just in from Jamestown; then along a vine clad pergola to the headquarters of sweets, ice cream and soft drinks—no hard ones at Chautauqua. Here we are now at the elegant new colonial postoffice building. Call for your mail and then step into the office of the *Daily Chautauquan*, subscribe for it and greet the genial editor. Wander back now through a bloom covered esplanade to your stopping place and hurry off to the Woman's Club at nine o'clock in the Hall of Philosophy. Perhaps Anna Gordon may speak, for she is to give one of the principal addresses in the amphitheater this season.

"Sunday?" Yes, hear the bishop at 9:00 o'clock in the Hall of the Christ. At 11:00 o'clock the great choir, the orchestra, soloists, the bishop, an immense audience and a sermon will be in the amphitheater. Sunday school in the afternoon, vesper services at 5:00 o'clock, and a sacred song service at night—hearing it all you will go to bed saying "Praise him with the sound of the trumpet, with psaltery and harp, with timbrel and dance, with stringed instruments and organs, upon the loud cymbals, upon the high sounding cymbals, praise ye the Lord."

At 10:00 o'clock the chimes ring. Silence falls upon all. There are never unmeaning sounds at Chautauqua the beautiful.

## HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

### RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

### MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. ADELIA E. CARMAN, National Superintendent

*Dear Comrades:*

In urging the Medal Contest work it is found from correspondence and personal experience that the greatest difficulty seems to be the lack of efficient leaders. This we think is largely imaginary and because our workers are not sufficiently well acquainted with the duties of a superintendent. It is not necessary that she be a teacher of expression. In every vicinity there are those who will undertake the training of the contestants, while the superintendent looks after the details of the entertainment. Doubtless in every community there are leaders of young people who would undertake the work if it were presented to them.

In a recent issue of THE UNION SIGNAL you were requested by the National General Officers to hold an entertainment, using the proceeds to help the campaign fund for National Constitutional Prohibition. Why not make this entertainment a contest? The average net receipts are $7.50 for each contest. Approximately 4,000 contests are held yearly. If we should double the number this year for the benefit of the National fund what a magnificent sum we would have! "The past and the future are nothing compared with the needs of today." Then,

"Move forward, valiant host and strong,
Ye who have prayed and labored long,
The time has come for you to rise,
For lo! the sun rolls up the skies,
From Contest to Conquest all along the line,
From Contest to Conquest the light begins to shine."

In view of the campaign now on for National Prohibition contests will be held with the special object of creating prohibition sentiment. We recommend that contestants be selected from young people or matrons and that the selections be taken from the book prepared especially for this purpose. Hold the first contest, then repeat it in other localities in the county; in churches, school houses, or missions. In the meantime have other contestants preparing to take the place of the medal winners. If possible, have a quartet or chorus accompany the contestants. The superintendent should begin the contest with an optimistic talk on the outlook for state and National Prohibition.

The department will present a United States flag to the local union sending in the largest amount secured through a contest for the National Campaign fund. The money must be sent by the union to the state treasurer and by her forwarded to the National treasurer.

It has been, and is being, repeatedly stated through THE UNION SIGNAL, also by contest workers, pastors of churches, public school teachers and others, that a large percentage of prohibition voters have been recruited from the department of Medal Contests. This assertion is supported by thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, of young men and women who have been fortunate in obtaining admission to contest classes. It has been proven time and again that when the young orator becomes a citizen he thoughtfully and conscientiously votes for the extermination of the liquor traffic.

The contest work at the present time is being enthusiastically carried on, especially in states campaigning for statewide prohibition. Among these states West Washington is pushing the work most vigorously. The state president writes that contests are making hundreds of prohibition voters. The corresponding secretary of Iowa, who is also state superintendent of Medal Contest work, keeps two contest workers in the field constantly. They are developing into splendid state workers, building up old unions and organizing new ones. From Florida to Minnesota, from coast to coast, the rallying cry is, "From Contest to Conquest."

### SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON, National Superintendent

In *The Young Crusader* of June, 1914, appears a program arranged for July 21, the birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's L. T. L. secretary. While reading it, the thought came to me that the biographical sketch of Miss Gordon should be used upon this occasion, that people might become better acquainted with her and her work. Please send for it at once. Many might give the sketch to friends.

I am glad that the unions are sending for the life sketch of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Every woman in every union should own a copy and present others to people outside of our organization, for our beloved promoted leader's life was spent for the betterment of people in every land.

The booklet telling of the life of Mary Allen West gives excellent material to be used at any meeting held in the interests of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In celebrating the red letter day, July thirty-first, White Ribbon Missionary Day, the birthday of Miss West, it would be exceedingly appropriate to use the sketch of her life. It would, of course, bring into prominence the work in Japan, which would be timely. If desirable, some other date than July 31 could be selected. I have prepared a special program for this day. Remember these summer red letter days: August 3, birthday of Lady Henry Somerset, Fresh Air Mission Day, and August 28, birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, when temperance selections and the life sketch of Mrs. Hayes may be read.

The new booklet telling of the life and works of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes is in demand from her many friends in New York City and state, and I sincerely hope that the state secretaries of the Young People's Branch especially will send for one or more copies. Orders are constantly coming in for the program of January 3, which is being used in mothers' meetings. Let us remember the aim of our promoted leader, Mrs. Stevens, *that we this year endeavor to gain new members.* This wish may have a glorious fulfillment if we are faithful in holding meetings of a social nature in our homes.

May we, dear helpers, go to Atlanta with an increased membership of 20,000 members, gained through this department.

"The woman who wins is the woman who works—
The woman who toils while the next woman shirks;
The woman who stands in her deep distress
With her head held high in the deadly press,
Yes, she is the woman who wins."

The booklets, leaflets and programs may be purchased from the writer of this communication, or from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill. All booklets with the exception of those telling of Mrs. Barnes and of Miss West are 10 cents each. The two latter are 15 cents each. Send a two cent stamp for leaflets and programs.

*212 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.*

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Why the Labor Union Did Not Vote Against Prohibition

The liquor interests are using every means known to the trade to get the labor unions of the country to go on record as opposed to prohibition. They tried the other day to secure such action at a convention of labor delegates at Dubuque, Iowa, but were unsuccessful, because while the question was being debated a delegate from Cedar Rapids—a Congregational minister and president of the Cedar Rapids federation of labor—was doing some serious thinking. Being undoubtedly the kind of a minister who makes it his business to study a question from every side, he was thoroughly posted on the economic aspects of the subject and when the delegates who were supporting the resolution against National Prohibition claimed that so many men would be thrown out of employment by prohibition that labor would sustain an irreparable injury, the minister in question, Rev. A. W. Henke, presented a few facts that took their breath away. As reported in the *Council Bluffs* (Ia.) *Nonpareil*, he said in part:

"We must look at this question from our standpoint as union men. I come in contact with hundreds of outsiders who are friendly to organized labor. One of the first things I must meet is the charge that labor is allied with the liquor business. I have said and I do say that the labor question and the liquor question are two distinct issues. We have said here that we believe that man is above money and we cannot go on record as favoring this resolution and continue to declare for men.

"However, we should look at this from the economic standpoint. Economically the brewery business is the poorest of the five leading industries. For every $1,000 invested in the liquor business one man is employed. For every $1,000 invested in the leather business seven men are employed. For every $1,000 invested in several other industries five men are employed.

"Let us take every $1,000 invested in the brewery business and invest in leather, iron, tin or glass. Then we will be employing five or seven men where we now employ one. Out of the net earnings of the brewery business a little less than fourteen per cent goes to labor. Out of the net earnings of the leather business seventy-five per cent goes to labor. The brewery business is the poorest in the amount of earnings going to labor. We must not only think of our work today and tomorrow but the day after tomorrow. Organized labor will be here a hundred years from now. Our children will be here. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move that the entire subject matter be laid on the table."

The Iowa paper adds the following comment:

"The report of this federation controversy says that a half dozen delegates were on their feet in a moment following the remarks of Rev. Henke to second the motion to table the resolution, and it was put and carried with almost no dissenting vote.

"The enthusiasm and promptness with which this Congregational minister was supported in this convention is a straw pointing the unmistakable trend of the times. Wise labor leaders are turning from the leadership of brewery and distillery interests to the church and to influences that seek to lead them upward rather than downward."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Dr. Anna Shaw Sounds Tocsin in Suffrage War

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who has just returned from a trip abroad, has issued a strong appeal to suffragists to rally to the support of the campaign in the United States.

As reported in the *Washington*, (D. C.) *Post*, she says:

"There never was a period in the history of the suffrage movement when suffragists had more reason for rejoicing than at the present time. Within the past months four great events have taken place which should inspire the suffragists of the United States to greater activity and a more determined purpose than ever to win the five campaign states at the November election. These events are, first, the unanimous vote of the great International Council of Women, representing twenty-eight nations and more than 7,000,000 of women, held at Rome, that in every representative government women should be granted full parliamentary and local suffrage, with eligibility to hold office.

"The second great event was the large vote cast by the lower house of Denmark granting full parliamentary suffrage to women and the determination of the lower house to compel the upper house to take action on the measure.

"The next great victory was the decision of the supreme court of the state of Illinois, upholding the constitutionality of the Illinois law passed by the legislature last year, giving to women the power to vote for all officers except those named in the constitution.

"And on the same day, as if this victory were not great enough for one day, came the crowning act of the Federation of Women's Clubs, indorsing the principle of suffrage for women.

"In the face of four such events as these within a month, the suffragists of the United States must feel such inspiration as will make the next four months the record months for suffrage activity in our country. No suffragist who is alive to the importance of winning the five campaign states, Nebraska, Montana, Nevada, North and South Dakota, can fail to recognize that every bit of money that can be raised, every worker who can be spared, should be concentrated in one or the other of these five states."

# SUNDAY SCHOOL

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE, National Superintendent

Temperance Sunday, August 9, comes a month earlier than usual and crowds us somewhat in our work but we should make an extra effort to be ready for it. The International Sunday School temperance lesson is well selected and is most appropriate for us as we endeavor to inaugurate plans for the Sunday school which will aid in state and national prohibition campaigns. The fact that the adult department of the Sunday school includes a large percentage of the Christian voters of the church is the all-important reason why the Sunday school should enlist its membership in campaigns for prohibition. The educational work which may be done by the Sunday school is also imperative.

The quarterly temperance lesson is entitled "The Barren Fig Tree and the Defiled Temple." The lesson text is found in Mark 11:12-33. The golden text is a temperance lesson in itself. It is found in Matt. 7:20, "By their fruits ye shall know them." The general temperance topic suggested by the lesson is "The Curse of Intemperance and How to Remove It," with special emphasis upon "The Temple Defiled by Strong Drink."

Surely the liquor traffic is a tree barren of GOOD fruit and should be cursed unto its death. "The Temple," which is a symbol of a people, a nation or a person in which God dwells, is defiled by strong drink and should be cleansed as was the temple of old. The process of cleansing is now going on in state and nation and the Sunday schools should have a vital part in this great work.

Since issuing the plans for the Sunday schools in the campaign for "California Dry" (by request of the state S. S. Association) our workers have asked that the same be adapted and given to them for general use in either state or national campaign work. This has been done with the distinct purpose of furthering the interests of the organization of Young Campaigners for Prohibition as will be seen by reading the new method leaflet entitled, "The Sunday School and Prohibition Campaign work." This leaflet outlines a plan of work by which all departments of the Sunday school may be enlisted as Sunday school campaigners and all who are enrolled below the senior and adult departments, may be counted by our organization as Young Campaigners. Reports of enlistment with names and addresses may be secured of the temperance superintendent who has charge of this new feature of Sunday school temperance work. This is made possible as the enlistment pledge is practically the same as the agreement of the Young Campaigners. The method leaflet gives the simple plan of organization in the Sunday school. It calls for a captain in each division of the school, viz., elementary, secondary and adult, with a campaign leader in each department. It gives rally cries for each department, a Sunday school campaign catechism, which can be used frequently in the Sunday school class, or as a brief responsive exercise at the opening of the school. It also outlines the educational work that the Sunday school can do in the interest of state and national campaigns for prohibition. It gives a plan for a campaign review of the Sunday school, suggests union campaign rallies, parades and poster demonstrations and the federation of men's Bible classes in the interest of campaign work.

August 9 will be an opportune time for the enlistment of the Sunday school in this new movement. Enthusiasm should be generated by a special temperance program at the opening of the school, which should include the organization of the Sunday school for campaign work. Officers, previously selected, may be duly installed with a short impressive ceremony. Let it be distinctly understood that the movement is not in the interest of any political party and indeed is not political in its nature but only designed to further the work of annihilating the liquor traffic as a means of hastening the coming of Christ's kingdom.

With the schools organized and ready to work, a union Sunday school rally could be held as the first public demonstration. The Sunday previous to the birthday of Frances E. Willard is the day fixed for the union Sunday school campaign rally. The date this year is September 27. A special program for this rally will be published by your National superintendent in August. The great Sunday school demonstrations, however, should be just previous to election day. Plans for these demonstrations will be outlined in a future letter and will also be furnished in printed form.

Our quarterly *Budget* for August 9 is a special campaign budget. It will contain the new leaflet outlining the plans for organizing the Sunday school for campaign work and also the usual helps for superintendents, teachers and officers, viz: Suggestive program for the Sunday school hour, responsive reading, songs, recitations, blackboard exercise, illustrated talk for primary and junior workers, quarterly lesson leaflets, method leaflets giving plans helpful to the campaign work, and sample literature for each department of the Sunday school arranged and selected with special thought for the proposed new line of work. Price of *Budget*, 15 cents or 50 cents per year (in advance).

Ere this letter is in print the great International Sunday School convention will have been held in Chicago. Our department has sent memorials to the international executive committee in the interest of more temperance teaching in the graded series of lessons; to the temperance and adult departments in the interest of state and national prohibition campaigns, and to the lesson committee with words of appreciation. Our report to Marion Lawrance showed that through our department a number of states succeeded in securing more than the apportionment of the one million pledge signers called for by him.

We are grateful to remember that our beloved Miss Gordon is a member of the International Temperance committee and will no doubt be heard both in the temperance conference and in the convention itself.

*115 Walnut Street, Riverside, Cal.*

## WORK OF TEACHERS' TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION IN GERMANY

Among the recent visitors at National Headquarters was Fraulein Heine, of Germany, who is connected with the Total Abstinence Association of Teachers in the Fatherland. That Germany is entering a new epoch in temperance reform is indicated by her account of the work being done by this teachers' organization. It has been quite successful in its efforts to censor all text books put in the hands of the children and see that they contain no false and misleading information concerning strong drink and is endeavoring to get into some of the text books on science references to the dangers of the drink habit. While of course as yet no place is given in the school curriculum for the scientific teaching of temperance there is little opposition to any teacher who desires to do so giving such instruction in connection with other work. Parents may not wish or intend to change their personal habits in the matter of drinking, but they look kindly upon any movement that will guard their children.

Fraulein Heine tells of a former teacher in the province of Westphalia who is doing temperance work in her town and who gives a large part of her time to the distribution of temperance literature, lectures in the classrooms to pupils, and who advises with and speaks to teachers in many provinces of Prussia, most of her work being done at the expense of the government.

Fraulein Heine is in America for the summer to study our schools and institutions and is noting with keen interest the rapidly growing sentiment for the prohibition of the drink traffic.

## INFLUENCE OF TRAINING OF YOUTH

NETTIE S. WILSON

One of the first tendencies to manifest itself in the infant is that of inquisitiveness. Longfellow quaintly expresses this in the character of the young Hiawatha, who at every sight he sees and every sound he hears, exclaims, while his eyes grow large with wonder, "What is that, Nokomis?" The flecks and shadows on the moonlit water, the rainbow, which according to Indian tradition is the heaven of flowers, the owls, "hooting and laughing" in the forest—every sense was an interrogation point expressed in, "What was that, Nokomis?"

This tendency shows an imperative desire for wisdom. So strong is this desire that a child will acquire wisdom whether objectively taught or not. Every condition of home life, play life, school life, makes an impression. If these conditions continue the result is a fixed habit; and since habit is the effect of continued similar conditions, these conditions must constitute training. It is the early training that counts for the future. Youth is the golden age of memory. It is, therefore, of primary importance that the life of the youth be so replete with good training that there sball be no room for the bad. If you would have a child shun a certain vice, so interest him in the opposite virtue that the evil will be crowded out.

Has it become a platitude to say the liquor traffic is the greatest menace to child life of this age and all ages? Then the story of Satan is a platitude. Then the question of finance which every four years shakes a great republic to its very foundation is platitude. Then every subject which has proven itself great enough to stand the test of years and yet fix the world's attention is a platitude.

No, the liquor traffic is too vile and obnoxious and bold and wily ever to escape the denunciation and opposition that are attacking it from individuals, platforms, homes and institutions.

New methods and new weapons of attack are constantly being invented and used in order that no wing of the army may escape a skirmish.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union avails itself of every weapon which can be utilized in this warfare. It musters the young people into service and puts them into early training. A very effective weapon in the hands of the youth is the medal contest. A prominent state W. C. T. U. president says, "The contest work is the boy scout movement, by which soldiers are prepared for the prohibition army. Arm them now with strong prohibition orations and when the time comes for real fighting they will know how to use the full size musket—the ballot." Investigation will show that some of the ablest speakers and most indefatigable workers in the cause of prohibition have become interested through taking part in the medal contest. Let the good work go on. Let every parent, teacher and pastor encourage this early training with the young people, preparing them for warfare against our common enemy, the rum power.

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*Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* asserts that prohibition will set back West Virginia's industrial development fifty years. This information is respectfully referred to the prohibition industries such as the railroads, steel companies, Diamond Match company, Standard Oil company, etc.

—*Portland Evening Express.*

# MEDAL CONTEST SNAPSHOTS

The first year of its establishment, twenty years ago, the Medal Contest department brought $18,000 to the work of the W. C. T. U. Since that time the amount reached in one year has been $35,000. Some 4,000 contests are held each year, each with six speakers. This means at least 24,000 young people enlisted as prohibition workers. They speak to audiences of from 50 to 5,000 people. These figures give some idea of the number of people reached each year.

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Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., one of the six states which will vote upon the question of statewide prohibition next November, writes that "Contest work is one of the very best methods of making prohibition voters."

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Miss Ivy Gilbert, state superintendent of the department in Texas for the past year, has done excellent work. She has recently been made state field worker and associate superintendent of Contest work. Hundreds who are platform speakers today received their first incentive to W. C. T. U. work through becoming interested in the medal contest.

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The ability of a successful contest worker is soon recognized. In Iowa, the state superintendent, Mrs. Mae Thompson, after serving two years, was elected state corresponding secretary. She would not consent to give up the contest work so carries on both. One of her field contest workers has developed into a most efficient state organizer.

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The National superintendent has been engaged by the Dixon Ill., management to hold a diamond medal contest at their annual Chautauqua meeting. She will also hold a grand diamond contest at the state W. C. T. U. convention. Several diamond medal contests will be held at the different chautauquas this summer.

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Mrs. C. N. Trempen considers it her duty as treasurer of a Chicago union to devise ways and means of raising money. She has held several contests, all a financial success. Two of them, one silver and one gold, realized over $100 each.

Miss Hite, a county superintendent of Illinois, has held a number of contests since last state convention, among the number a diamond and a grand diamond. In seven days she held five contests all well attended. She organizes classes in her home city after which she takes the young people to speak in a nearby village or country school house. Much sentiment for prohibition is thus being created.

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A contest was recently held at Blue Mountain, Miss., by the faculty of the college. The contestants were pupils of the college. Selections were chosen with a view to variety in the many phases of temperance and prohibition work. The good accomplished in colleges where faculty and students are in sympathy with the temperance movement cannot be estimated.

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Mrs. Stanley, vice-president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., besides giving public addresses finds time to organize contest classes and everywhere crowds of people flock to hear the young people plead for the home. On June 9 she held a public school contest, every school in the county being represented by the best speaker in the eighth grade. A fine band was engaged. The program for the day included a speech by Daniel Poling and a grand gold contest.

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The first Spanish silver medal contest in the island of Porto Rico (so far as known) was held June 1, 1914, in Hato Tejas, by members of the L. T. L., in connection with the Christian Training Homes of the Christian mission near Bayamon. It was a decided success, and gave the legion an opportunity to present temperance teaching to the people who live in that community, and who listened with much appreciation. The judges were estimable young men of San Juan Y. M. C. A. and a teacher of Bayamon. They were wholly unacquainted with the work, but evinced much interest, and did their part in a satisfactory manner. The medal was won by Bartolome Cotto, aged fifteen. A class of eleven graduated from the L. T. L. and received diplomas the evening of the contest. This first contest will probably be followed by others at frequent intervals.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTEST WORK

(Continued from Page Four)

from each other, gave unusual interest to the occasion. All did well, and all were satisfied when the medal was awarded.

The contest was an event to all who witnessed it. To the boy it was an epoch. From that date new vistas of life opened before him, new aspirations possessed him, new ambitions impelled him. Back he went that 400 miles, to the dairy farm and the district school, but he took with him an impetus that was also an inflatus. Life had expanded. Loftier impulses were created, greater needs revealed. A liberal education was the result; and in his last year at Stanford University he went again to the state W. C. T. U. convention, this time to contest for the diamond medal. His college work had given him little time for preparation and he missed the prize by a small margin, but the growth in character, the ambition to study, the disposition to give out what he knows to help the cause of prohibition, can be ascribed to a modest beginning—the winning of a silver medal.

## SCHOOL ON SITE OF OLD DISTILLERY

Significant and prophetic of the future near at hand is the erection now in progress in South Boston, Mass., of a $75,000 elementary school building on the site of the old Felton rum distillery. In excavating for the foundation, wells and cisterns which years ago provided water for the manufacture of rum were discovered. Where in past years was carried on a man-destroying business, there will hereafter be an enterprise for the upbuilding and equipping of future citizens of the republic.

If in every community cursed by the presence of similar places there could be substituted for these dispensers of disease, vice and crime, school buildings, municipal amusement centers, or small parks, how widespread and uplifting would be such a transformation.

Is the suggestion visionary? Not at all. Over and over again in prohibition states and territories it has become a happy reality—it will be this in all the nation when prohibition of the liquor traffic becomes a part of our Federal Constitution.

# MY VISIT TO THE QUEEN OF ITALY

AGNES E. SLACK, Honorary Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.

Owing to the kindness of my good friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave me a special introduction to the British Ambassador at Rome. Mr. Runceman, who was a personal friend of my brother, and is a member of the British Cabinet, also wrote the Ambassador.

Sir Kennell Rodd asked the Queen to receive me. Though her receptions for the season to foreign ladies were over she made an exception, and I was specially invited to see her at the Quirinal Palace, Rome, on May 8.

The usual court ceremonies were in evidence, but as my name had been given the various officials, I quickly passed through several rooms and corridors, with many liveried attendants watching my progress until I was ushered into a drawing room where the Queen's lady in waiting received me. After waiting a few minutes, taking off my right glove (a usual custom at the Italian court) I was shown into an inner drawing room. Queen Elena sat alone in the middle of a three-cornered high-backed settee. She cordially shook hands and asked me to sit by her side. I told her of the work I was doing in Italy, of the world-wide white ribbon movement inaugurated by Frances Willard in the United States of America. She listened most attentively, with a surprised look on her face. It was evident that she thought it astonishing that so many women had taken a vow for total abstinence. She was interested and sympathetic. I felt that she was very guarded in her words because of the wine industry of Italy. Her beautiful dark eyes flashed when I spoke of my visit to her country, Montenegro, and of her old home, the modest square house which is the palace of King Nicholas, right in the center of the village street of Cetinje. Then I reverted to the earthquake at Messina and the heroic manner in which her Majesty and the King had so quickly gone to help the homeless sufferers, and how much this had endeared them to our nation. Queen Elena said with much feeling, "It was the very least we could do midst all that sad scene and heartache."

She told me the name of our president for Italy, Madame Camperio Slegfried, was very familiar to her.

It is good to know the white ribbon movement is not unknown by this much loved Queen. Our Italian comrades will, doubtless, from time to time send her Majesty news of the progress of this new movement in Italy.

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The Illinois state Sunday school association, at its recent convention in Chicago, unanimously adopted a recommendation to ask the next legislature to amend the state constitution, granting full and equal suffrage to women of Illinois, and also endorsed the Sheppard-Hobson resolution.

### FLOWERS FOR THE "SHUT-INS"

Numerous "grandmas," shut-ins, and sick ones were gladdened recently by the annual visit of the W. C. T. U. ladies of Streator, Ill., bearing fragrant messages of good will and kindly greeting. It was Flower Mission Day and nearly 100 bouquets were sent into sick rooms and other places of distress. The joy and gladness which welcomed the committee, of which Miss Armstrong was chairman, was rich compensation for the efforts put forth by the white ribboners in their ministry of love. The day was also observed at the new county home at Geneseo, Ill., the county superintendent of Flower Mission work, Mrs. Fred Lewis, planning the program. More than 100 members and visitors assembled on the grounds of the institution ready to enjoy with their fellows a basket luncheon and the program. Forty inmates entered into the pleasures of the occasion. A raised platform with a big tree trunk for a background had been erected for the speakers, among whom was the honorary county president, Miss Hattie N. Waite, who discussed the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. She then gave the inmates a Bible verse for the year, a custom the W. C. T. U. has long followed.


## A ROUGH SKIN

depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For once only, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.


### IN ILLINOIS

*When the women voted out over 1,000 saloons*

Mary had a little vote
That roamed the state about
And everywhere that vote got in
John Barleycorn got out!

"Now, what makes John hate Mary so?"
Miss Anti, wondering, asks;
O Mary is his greatest foe,
She empties all his casks!

"How shocking!" hear Miss Anti cry,
One point agreed upon!
For everywhere that Mary votes
She gives a "shock" to John!

"Oh, why does Mary hate him so,
Why does she fight him thus?"
Oh, Mary loves her boys, you know—
The reason's obvious.

Mary had a little vote,
Well used without a doubt,
For when returns came rolling in
John Barleycorn rolled out!

—*Blanche A. Wheatley.*

### BUTTERMILK DRINKING

Within five blocks on Kansas avenue, the principal street of Topeka, Kansas, are fifteen places which sell buttermilk, and some of these stores average from sixty to ninety gallons a day during the hot season. A speculative "soda-jerker" hazarded the opinion that Kansas avenue dispenses a thousand gallons of buttermilk daily to citizens of this little town during the hot season.

Police court records fail to reveal any fights due to buttermilk. A recent survey of the city made no charge that buttermilk causes a large percentage of the poverty in the city, or that it has sent any to the insane asylums, and it is said that not a doctor in Topeka has found a single case of cirrhosis of the liver due to the buttermilk habit.—*Topeka* (Kas.) *Capital.*


**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois



## *The Missionary Charts*

A valuable addition to our supply of Temperance ammunition. Reproduced from a series used by the W. C. T. U. department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies in the great missionary exhibit, "The World in Boston." The set comprises eight colored charts, namely:

AFRICA—THREE
Effect of Liquor Traffic on Native Races

INDIA—ONE
Responsibility of the Christian Church to Non-Christian Religions

CHINA—TWO
By a Chinese Artist. Effects of Nicotine and Opium Habits

BULGARIA—ONE
Results of the Temperance Work of One Missionary

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN—ONE
Under the Temperance Gospel

These splendid charts are a vivid object lesson on the relation of temperance to missions and will be found most useful in local unions, missionary societies, and Sunday school classes. They are of heavy cardboard, 11x14 inches in size, and enclosed in an envelope, together with a leaflet giving a complete explanation of each.

Sold at the nominal price of
ONE DOLLAR PER SET
Sold only in sets

Order from the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill


### TRICKS OF THE TRADE

The *Richmond Virginian* has just disclosed an effort on the part of the liquor interests of Virginia to use the office of the secretary of the commonwealth in fighting the proposed statewide prohibition measure. Letters have gone out over the signature of the secretary but without his knowledge, demanding from the various county officers lists of those paying the poll tax, and also lists of voters. This information was to be put at the service of the liquor men. The entire affair has created quite a scandal, and has stirred much indignation throughout the state.

—*Portland* (Me.) *Express.*


**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire; quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA S. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash

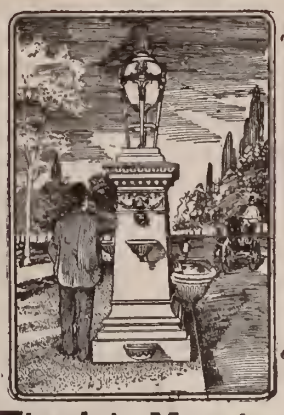

### A FINE SUGGESTION

We urge the country and local unions to maintain rest tents on Chautauqua and fair grounds, placarding these with posters and filling tables with literature. The new billboard poster put out by the National W. C. T. U. is fine and very reasonable, price 50 cents. It is 7x10 feet and comes in eight sections so it can be easily handled. Place these on the outside of your buildings (where you own your own frame buildings) or on billboard frames.

We wish to call the attention of the local unions to these posters. Place them in conspicuous places in your city or in the country where they can be seen from the trains and the public highway. The National has made it possible for us to get billboard posters at a price within our reach. Let us purchase and put them all over the state.

—*Illinois Watch Tower.*

## Mott Drinking Fountains



*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


### SNAP-SHOTS FROM MISSOURI

MRS. FANNIE L. TAYLOR

The last message of our promoted leader, "Give my love to all the white ribbon friends," and her expression of confidence in our work and workers, "I know we are going to win," comfort our sorrowing hearts and cheer us on to better and greater effort. With love and loyalty to her memory we turn to the gentle, gracious and capable leadership of Miss Anna A. Gordon, and with a desire to measure up to our best, we pledge our service. Mrs. Stevens said, "Earnestly and affectionately do I appeal to each state W. C. T. U. for special effort in the line of membership gain." A large gain would be a splendid tribute to her memory and a token of helpfulness to Miss Gordon. The Missouri state officers are ever urging efforts to increase membership, and the special plan is a membership contest with cash prizes of $20 and $5 in gold to the W. C. T. U. district making the first and second largest gain. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, state W. C. T. U. president, offers the W. C. T. U. historic plate to those securing ten new active members. The district president who organizes a union with five paid members will receive a cash prize. Many new members have been gained by these methods.

Mrs. Burger addressed the state suffrage convention in Columbia, on "Co-operation and Federation," and won fresh laurels as her address was pronounced the *best* of the convention. She also addressed the Iron Mountain Presbytery at Dexter, and a splendid resolution of appreciation of her address and pledge of co-operation with the W. C. T. U. in "extending the cause of the prohibition of the liquor traffic," was adopted by a standing vote, accompanied with prayer. The missionary council of the southwest conference, M. E. Church South, meeting in Springfield, also passed a similar resolution, following an address by Mrs. Burger. In addition to the arduous duties of the office, Missouri's president is doing field work in each section of the state, bracing up the weak and encouraging to still greater activity the stronger unions. As editor-in-chief of the *Counselor*, an entirely new field of effort to Mrs. Burger, she has shown magnificent ability.

Mrs. Lettie Hill May, state recording secretary, addressed the missionary council of St. Louis, and was most enthusiastically received. The resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was unanimously adopted. The Home Missionary Society of the St. Louis conference of the M. E. church at its annual convention in Kansas City also endorsed the resolution for the National Constitutional Prohibition amendment which was presented by the Kansas City W. C. T. U. At the request of the W. C. T. U. many other religious conventions in the state have taken similar action.

The annual L. T. L. school of methods was held in Hannibal, June 8-9, under the leadership of Mrs. Mollie B. Blount, state L. T. L. secretary. A gold medal contest, department demonstration, Young Campaigners' exercise, *The Young Crusader* bonnet song, an appeal for the Anna Gordon Missionary Fund and discussions of plans of work were the special features of the meetings which proved instructive and entertaining and demonstrated Mrs. Blount's splendid ability in conducting a school of methods.

On temperance day, July 24, the state W. C. T. U. will be represented at the Arcadia Assembly by three state officers and large numbers of white ribboners. This is to be an annual white ribbon day at this famous assembly in this most beautiful spot where many St. Louisans have summer homes. It is located in Iron county which has just gone dry by 376 votes.

"That White Ribbon Bow" a song to the tune of "Just Keep Smiling as You Go" composed by Mrs. Fannie Alexander is worthy a place in our white ribbon song books. The words of the chorus run,

"Just keep wearing that white bow
Just keep wearing that white bow,
You can help to save our land,
If you'll come and join our band,
And keep wearing, just keep wearing,
That white bow."

Ray district president, Mrs. Marie Hughes, has arranged to have the local union give an especially attractive all day program in unorganized communities, and if possible form unions, the meetings to be held the same day.

Mrs. Margaret L. Griffin, Missouri's new state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, is pushing the work vigorously, offering $5 in gold for the best report and program for Anti-Narcotics Sunday.

The boy or girl under twelve years sending the longest list of words made from the word "prohibition" will receive a prize from the state W. C. T. U.

#### With the Local Unions

Hurdland union is young but active. In its recent silver medal contest standing room was at a premium. Willow Springs secured 1,000 endorsements to the Hobson resolution. Jamesport union gave an entire program by men and boys, which was a great success. A white ribbon wedding was celebrated in Parma, the contracting parties both members of the W. C. T. U. Mt. Carmel union held a most successful teachers' contest. Dearborn W. C. T. U. voted not to patronize merchants who sign saloon petitions with the result that names were speedily removed from such petitions. Eureka has a wide-awake band of women who organized themselves into a W. C. T. U. and proceeded to prove saloon petitions illegal, thereby putting saloons out of business. Cameron union held a baby contest, the oldest of the nine contestants being six years of age. Moberly union is engaged in cigaret law enforcement. Kahoka union is growing in power and prominence and has just organized an L. T. L. of seventy members. Every union in Callaway district is enlisting Young Campaigners. They are planning to publish a district bulletin. Cuivre, not a year old, has held five medal contests and S. T. I. contests in two rural schools. Every member of Laddonia union takes THE UNION SIGNAL.

Hoffman-Burger union of Richmond has a rest room which is proving a great success. Shelbina is dry, and the popular slogan is law enforcement. Kansas City district W. C. T. U. includes twelve local unions with headquarters on the busiest thoroughfare in the heart of the city. The large display window tastefully arranged preaches W. C. T. U. doctrines and principles day and night to thousands of passers-by. The rest room facilities attract many. The latest enterprise of the union is the establishing of ice-water fountains in five or six places where they are most needed. The first will be dedicated June 20 at Swope Center (a settlement work). The Independence W. C. T. U. is in the throes of a local option campaign election called for July 21. Harrison district, Mrs. Melissa Platz, president, is one of the most progressive in the state. Its district convention drew fine audiences. Although the National lecturer was ill, the workers, like true "minute women," substituted a platform meeting which was delightful.

National speakers at work in the state recently are Rev. Etta E. Shaw, Mrs. Amy Weech, and Miss Rose Davison. On June 24 Mrs. Minnie Johnson-Grinstead began a week's work in Kansas City. She expects to go to other counties later.

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### A POPULAR PREMIUM

*Six yearly subscriptions to the weekly edition of* THE UNION SIGNAL, *sent at one time, will entitle the sender to one copy of "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon. This premium must be asked for when the subscriptions are sent in.*

Copies of this book have been sent to the following:

Mrs. J. W. Sailer, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Isabelle J. Stafford, Wayzata, Minn.
Maud Marie Young, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. Kittie G. Copman, Metamora, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Reed, Poland, N. Y.
Mrs. Milton H. Conley, Brockport, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna C. Allis, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Alice Taylor, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, Charleroi, Penn.
Mrs. Eva D. Macom, Jackson, Mo.
Mrs. Anna M. Jones, New Albany, Ind.
Mrs. R. D. Fields, Tyro, Kans.
Edna A. Baldwin, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucile Wall, Dallas, Tex.
Sara A. Finger, Milford, Penn.
Mrs. Angeline Benjamin, Elmira, N. Y.
Mrs. E. Mylar, Hollister, Calif.

### MORE THAN "ONE IN FOUR."

The W. C. T. U. at Dotham, Alabama, has twenty members, nine of whom are subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL.

"I am so pleased with the last number of THE UNION SIGNAL that I wish you to send a copy to each of thirty names."
—*Rochester, N. Y.*

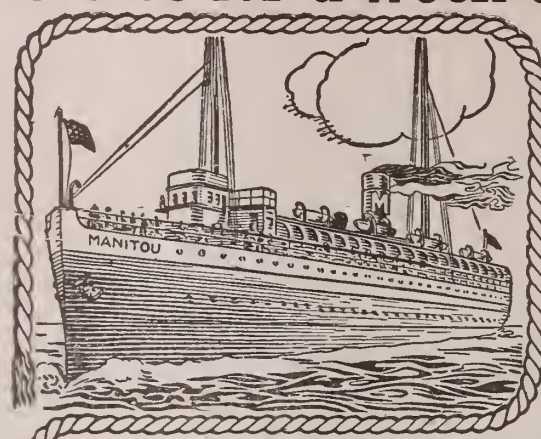
I have been a subscriber to the paper ever since it was published. I have lived eighty-nine years and am as much interested as ever in the work of the W. C. T. U. and THE UNION SIGNAL.
—*Sycamore, Ill.*

### WHEN THE FOURTH OF JULY DAWNED

(Continued from Page Six)

lay. In spite of his declarations, Tony Smith's saloon remained closed. There were no foot races, no fireworks, no marching of half drunken soldiers. The whole village was holding its breath, so to speak, to learn the fate of one little child, and when the sun of Independence Day sank to rest peacefully in a summer sky and a bulletin on the door announced that the boy would live, two penitents, poor, ragged, bloated George Harris and rich, finely dressed, fine-looking Tony Smith knelt beside the bed. Prayerfully the two men set their trembling signatures to temperance pledges, which act meant not only a change in their own lives, but a revolution for the town of Hunnewell. Who shall say that the Lord does not answer prayers—"for I say unto you all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."


# Cruise for a week on the Lakes

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## AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Railroad department of the Indiana W. C. T. U. is doing much good work in the state. Meetings are being held in the railroad Y. M. C. A. shops, car barns and rest rooms at stations. Prohibition and temperance papers and other literature is given out in large quantities and temperance pledges are secured.

An interesting lecture under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. was given in the American church, in Jerusalem, by Miss Lomax, of Nysna, South Africa, May 27. Miss Lomax was introduced by Mrs. Thompson, the president of the local union. Her subject was "The Telegraphic System of the Body." A goodly number of young people were in the audience who, it is hoped, will carry with them lasting impressions of the irremediable harm done to the nervous system by the use of intoxicants.

The W. C. T. U. of East Vaughn, N. M., gave a most enjoyable program on June 14. The Camp-Fire Girls rendered some fine musical selections, the children of the Sunday school aided with prohibition recitations, and the young people of the Christian Endeavor gave readings which were both beautiful and impressive. To make it an "all around" program strong talks were given by some of the leading men of the town. The church was filled with interested listeners.

All reports, whether written or verbal, showed that there is no lack of enthusiasm on the part of members of the Norfolk county (Va.) W. C. T. U., recently assembled in session at Portsmouth. A good gain in membership was a matter for rejoicing and it was evident that everybody is hopefully and prayerfully looking forward to the state's prohibition election day, September 22. The subject was presented in a telling speech on "The Lost Leg of the Journey," delivered by Rev. W. F. Gregory. The address of welcome by the president of the entertaining union, Mrs. Bradley of Cottage Place, and the response by Mrs. J. T. Steele of Norfolk, were both jubilant in tone. The president, Mrs. Hugh Simpkins, presided throughout the convention.

The Iowa W. C. T. U. has sustained a great loss in the burning of Benedict Home, June 16. No lives were lost or injuries sustained, but the misfortune is keenly felt. The home was established in 1880 to meet the need of girls who had been led astray, many of them directly or indirectly, it was found, through the influence of liquor. Plans are now being formulated whereby it is hoped the home may be rebuilt.

The W. C. T. U. of Mexico, Mo., at a meeting in celebration of its thirtieth anniversary, read the minutes of the first meeting of the organization and called the roll of its charter members. In response to the name of each, loving words were spoken by the women who have gone on with the work started by the brave comrades of thirty years ago. Three of the charter members are still living, Mrs. Forrist, who was present at the anniversary meeting, Mrs. R. J. Bridgford, who was too ill to attend, and Mrs. Georgia Carroll-Frost of Morgantown, W. Va.


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Evanston, Illinois

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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—Courtesy of the Chicago Herald.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


International Sunday School Association Convention—Our Washington Letter—The Young People's Branch Bugle Call—Young People Making Sentiment for National Prohibition—Prohibition a Prosperity Booster—Convicts Petition for Prohibition—Putting a Distillery Out of Business

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION PUSHED—RECOGNITION BY THE HOUSE OF CONFEDERATE CLAIMS—DISSOLUTION OF CHEROKEE NATION—LEGISLATION IN INTEREST OF CHILDREN INCREASING—SANE FOURTH IN WASHINGTON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C

The Senate Democrats on Friday went on record as being in favor of keeping Congress in session until the trust bills passed by the House have been disposed of. Forty-two Democratic Senators attended the party conference, and action was practically unanimous. The resolution adopted by the conference is designed to serve definite and final notice to business and the country that the anti-trust legislation is to be passed before Congress leaves Washington. Senators who hope to get away from the capital city within the next six weeks, or two months, found a morsel of comfort in the fact that the Senate will hold night sessions next week to take up the calendar, and "other business." At the same time, Senator Lewis, the "Democratic whip," was instructed to keep a quorum present at all times, but this will be found to be a difficult matter.

Yesterday, as I sat in the gallery of the Senate, while Senator Cummins of Iowa was making an address on "The Federal Trade Commission," there were few senators present, not more than a dozen or fifteen, and the galleries were practically deserted. The Senator's desk was piled with legal tomes, and there was every indication that he had made careful and painstaking study of a difficult subject. Senator Borah of Idaho during the week addressed the Senate on the same theme, taking parts of three days to present his argument, and denounce the effort to control monopoly by a Federal commission.

### Anti-Trust Legislation Pushed.

As if signalizing the treaty of peace which President Wilson is ready to sign with big business, J. Pierpont Morgan, head of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company of New York, was received by the President of the White House on Friday. The head of the nation and the head of Wall street conferred for a long time. It was a meeting between the sponsor for the proposed anti-trust legislation, and the ruler of many trusts. Having predicted that the passage of the trust bills would be followed by an era of prosperity such as this country has never before witnessed, the President on Friday conferred with one of the men whose father in times past by a single nod had made the wheels of prosperity revolve. Next week there is to be another conference with a representative of big business, namely, Henry Ford, head of the Ford Automobile Manufacturing Company, if that gentleman accepts the invitation which has been sent to him from the White House. Interviews of a like kind with other leaders of business will follow.

The situation concerning the Hobson amendment has not changed. Mr. Henry is still in Texas, and will not return until August 1, his state demanding attention at this time. Mr. Hobson is also absent from the city, and the attention of Congress is centered on bills which must be passed to keep the wheels of this great government running.

### Recognition by the House of Confederate Claims

With an unusual demonstration, the House on Tuesday unanimously passed a bill to repeal a section of the revised statutes which prohibits the payment of accounts, claims, or other obligations against the United States, in favor of any one who encouraged, or sustained, or in any way favored the "rebellion." The measure would open up claims of various kinds, aggregating about $165,000 from West Point graduates who were afterward officers in the Confederacy. Representative Graham of Pennsylvania told the House he had found stowed away on the Judiciary calendar this bill to remove penalties from men who had fought for the South. Among these were such men as Lee, Jackson, Wheeler, and a long line of honorable and brave men. "We all know that when the war closed, bitterness of feeling existed on both sides," said Mr. Graham. "Out of that spirit came this punitive statute. Things have changed since then. The half century and more which has passed has brought together the warring combatants of Gettysburg to weep and cheer in unison upon that fateful field. Let us wipe from the statute books this penalty, the offspring of the feelings which bitter strife of war engendered. This will promote a finer feeling everywhere North or South. No one but a northern man should advocate its passage. But every man with red blood, whether from the North or from the South, should vote to pass the bill and thus help to eliminate the last vestige of those things which mark a distinction between the men of the North and the men of the South." The measure passed unanimously, and Mr. Graham was overwhelmed with congratulations from men on both sides of the Chamber.

The *Washington Post*, a leading daily of this city, and inclined to be very conservative on the temperance question, owing possibly to the extensive beer advertisements appearing in every issue, had on its front page Wednesday, July 1, an article relating to West Virginia. Some excellent facts were given, and a table giving the population of the nine dry states, which added to the local dry areas in other states makes the "dry" population 46,029,750.

### Dissolution of Cherokee Nation

At midnight Tuesday night, the Cherokee Nation, largest of the five civilized tribes, was dissolved, and the tribal funds, amounting to $600,000, will be divided among its 41,000 members. The dissolution of the tribe is in accordance with the policy of the Indian office. Under the law it was intended that the five civilized tribes should dissolve as nations in 1906. Congress, however, extended the time in the discretion of the Indian office. Senator Owen of Oklahoma is a member of the Cherokee nation and will receive as his portion of the tribal funds about fifteen dollars.

### Legislation in Interest of Children Increasing.

Twenty-one states now have in operation laws providing aid to mothers in varying sums and under varying conditions, according to Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, of the Department of Labor. Miss Lathrop has just issued through the bureau a publication entitled, "Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, Denmark, and New Zealand." In her letter of transmittal to Secretary Wilson, Miss Lathrop calls attention to the rapid development of this new type of legislation. Last year more than half of the state legislatures in session had under consideration bills providing for the support of dependent children in their homes. The rapidity of the spread of this movement is well shown by the fact that the earliest of laws providing for mothers' pensions was passed in 1911. "Thus it will be seen," says Miss Lathrop, "that in two years there has come into existence in states embracing half the population of the country, a type of legislation whose purpose is admittedly uniform, namely, to secure for young children home life and the personal care of a good mother."

### Measure to Provide for Support of Parents.

A bill regarding the abandonment of destitute, infirm, or aged parents, in the District of Columbia, was passed by the Senate yesterday. It was introduced by Senator Pomerene of Ohio. It provides that any adult resident of the District able to earn means sufficient to provide food and shelter for his or her aged or infirm parents, and who fails to do so, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year. The Juvenile court of the District is given jurisdiction in all cases arising under the proposed act.

### Sane Fourth in Washington.

There will be a sane and quiet Fourth in the District of Columbia this year. Orders from the chief of police are very drastic concerning the use of fireworks or firearms. Programs for the entertainment of the people have been arranged with the greatest care, and the day bids fair to be one of universal pleasure and happiness.

*Friday, July 3, 1914*

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JUNE 23-30

## National Constitutional Prohibition a Popular Theme—Miss Anna Gordon and Congressman Hobson Speak at Temperance Mass Meeting—Two Miles of Christian Men in Sunday School Parade

Anna A. Gordon

"We are facing National Prohibition," said Marion Lawrance, general secretary of the International Sunday School Association, in his report at its fourteenth triennial convention in Chicago. "It is up to us as organized Sunday schools to get busy. The Sunday school is not a political organization, but an educational one. Neither is prohibition a political question, but one that concerns the salvation of the individual and the salvation of the home. We are confronting the greatest forward movement in temperance matters the world has ever seen. Thirty-six states must be carried before a national amendment to the constitution can be secured. The Sunday school is the most important factor in the whole campaign. If the Sunday schools will lay hold of this proposition and make National Prohibition their war cry, they can secure the adoption of this amendment within the next ten years."

The foregoing words by the leader of a movement which has a membership of 3,000,000 sounded a note which echoed and re-echoed again and again at the various meetings of the Association, in the conferences, the pageant, and at the mammoth men's parade on Saturday afternoon. Any references by speakers—and they were very numerous—to the prohibition of the liquor traffic, was the signal for prolonged and vociferous applause. As the convention progressed the enthusiasm increased in intensity and reached its climax at the great temperance mass meeting on Sunday afternoon.

### Two Miles of Men in Sunday School Parade

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the great convention was the men's parade on Saturday afternoon, described by a writer in the *Chicago Herald*, as "Two miles of singing men, two miles of boulevard gone jubilant with old gospel songs, two miles of wondering people, two miles of banners waving over all, two miles of mottoes and rallying cries and challenges and Bible texts, two miles of cheers and two miles of march tunes that would represent John Philip Sousa in one division and Ira Sankey in another." Its significance lay in the fact that it represented not only the 7,000 men who marched down Michigan avenue, but the families of which they are the heads. "Where Men Go Boys Will Follow" was a favorite legend on the banners, and almost invariably it would be accompanied by the more familiar "Saloons Must Go." A thought-arresting motto displayed in letters that caught and held the eye was this: "Train up a child in the way he should go and go that way yourself." There was nothing of the "sit and sing myself away to the everlasting bliss" air, about the company; it was plainly labeled as a part of "the church militant" and "Onward Christian Soldiers" was its battle hymn. The bands—more than a dozen—played it with variations: it rang out in sonorous tones from the throats of the men who marched and those who lined the sidewalks as observers. Doubtless many in the crowd were thinking. The writer heard one remark, "And just think, every man of them either has or will soon have a vote, and won't they do things to the liquor traffic?"

No one doubted that they not only would "do things" but had already done them, for North Dakota's delegation proudly held aloft a two-faced banner, on each side of which it advertised its state of prosperity and felicity in the following words:

"North Dakota — Prohibition 25 Years.
Empty Jails.
66 Per Cent of All Taxes Collected Expended in Education.
Down with Cigarets and Booze.
A Clean America."

Oklahoma's delegation told the world in letters big and black, "Oklahoma was Born Sober."

Milwaukee's workers carried upon their shoulders a grewsome emblem—the form of something not difficult to recognize even before reading the words beneath:

"We Will Bury the Booze"
"The Bier that Will Make Milwaukee Famous."

Men who hadn't been in Sunday school since they wore knickerbockers were in the great crowd that lined the sidewalks. Some of them looked a bit wistful, as if they realized they had missed something very much worth while out of their lives. When it was all over they went away humming almost unconsciously, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and letting its martial strains sing themselves into their souls. The scenes witnessed set some men to thinking about prohibition, too. One burly Chicago policeman after scrutinizing the North Dakota banner carefully, asked seriously, "Is that straight about the empty jails and the tax money?" "Of course it is or I wouldn't be carrying the banner," replied the North Dakota man proudly. "Well, if it is, it's fine," commended the blue coat with enthusiasm. More than one observer agreed with the individual who cried out as she saw the last banner disappear around the corner, and heard the last note of the last band die away into silence, "Don't you tell me we can't vote the saloons out of Chicago, and out of Illinois as well. A demonstration like the one we've seen today makes it seem mighty certain."

### The Pageant

A feast for the eye and the ear, as well as for the mind and soul, was the pageant given on the spacious stage of Medinah Temple on Saturday evening. In a series of tableaus there was traced the development of religious education from the days of the early Hebrews to the present time.

Zillah Foster Stevens

The scene representing the Temperance department brought upon the stage many from the other departments, and all grouped themselves around the standard bearers of the three flags—the Stars and Stripes, the Canadian, and the one which shows the cross with the sacred legend, "By this sign we conquer." After a meaningful exercise by the children, rehearsing the fundamental truths of temperance as taught in the Sunday school, Miss Anna A. Gordon representing the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, the Temperance department of the Sunday school, together tied the white ribbon around the three flags. On either side were banners with the words, "Total Abstinence" and "Prohibition" and high above the International Sunday School pledge, "My Pledge for Best Service to God and my Fellowmen."

### The Conferences

Three temperance conferences were held at the New England Congregational church on the afternoons respectively of June 23, 25 and 26. They were participated in by workers of note from all sections of the country. Lack of space will not permit more than a mention of the speakers. Among them were Anna A. Gordon, Zillah Foster Stevens, Ruth Frances Davis, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, Mary Foster Bryner and Lillian Burt. Echoes from these helpful conferences will be given in another issue of the paper.

### Miss Anna A. Gordon Speaks

Of special interest to white ribboners was the Sunday afternoon meeting, for the first speaker to be introduced was Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

(Continued on Page Five)

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

## A THOUGHT FOR JULY

WE have come to the month made memorable in '76 by the signing of the Declaration of Independence. May we not make it memorable in the annals of Y. P. B. history by the progress we shall make toward that day when we shall sign a new Declaration of Independence from the tyranny of the liquor traffic.

## THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH BUGLE CALL

ROSS MAY HAYES

Is there one loyal American to whom the Fourth of July is not dear, is not hailed as the birthday of the greatest republic the world has ever known? From the time as a wee girl, I first experienced the delightful sensation of a fire-cracker burn, and viewed with considerable pride the resulting powder marks, it has been to me a day of days. Even now when conviction forces me to fall in line with the advocates of a "sane Fourth" the sound of a cannon on that glorious day will arouse within me all that is there of patriotism, while the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" floating out provoke a well-nigh uncontrollable emotion.

But my patriotism and my emotion are fraught now with a deep sense of duty toward this land of ours—a duty to help in making it really and truly "the land of the free and the home of the brave." The time calls for service in the ranks today as surely as it did in those days which followed July 4, 1776. The people of America, particularly this younger generation of ours, are in as great peril today as then, the only difference being that the enemy is from within rather than without, and therefore more to be reckoned with.

Oh, may we as young people, imbued with the true American spirit, answer the bugle call today, shoulder arms, and in all the enthusiasm of youth cry out to the multitude that we will not retreat, be the weather hot or cold, so long as evil is abroad in the land and in the world, and so long as the God of Hosts is with us! Let us make July a great month. John Barleycorn never takes a vacation.

## Young People Making Sentiment for National Prohibition

How fine it is to know that in these days of many attractions goodly bands of young men and young women are gathering together in the various states seeking greater knowledge along temperance lines, and, through personal contact and association, are generating greater enthusiasm for the cause we serve, particularly National Constitutional Prohibition.

On April 25, Massachusetts held its second annual conference in Boston, and many new ways and means for the promotion of our work in the Bay State was the result. The list of new Branches there is also very gratifying. These are due largely to the untiring efforts of Mary Frances Willard Anderson, state secretary.

Pennsylvania's young people convened for four days in June and their program gave evidence of many good things in store for all who attended.

New York's convention of the Federated Y. P. B. was held June 30 to July 3. A great treat was an address by Daniel A. Poling, whose very presence should be an inspiration to all young people. A diamond medal contest was also held, which in itself is proof of the activities in that state.

We wish it were possible for all of us to attend the Y. P. B. institute to be conducted at Lakeside, Ohio—a beautiful resort in that state—July 14-17. It has been arranged as a miniature training school for secretaries and Branch members alike, and at the same time will furnish an enjoyable outing. Is this not an idea for the mother organization in states where "the harvest indeed is plenteous, but the laborers are few"?

We hope that a more detailed report of these most interesting meetings will be sent in for publication later.

The Missouri Y. P. B.'s convened in a three days' session June 16-18, at Fulton, and the work in the state received an impetus therefrom. We can give you a few more sidelights of this meeting, in that the National secretary was greatly privileged to attend it, but space will not permit a report in full of all the interesting items. We can give but a few of the best:

It will surely be a gratification to the National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage to learn that an outsider who was in constant attendance at the convention, when asked what she considered the best feature of the day meetings, enthusiastically mentioned the parliamentary drills conducted by our state Y. P. B. superintendent of that work, and the interest manifested in them. "Parliamentary Voices" was also rendered as a pleasing and instructive feature of rally night.

It was a joy to witness the keen eagerness for knowledge on the part of the delegates and their enthusiasm for the cause in which they have enlisted. Many of the local Branches reported new societies organized by them, while still others reported the encouraging of county organizations. So good were the reports, in fact, that it was hard indeed for the committee to award the beautiful silk flag for the best work done during the year, but because of the excellent campaign work accomplished by the Y. P. B. of Carthage, it was permitted to carry the Stars and Stripes back to the southwest corner of the state.

The question-box and round table were instructive as well as interesting, and elicited many lively discussions, chief of which was the one relating to cider, and it was good to note the stand taken by many of the young people against cider in any form for the sake of influence on the side of right. Much literature on this subject was distributed, and more than one delegate went home determined to advocate a "cider meeting" in the near future.

The little "Liquor Traffic Must Go" stickers found a ready sale, the young people buying them to use on their personal letters. Isn't this a good, if quiet, means of creating prohibition sentiment?

The keynote of the convention was National Constitutional Prohibition. The young people of Missouri mean to be a force in their state in the great campaign. Any one who had heard them sing "Onward Temperance Soldiers," and "We Are Out for Prohibition," could but concur in this statement.

The Branch at Columbia, the home of the Missouri State University, asked that the names of students attending the university be sent to them by the Branches in order that they might have an opportunity to "rush" them for the Y. P. B. —promising to meet them at the train, etc. This idea was then taken up by other Branches in whose towns colleges are located. The convention was most fortunate in having with it the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, who gave a most inspiring evening address on "National Constitutional Prohibition," Mrs. Amy C. Weech of Virginia, Miss Rose Davison of Ohio, both

(Continued on Page Twelve)

# TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS

The following is the substance of the temperance resolution passed by the International Sunday School Association Convention:

We commend earnestly to the Sunday schools of the International Sunday School Association such use of the Temperance lessons as shall educate every member for (a) total abstinence; (b) the destruction of the liquor traffic; (c) the extinction of the cigaret habit and the tobacco habit in every form, and (d) the surrender of every self-indulgence which impairs or destroys the powers of rendering service to God or to man.

We urge that throughout all courses of international lessons, both graded and uniform, four Bible temperance lessons for each year shall be supplied; and that the selection of such temperance lessons be governed by the same sound principles of adaptation to the spiritual needs of the scholar which are applied to the selection of other lessons.

Recognizing the value and importance of World's Temperance Sunday as an occasion of temperance teaching and temperance pledge-signing, we recommend that in all the courses of graded lessons, as in the uniform lessons, the World's Temperance Sunday lesson shall be provided; and we urge the observance of that day throughout all Sunday schools.

In hearty co-operation with other temperance agencies the Sunday school pledges itself to unceasing warfare upon the legalized liquor traffic; and we look with unfaltering confidence for the coming of that day when, through the united efforts of religious, moral and civic forces, God-directed prohibition, continent-wide, world-wide, shall be enacted into the laws of every land.

(Continued from Page Three)

The presiding officer, Mr. H. M. Hamill, in introducing Miss Gordon, paid a tribute to the "magnificently equipped organization of which she is the leader" and referred to the fact that she is the successor of "that heroic woman whose dying words ought to live in history."

Miss Gordon said:

"The mighty engine of the International Sunday School Association, with full steam on, is headed straight for the liquor traffic on this continent, and the liquor traffic might just as well get off the track. Chicago dealers in the beverage of perdition must have had long thoughts yesterday afternoon as they watched the hosts of Sunday school men marching on our streets with banner and song, each man a living, breathing, praying, singing, shouting, fighting, voting protest against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. And Illinois has recently furnished the liquor men of state, nation and continent, a significant and startling demonstration of what consecrated womanhood at the polls can do.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, aptly described as 'organized mother-love,' rejoices with us today that the staggering ranks of liquor drinkers and liquor sellers will not be largely recruited from the Sunday schools of this enlightened twentieth century. The dastardly efforts of the trade to create appetite in the young and thus build up its future business will meet with overwhelming defeat if Sunday school teachers are true to their opportunity and obligation for drilling and disciplining our young people in a 'Thus saith the Lord,' and a 'Thus saith science' and a 'Thus saith a sound business policy' and a 'Thus saith efficiency' for total abstinence.

"As a representative of 300,000 white ribboners, most, if not all of whom are Sunday school workers, I thank you, Mr. President, for the high privilege of standing for a moment face to face with this grand and glorious army of the Lord and of temperance. We all deeply appreciate the admirable work of Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens. We think reverently and gratefully of Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens, warrior-souled women devoted to the uplift of humanity and to the annihilation of humanity's greatest curse.

"Surely the angelic hosts will join us in our song of triumph in this country when the Hobson resolution passes Congress—as it will—and is ratified by three-fourths of the commonwealths of this nation—as it will be—and there comes the day when Christ shall truly reign in the government of this republic. Our temperance friends in the Dominion will not rest content until their fair country is redeemed from the domination of the liquor interests.

"May we as Christ's followers, use every increment of power we possess to help bring to all hearts, all homes, and all governments, the happy day of freedom from the bondage of the drink habit and the liquor traffic, the day when with new meaning we shall sing,

"'All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall.
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him Lord of all.'"

### Zillah Foster Stevens

The next speaker, the well-known and

Congressman Hobson

beloved superintendent of the Temperance department, Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, pictured the work of the Sunday school as that of the gardener or sower of seed. "But not even rich fields, good seed, sunshine and rain will bring fruit unless we reckon with the enemies of the garden," said Mrs. Stevens. "They are many, but there is one so great an enemy that it has blighted bodies and blighted minds and blighted souls that the Sunday school realized that fruit-bearing was impossible unless there was a temperance department to prevent the growth of the weeds. And so at least four times during the year we must spray our schools with temperance truth from the Bible, from science, from history, and from current events." There was an ache in every mother heart in that vast audience as Mrs. Stevens illustrated her thought by telling the story of fun-loving, thoughtless fourteen year old Esther, who DID NOT KNOW—because some teacher in the Sunday school had neglected or failed to tell her—of the dangers of drink and who went on a summer night to one of the fascinating amusement parks, listened to the enticing music, indulged in the mazes of the dance, and drank of the liquor that first of all affects the powers of self-control—what need to tell the rest? All the world knows the end of the tragic story—it is told every day in the newspapers. "Do you think Esther's case is exceptional?" pleaded Mrs. Stevens. "Let me refer you to what appeared in the Chicago press not long ago—that every night 1,400 young girls have their girlhood desecrated and their womanhood blighted in the saloons of Chicago; 1,400 in one city alone—what must that mean in the way of blighted gardens in the whole nation? This is the reason why our Temperance department aims to 'educate every Sunday school scholar for total abstinence and for the destruction of the liquor traffic.' But we must not only spray the gardens with temperance truths, advised Mrs. Stevens, we must work to exterminate the pest. She drew a graphic picture of the blighting effect of the traffic in missionary fields. "One young missionary who went to Burmah wrote to me," said Mrs. Stevens: "'I was so happy when I stood on the deck of my ship and thought that I was on my way to plant the seed of the word of God, and as the ship stood there I heard a rumble and I looked down and there were many men rolling barrels on to the ship—alcoholic liquors going from Christian America to heathen Burmah. And when the people in the Eastern land drank the liquor which was sent from Christian America, their capacity for spiritual comprehension was destroyed, and do their utmost we missionaries could accomplish little.'" Mrs. Stevens directed the attention of her hearers to Frances Willard's prophetic vision in seeing the need and demanding that the quarterly temperance lessons be made a permanent feature of the lesson course, and showed the far-reaching effects of this action.

Dr. P. A. Baker, National secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, in terse, epigrammatic sentences, presented the needs and opportunities of the present day. Referring to a statement made by a Chicago judge of the Domestic Relations court, of the effects of the liquor evil on home life, he said, "An institution which produces nearly half of the ruined homes of a great city is an institution that ought to die." Declaring that the greatest need in society today is not so much for more brains as for more conscience, he challenged the Sunday schools to make it their job to meet this need, "for the Sunday school scholars of today are to furnish the leadership of the prohibition cause of tomorrow." He ventured the prophecy, "If you are lucky enough to live for ten years, you will see this nation free from the legalized liquor traffic, and if anybody feels he cannot live under such conditions, my advice is to begin to pack up now. It is not going to be very long before the womanhood of this country will be walking to the ballot box, and what they will do to the liquor traffic will be a-plenty. I speak by the authority of what they did in the state of Illinois."

(Continued on Page Seven)

# MOLLIE BURKE'S SURRENDER

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

IN TWO PARTS—PART 1

Mollie Burke was the most popular and influential young woman in Oakvale. She had friends among young and old, rich and poor, and beaus by the dozen. But for almost a year Jim Langford had been favored as an escort, and permitted to be the most frequent caller.

One summer evening the young man asked a momentous question. Mollie did not manifest surprise, or say that she had no expectation of such a declaration, but very deliberately opened the family Bible which lay on the center table and took from it a card.

"Before I answer you, Jim," she said slowly, "I must read you a pledge I signed when Miss Lloyd, the great temperance speaker, was here last week. This is it: 'I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, not to receive as a visitor, nor to accept as an escort, any young man who drinks intoxicating liquors. Nor will I marry a man who drinks, or is a drunkard.

"'(Signed)

"'MOLLIE BURKE.'

"I have intended to ask you, as well as all my gentlemen friends, if you take liquor, Jim. But this is the first time I have had an opportunity since I signed the pledge. Do you drink alcoholic beverages, Jim?"

"Of course not, Mollie. Did you ever hear that I was drunk?"

"No. Then you promise never to drink intoxicating beverages?"

"I promise."

"Then I'll marry you, Jim,—provided father and mother do not object."

"You make me a very happy man, Mollie."

There was no objection to the match, and the marriage was set for the middle of November. For once the course of true love seemed to run as smoothly as one could wish, and the lovers were very happy. The summer passed, and Mollie grew busy with her trousseau and plans for the wedding. Late one September afternoon she was returning from her dressmaker's, and met Jim unexpectedly.

"So glad to see you, Jim," she said in greeting him. "I want to show you some samples of wedding invitations. Have you time to walk home with me?"

"Certainly," replied Jim enthusiastically.

Before they reached Mollie's gate she turned upon him with a look of horror in her brown eyes.

"Have you been drinking, Jim Langford?" she asked sternly.

"Of course I haven't, Mollie."

"Then what is the matter with your breath?"

"It is probably the tonic I take for indigestion. You are too suspicious, Mollie. Do you think I would take the risk of losing you by drinking when our wedding is only two months off?"

"I am sorry I accused you wrongfully, Jim. I am so anxious for you to be true to your promise. If you were not it would put an end to our wedding. And Jim—couldn't you get a prescription for indigestion that hasn't such a suspicious odor?"

"I'll try, Mollie. Don't you worry about my promise, little girl." Mollie smiled and was happy again.

The wedding was to be in the church and there were to be more than a dozen attendants and a large reception at Mollie's home before the departure on the midnight train for a short bridal trip. Mollie and her mother planned every detail and no expense was spared to make the occasion a perfect one.

The eventful day arrived. Some time before noon Jim called on the bride elect. It would be the last time he would see her before the marriage ceremony. Her father was to give her away and her lover would meet her at the altar.

"I'm so busy I can't let you stay long, Jim," she told him. "There is so much to do getting ready for the reception with mother not well enough to superintend things that every second of my time counts. But after today we will be together always, Jim."

"Yes, always, Mollie, but I wanted to have one more glimpse of your dear face. At eleven-thirty my best man is to arrive and Thompson and Morrison—my old college friends, you know—are to be with him and I am going to show them the town this afternoon. I must be going, as it is only a few minutes until train time. Goodbye, sweetheart. Think of it! Our very last goodbye as sweethearts." They laughed happily, and as he hurried away she watched his manly form and wondered if the angels in heaven were any happier than she.

Gowned in shimmering satin and rare point lace, with flowing veil, and with pearls gleaming on her white neck, Mollie Burke entered the church that evening leaning on the arm of her father. At the altar she passed to the side of the waiting groom. There was a short talk on the sacredness of marriage by white-haired old Pastor Gray, and he asked:

"Do you, James Langford, take this woman you hold by the hand to be your lawful, wedded wife?"

"I do."

The thick, husky voice and something else more startling, caused Mollie to look into Jim's face.

"Do you, Mary Burke, take this man to be your lawful husband, to—"

"No, I do not!" interrupted Mollie, jerking her hand from Jim's grasp and facing the audience. "I do not take any man to be my husband who smells of whisky and who has broken his solemn promise to abstain from intoxicating drinks. I have signed a pledge saying I would not, and I will keep it."

"But Mollie—Mollie," Jim began hoarsely, "we are half married."

"It is only you who are married. I am free. Come father—we will go home."

With head erect, and lips set in grim determination, Mollie walked down the aisle, leaving Jim, the astounded minister, and many attendants, staring after her in dismayed silence. After a benediction the crowd dispersed to discuss Mollie Burke's unheard-of conduct and to wonder if Jim would consider himself married—without a wife!

The next morning, sobered, and deeply penitent, Jim Langford called at the Burke home. Mollie met him with a cool "good morning" and handed him the ring she had worn during their engagement. He tossed it on the floor and moaned: "Oh Mollie! Mollie! How could you treat me so?"

"To be true to myself, Jim. I could never have had an atom of self-respect had I broken my pledge and you would not have respected me in the years to come."

"I can never put you out of my heart, Mollie. *You* never loved *me*."

"Never loved you? I loved you—or the ideal I thought was you—better than my own life. But you betrayed my trust and you deserve the humiliation my refusal to take the marriage vow has caused you, Jim."

"It was the first time I ever took anything with alcohol in it as a beverage, Mollie—honest it was. I was sorely tempted by my friends and it seems as if that tonic has given me a craving for drink. I will stop it, Mollie, and sign the pledge—any pledge you wish. I will swear before God and man never to touch a drop of liquor, if you will finish marrying me."

"I am in no way bound to you, Jim. The breaking of your promise freed me, and I will never marry any one unless he proves to the world he is a true man."

"Marry me and you can make me what you wish, Mollie."

She shook her head sadly and held out her hand. "I dare not take the risk, Jim. Father and mother approve of my course. We leave for the West this afternoon to be gone for months—perhaps years. Father has contemplated a visit to my brother in Kansas for some time. This is an excellent opportunity to make it."

"You will write to me, Mollie?"

"No, I can't correspond with a drinking man."

"But from this on I am a reformed man."

"Prove it. Goodbye."

She left him, and with a heart burning with rage and disappointment Jim Langford went from the house. For weeks after Mollie's departure for the West, he endured the teasing and jesting remarks of his fellow townsmen in a spirit of martyrdom. He blamed his friends from the city for persuading him to drink, and he blamed Mollie for refusing to take the marriage vow. Now that she was gone and there was no restraint upon his actions, he openly patronized saloons. Jim was a lawyer by profession, and hitherto he had been careful of the character of the cases he accepted, but to the surprise of all who knew him he came out as a de-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

## IF YOU KNEW

*If you knew that your boy with eyes of blue,*
*With manly tread and heart so true,*
*Might enter yonder bar-room bright,*
*And stain his soul in one wild night—*
*What would you do then, brother mine?*
*What would you do?*

*If you knew that your girl with silken hair,*
*With winsome way and face so fair,*
*By felon drink at last were seen*
*To follow the steps of Magdalene—*
*What would you do then, brother mine?*
*What would you do?*

*If you knew that your wife through weary years*
*Might drown her grief in bitter tears,*
*Because her boy of tender care,*
*Was lured to death by liquor's snare—*
*What would you do then, brother mine?*
*What would you do?*

*But you know that somebody's boy must lie*
*In drunken stupor and must die;*
*Some girl go wrong in tender years,*
*Somebody's wife must sob in tears—*
*What will you do then, brother mine?*
*What will you do?*

—*T. Alex Cairns*

# PROHIBITION A PROSPERITY BOOSTER

Special Correspondence

The plea is constantly being made by friends of the liquor traffic that prohibition will "ruin business" and "bankrupt the state." There can be no better refutation of such statements than the experience of cities and states where prohibition has been on trial a sufficient length of time to afford actual evidence of its effects. This evidence is not lacking. The city of Bellingham, Washington, the largest dry seaport in the world, is a case in point. The dry regime began there January 1, 1911, and the city was thereafter deprived of revenue from the saloons; it had formerly received $46,300 annually, less ten per cent which was remitted to the state. A further indirect revenue of approximately $12,000 per annum in fines and fees had been derived from saloons and the restricted district. The latter, however, had been abolished by order of the mayor nearly a year prior to the closing of the saloons. The financial condition of the city at the present time is summarized by the city comptroller, Mr. H. J. Korthauer, in the following language:

"By going back over the years since January 1, 1911, we note a gradual, marked change for the better in the general financial conditions. The wage-earners have spent their earnings in a more judicious manner by improving their homes, petitioning for street improvements and prompt payment of bills. Traveling men remark that Bellingham merchants discount their bills more promptly than anywhere else in the state. There is a decided increase in population, evidenced by the constant increase in the number of water consumers and new mains being installed. The enrollment in our public schools is larger than ever before. The postal receipts show a steady increase from quarter to quarter. Better people are coming in as a rule than formerly. The police force has been reduced about one-half.

"The city has bought nearly $12,000 worth of new fire equipment since 1910, is maintaining more than twice as many miles of paved streets, now over eighteen miles. It has more united requests for street improvements than before, and assessments are paid up more rapidly. Laborers are of a better and more trustworthy class. Many new buildings have gone up in place of the old ones formerly occupied by saloons. Miles of new streets and sidewalks have been builded. All lines of legitimate business are good and the general moral tone of the city has greatly improved. We have been without a 'bread line,' have but very few 'drunks,' and the people are so well satisfied with a dry regime that we predict a great victory for the drys this coming November."

So it appears that without saloons, without a restricted district, without the revenue derived from these twin evils, Bellingham is prosperous instead of bankrupt, her people industrious, contented and happy. The experience of this city can be duplicated all over our state. Saloons are no more necessary to the prosperity of a city than is a pest house or a rattlesnake den.

In closing this article we can do no better than to quote farther from Mr. Korthauer's words in a recent interview:

"With the saloons out of the way, a decided step has been taken toward peace in Bellingham. There can be no peace on earth so long as there are saloons. Sin and poverty are the natural consequences of saloons. The time is soon coming when no man of any self respect, and certainly no man who holds public relations to the people, will dare excuse a known evil. Those who derive profits from slum dwellings, corporate greed, drunkenness and prostitution are to be brought to account. Our good mothers put their lives in the balance and go down into the valley of the shadow of death that men may be born to be sacrificed to war and whisky. Man has fully sensed the tragedy of all this, and things are to be changed. Not much longer will the public tolerate the sale of booze. The whole country is in revolt against it. The sober man of influence who excuses and defends the sale of liquor is more to be condemned than the man who drinks to excess—and they're both wrong; the saloon must go."

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Five)

**Congressman Hobson Prescribes Organic Remedy for Organic Disease**

President Hamill, in introducing Congressman Richmond P. Hobson as the hero of Santiago, remarked that he believed it took more real grit and courage for him to maintain his position as the leader of the prohibition forces than to have sunk the Merrimac.

Rarely has a speaker had a more sympathetic or responsive audience than listened for nearly two hours to a presentation of the truths of science concerning alcohol. Mr. Hobson gave his message with an abandon and enthusiasm that made the most technical scientific statements fascinating. Starting with the three fundamental facts about alcohol, that it is a protoplasmic poison, a habit-forming drug, and a destroyer of evolutionary processes, he demonstrated that in the very nature of things the nation that permits it to have a place in its life is writing its own death warrant. "I declare to you as a scientific man and a patriotic citizen that I would rather see America, defenseless as she is, face the combined invasion of all the armies of the world than see this great internal destroyer continue unchecked its deadly ravages throughout the length and breadth of our land," he asserted.

Referring to the unspeakable blight of the unborn for which the drink evil is responsible, Mr. Hobson said, "If our cattle and horses were to die in infancy as our babies are dying, the whole resources of the government would be called into action to prevent it."

Mr. Hobson's attitude on the woman suffrage question is no secret—he came to the conclusion that women should have suffrage, he explained, when he realized that the average of character behind the ballot is what determines the fate of the nation, and investigations proved to him that the abstaining mothers of the past generation—more than any other one thing—had saved America from corruption.

With the compelling power of a great orator, he made his audience see and feel and admit that "the conclusion of the whole matter is that you and I—and every one of us in our generation—must destroy the great destroyer."

Diagnosing the disease which is afflicting our national life, as an organic disease, he asked, "What is the remedy to be applied?" And answering his own question said, "It is a splendid thing for a town to be dry, but if the neighboring towns are wet, liquor will be smuggled in. It is a fine thing for a country to be dry but if the nearby counties are wet, it will be difficult to keep the liquor out. It is a triumph to have a state go dry, but so long as there is one wet state in the Union the rights of every dry state in the Union will be trampled upon. We must have nationwide prohibition. We must put prohibition into the constitution of the United States. And that requires what? The passage by both houses of Congress of a resolution submitting the question to the states. The resolution is on the calendar of the House of Representatives, and will probably soon be placed upon the calendar of the Senate. This means that we are right down now to the question of getting it passed by both houses, which requires a two-thirds majority. I want to say this—that the time has come for us to take off our long-distance spectacles and for every citizen to work night and day to see to it that when this vote is taken in Congress, we shall have the necessary two-thirds majority. It is a question of referendum to the states and whether the members of Congress agree as to the question in controversy, the majority of the people live in prohibition territory and a majority of the people have a right to pass upon this question. In primary elections and in general elections from now on until Congress does send this resolution to the states, it is the duty of every good citizen to make nominations and elections of Congressmen and Senators who favor National Constitutional Prohibition the paramount issue."

From the beginning to end the fourteenth triennial was an epoch-making convention, and one need not be much of a prophet to foretell that its influence will be tremendous in promoting the cause of National Constitutional Prohibition. Not only will the men and women who constitute the great body of Sunday school workers devote themselves to the cause, but in the words of the closing prayer offered by Marion Lawrance, they will "work that the boys and girls who soon can vote may vote the pure white ballot that will drive the liquor traffic from the land."

# The Union Signal

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, July 9, 1914

**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18**

## "KEEPING EVERLASTINGLY AT IT"

"Keeping everlastingly at it" is the motto white ribboners keep ever in mind these days. The activity in the work of securing indorsements of the Hobson resolution by influential bodies and signatures of voters to petitions during the past ten days has been most encouraging. One woman sends in forty-nine forms, representing 7,792 petitioners, and says she hopes to secure as many more within the next two days. With such faithful workers, how can we fail to cover the entire United States, and who doubts that if every town and county and state is thoroughly canvassed, and the name of every man and woman voter who favors National Constitutional Prohibition is secured on petitions, that it will impress our Congressmen and Senators and they will realize that the voice of the people demands that they vote for the submission of the question to the states.

We can secure the two-thirds majority in the House and Senate if every one who reads this paragraph, does his (or her) full duty with the spirit of the early Crusaders. The need of the hour in every community can be met by carrying out the following suggestions:

1. Secure blank forms of petitions and resolutions from National or state W. C. T. U. headquarters; also printed postcard appeals to members of Congress.

2. Apportion your town or city among your workers, and see that every voter is asked to sign the petition and in addition to write a personal letter or send a telegram or post-card to the Representative and Senator from his (or her) respective district or state.

3. Ascertain the attitude of each of your Congressmen and Senators, or candidates for the positions, on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition, and if unfavorable, use every effort to change his mind on the subject.

NOTE: Resolution and petition blanks can be procured from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters free of charge. Postcard appeals cost 40 cents per 100.

## HOW TO OVERCOME APATHY

How to overcome the indifference to the question of prohibition on the part of many good people, is a problem that is troubling the souls of many campaign workers, this summer. Among the most popular and approved methods are the following:

1. Prayer, private and public, at the family altar, in the mid-week meeting and in the Sabbath day service, for the overthrow of the traffic which causes three-fourths of the crime, misery and vice of the nation.

2. Publicity through bill-boards and posters, little and big, home-made and printed, which shall be posted on walls, vacant buildings, trees, fences, barns, etc.

3. Pre-empting the press and securing the co-operation of the editors of the local papers to publish articles on the economic, scientific and moral side of the question, as well as to write editorials. Bring to their attention each week the notable prohibition achievements for the past seven days, prove to them that it is the livest news in circulation, and that if they are to be up-to-date, they must give it to their readers.

4. Plan for a prohibition parade which shall enlist the interest and co-operation of every organization of the town and make it the event of the summer.

5. Prohibition preaching from the pulpit is another excellent way to arouse the somnolent citizen. Keep a scrapbook or envelope of clippings and send often to your pastor with the suggestion that he preach a sermon dealing with the subjects suggested.

6. Petitions for National Constitutional Prohibition, to be sent to Congressmen and Senators, must, of course, be circulated all through the summer, but each and every one of the methods mentioned will tend to make easier the work. No voter who has listened to a strong appeal for nation-wide prohibition from the pulpit, has frequently read articles and editorials on the subject in his favorite newspaper, has noted billboard and poster sermons against the liquor evil as he went to and from his work, morning and night, or who has witnessed or participated in a spectacular prohibition parade, will hesitate to sign a petition urging action on the Amendment, or to respond to a request that he write a personal letter to his Congressman or Senator to the same effect.

## BAPTISTS FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The Northern Baptist convention meeting in Boston reaffirmed its advocacy of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages. A further report of action taken by the convention will be given next week.

## "NOTHING IN THE BUSINESS ANY MORE"

"I couldn't make enough to live on in the rum business, so I got out. My tailoring business pays me better money," confessed one of the many saloonkeepers of Philadelphia who had failed to renew his license for the coming year. Wishing to know the reason of the failure of eight keepers of saloons and eleven wholesalers and bottlers to take out licenses after renewals had been granted them by the court, a representative of the *North American* interviewed some of them. "Nothing in the business any more, so I quit," admitted one. Another said, "I decided to get out of the business, because it was too poor to keep up." Most of the liquor dealers said that they were obliged to suspend because of lack of business. They gave the reporter to understand that their patronage had decreased and even habitual drinkers had cut down their allowance, and hundreds of persons who had heretofore dropped in for an occasional drink, had stopped coming. All of which is evidence that the wave of prohibition sentiment which is sweeping over the country, is slowly, but surely, putting out of business "the trade."

## PRAYING OUT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Too often we are forgetful in our warfare with the liquor traffic, that the most powerful weapon in our armory as Christian soldiers, is not money, nor oratory—but prayer. It was good to see this thought kept before the minds of the delegates and visitors at the International Sunday School Convention at Chicago, by a paragraph in the four page daily bulletin issued by the association. In the suggestions for the bedside prayer and morning watch, appeared these words: "Pray for the efforts now being made to drive the saloon permanently and effectively from our native land."

Yes, pray and rise from your knees to go out into the streets of your city and circulate among your fellow voters petitions to be sent to your Congressmen and Senators, urging them to work, and vote in favor of the Hobson Resolution.

## A STATE TO BE PROUD OF

The editors of *Collier's Weekly* will not soon forget that "North Dakota has made her map all white." They have been reminded of it in almost every mail since their proofreader made a slip and located Sisseton (the town which tried to operate a municipal saloon) in North Dakota instead of South Dakota. The chief clerk of the secretary of state was among the first to call attention to the mis-statement and to write, "North Dakota is prohibition and her people are proud of it," and other prominent citizens referred to the error and spoke of North Dakota's empty jails, low death rate, etc. The editors of *Collier's* after reading a number of these communications came to the conclusion that in all probability prohibition really prohibits in North Dakota.

## OREGON'S STATEWIDE PROHIBITION PETITION BREAKS ALL RECORDS

On June 29, there was filed at Salem, Oregon, a petition for submission to the people of a constitutional amendment for statewide prohibition, bearing the names of 35,032 voters—the largest initiative petition ever filed in the state. Of this number nearly 14,000 were secured by the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and as only 10,100 were required by law, the white ribboners furnished more than enough names to put the amendment on the ballot.

### SOCIALISTS WILL INVESTIGATE

Most significant was the action taken at the annual meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist party, reported in a recent number of *The Congregationalist*, from which we quote:

"Observing the action, after long and stormy discussion, of the party in the Scandinavian countries, especially, in declaring for national prohibition, and furthermore not unmindful of the rising tide in this country, a special committee was appointed to go into the whole matter and to report in detail next year 'concerning the relation of the liquor traffic to the working class.' It does not seem as if there could be much doubt about the verdict that will be brought in, or the indictment that will certainly be drawn against alcoholism, charging it with crime, insanity and poverty generally. But the charges will have double effect, coming not from the temperance crusaders but from the avowed champions of the wage-earners. The secretary of the committee is Carl D. Thompson, formerly a Congregational pastor and more recently city clerk under the Milwaukee Socialist administration."

### "PUTTING AWAY CHILDISH THINGS"

In the mind of Dr. DeWitt G. Willcox, president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, it is quite evidently definitely settled that alcohol has no place as a food or medicine. At the opening of the annual convention of the American Institute of Homœopathy, he spoke on "Putting Away Childish Things" and included alcohol in the category.

As reported in the Philadelphia *North American*, he said:

"Alcohol's old-time 'habitat' as a 'stimulant' has been cleaned out; utterly routed. Instead of being a preventive of any disease, it is the best possible persuader of all diseases, because it lowers the opsonic index and the body resistance.

"That it hastens a fatal termination of all brain, pulmonary, kidney, liver and circulatory diseases is equally proved. Where, then, has it a place in medicine, except to occupy the nurse in rubbing it on the outside of the body?"

He spoke of the damaging effects of even small quantities of alcohol.

"As guardians of the public health, there is but one attitude for the medical profession to take upon this subject of alcohol; that is its prohibitive use. The use of alcohol is no longer a question of temperance or sentiment. It is a question of social economics."

### SALOON LICENSES GO BEGGING

ELLIS MEREDITH

A few weeks ago something happened in Pueblo that was so amazing from the temperance standpoint that I tell it to THE UNION SIGNAL:

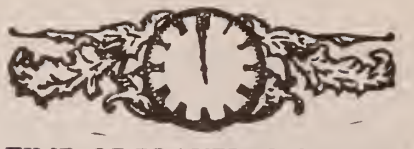
They have a new charter in Pueblo, with which I am not familiar, but evidently the saloon is not looked upon as the advance agent of prosperity. Five licenses expired, and they were put up at auction. Only one was sold, and that brought but $5. The other four went begging. When you get a community educated to the point where a man isn't willing to risk more than $5 on a chance to sell drinks in it, in the vernacular, "It's some education"!

It must be remembered that Pueblo is a little Pittsburgh with steel works, smelters, etc., a population of working people and a good many foreigners who are supposed to be unable to get along without their beer, yet according to the papers the number of saloons has decreased from 140 to 85 in the last ten years. All this is very curious and interesting, not to say illuminating and encouraging.

### ONE VESTED INTEREST THAT WAS RUINED

A favorite argument with those opposed to the national prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution is the claim that to destroy the liquor traffic is to destroy a vested interest. *Collier's Weekly*, which takes frequent opportunity to demolish the liquor men's sophistries, recently answered the saloonist's claim that to destroy the saloon is to destroy a vested interest, in the following words:

"Every generation raises its crop of fine old crusted Tories—some of them in the humbler walks of life. And at all times they oppose light—even as they once tried to resist lighting what Longfellow called the 'street lamps of the ocean.' The instance we have in mind is noted in Emerson's Journal. Sixty years ago the philosopher visited Nauset, on Cape Cod. 'Collins, the keeper, told us he found resistance on Cape Cod to the project of building a lighthouse on this coast, as it would injure the wrecking business.' Did you ever stop to think that our lighthouses have utterly ruined what used to be a vested interest?"



### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*

*Arizona is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

### KING ALCOHOL ON THE DEAD RUN

JENNIE FOWLER WILLING

A writer in *Munsey's* for June blows sky-high Professor Atwater's theory about alcohol being a food, a theory that bothered temperance people a few years ago, and one that may still be skulking around as an excuse for stylish, wine-at-dinner folks, and overworked men and women who try to piece out their strength by an occasional glass of beer.

It is doubtful whether Prof. Atwater, a teacher in a Christian college, the son of a Methodist preacher who was wide awake for temperance, meant to be understood as he was, by people on both sides, as if he had said, "Go ahead with your tippling! A little alcoholic food can't hurt you!"

Writers in big New York magazines have to be sure of their ground. That one of them is allowed to set before their high-caste Brahmin readers an article that chases the last drop of alcohol to its mischief-making in the human system, is one of the straws showing the way of the heavy on-moving currents. We are a good way yet from having a majority of saints but the crowd is going over to the side of National Prohibition.

According to that same writer old-fogy Europe is falling into line. Not only are the Emperor and Empress of Germany keeping step with the three highest officials of the United States army, but four kings with their queens have come out as total abstainers—Alphonso of Spain, Victor of Italy, Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Gustavus of Sweden. Let us speak of this when we put the pen into stiff foreign fingers to sign our pledge.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. LUCINDA BOBBITT, a devoted white ribboner of Oakland, Cal., and a generous supporter of local and state work.

MRS. M. C. CROWE, for two years president of the Philadelphia county (Pa.) W. C. T. U., and a loyal, courageous worker.

## STAGNATION IN "TRADE" CIRCLES

If stagnation were a synonym for peace, it might mean that the peace for which the liquor interests have so long prayed had at last descended upon their perturbed souls, judging by the comments of the periodicals of "the trade."

"There is nothing of very great interest to report of trade in Chicago," writes the correspondent to Bonfort's *Wine and Spirits Circular*. "The usual summer dullness has affected practically all the houses and the recent decision of the Illinois supreme court of Illinois on the suffrage question has cast more or less of gloom over those houses especially whose trade is largely local."

The Philadelphia correspondent of the same paper indulges in the dismal commentary on "things as they are:" "The liquor interests in this country have been legislated against for so long that we have become more or less used to it. While that is so, it is no particular satisfaction to us to have our compatriots in other lines of trade put through the same castigation. Let us hope rather that when the pendulum swings back and our worthy (?) legislators conclude to let business alone they will include us in the happy category."

"The Kentucky whisky business is so quiet that we are at a loss what to say about it," writes the man from the blue grass state."

From the West comes the word, "There is little indication of any decided improvement until this fall and that will depend largely on the result of the elections throughout the West."

## HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

### RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

## THE AMERICAN PURE FOOD LEAGUE—THE NEW ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD REFORM

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON, World's W. C. T. U. Associate Food Reform Department

May 7th and 8th, 1914, at the Academy of Medicine, New York, a new national organization was launched entitled "The American Pure Food League." A more vital and effective co-operation of producers, distributors and consumers; of scientific and public authorities, is the leading object.

The methods, in brief, are to be constructive; to protect the rights of the consumer and in general to strengthen the Pure Food law and consider and urge needed amendments.

Many years have passed since the enactment in 1906 of the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act and there has been an increasing betterment of the food supply; housewives have accepted it as a matter of course. Slowly and almost unconsciously the work has gone on, and but few realize the cumulative results for good.

In this new campaign, investigation, legislation and administration to protect and prevent, will be greater actualities; a special effort will be to prevent spoilage and waste, to increase the knowledge of food values, and the practical application of proper feeding to men and animals.

When one considers the intimate relation between all these things and the high cost of living, also humanity's uplift through the right physical nourishment, this new organization should command interest and attention from the beginning.

The officers chosen were the following: President, Robert McDowell Allen, chief state food and drug department, Lexington, Ky.; vice-president, E. F. Ladd, state food commissioner, North Dakota; executive secretary, Alice Lakey, formerly chairman food committee, National Consumer's League; treasurer, John Martin, Board of Education, New York city.

The governing board includes Dr. Carl Arlsberg, chief Bureau Chemistry, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Goldwater, health commissioner, New York city; W. M. Allen, state food chemist, North Carolina; H. E. Barnard, food commissioner, Indiana; Mrs. Bartlett Crane, Prof. Irving Fisher, Norman Hapgood, Dr. John Graham Brooks, president National Consumer's League; Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, president General Federation of Women's Clubs and Vice-President Mrs. L. L. Blankenberg; Mrs. Frederick Schoff, president of Congress of Mothers; Dr. Louise Purington, W. C. T. U. World Associate Food Reform department, and many others.

Dr. Wiley, in hearty sympathy, feels that the present moment is a period of depression in regard to food legislation and food law enforcement. "What the country needs is an organization like this whose sole purpose is to promote efficiency."

## AN ORGANIZER'S EXPERIENCE

ADA WALLACE UNRUH

But for hard work and sickness I should long ago have given an account of my stewardship as a National organizer.

From the Asbury Park Convention I went to Washington, where I was the guest of our Oregon senator, Hon. Harry Lane, who, by the way, is a good friend of the W. C. T. U. and everything that makes for humanity's uplift. His accomplished daughter, Harriet, joined the W. C. T. U. during my stay. I had the pleasure of interviewing in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition, not only Oregon representatives and senators but also those from several other states.

From Washington I went to Cattaraugus County, New York, where in eight days I delivered fourteen addresses in thirteen different places, organized two fine unions and also "made good" financially. A week in Iowa followed under splendid Lettu Horner's management, and then I journeyed on to Nebraska for work in the suffrage campaign. The results were very satisfactory.

Montana came next with eight days of hard work. I was able to organize a fine union (which has since increased its membership to over fifty), added new members to other unions, and secured several state members and "sinews of war" equal to over one dollar for every person in my audiences.

After a few days at home I returned to Montana for two months' work under the management of Mrs. Cora Marsh and the splendid state president, Mrs. Alderson. I was fortunate in being able not only to give theories but practical illustrations of what the ballot had actually done for Oregon. The officers were pleased to send me to difficult territory, which included all of the small places en route, but in spite of this, unions were organized, new members secured, a goodly sum of cash left in the treasury for the state work, and great enthusiasm created for votes for women.

The experiences of organizers in frontier states would be excellent reading if the pages of the official organ were large enough to publish them. Schoolhouses, unused store rooms, theaters, moving picture houses, as well as opera houses and churches, for the "stage of action," stages, buckboards, rattling buggies, carriages, boats, farm wagons, automobiles, as well as trains, give us passage, with now and then and sometimes more frequently than now and then, to vary events, a middle of the night exceedingly slow train with indifferent hotels at each end and beds of which the less said the better. Occasionally our hostesses in their zeal to entertain us furnish two and three homes each day, but bless them, they do not know how tired we are. But who can estimate the blessedness of service? How joyfully do we count our jewels—new unions, new members, favorable sentiment, and all that goes to bring the final results for which we have so long worked.

I came in a berth from Montana to lie for weeks at home on a bed of pain, for some time thinking that my years of service were over and that I was about to enter into rest. After four months of suffering and slow convalescence I am looking forward to active service again, the doctors telling me that I am not only soon to be well but that I shall be stronger than I have been for many years. They tell me I have worked too hard. Did one ever hear of a woman doing such a thing!!

I am ready now to answer the call for service in either temperance or suffrage campaigns, or to perform just the plain, every day duty of building up our work, the "blessedest" in the world.

## W. C. T. U. ENTERPRISES IN DELAWARE

Sussex county, Delaware, apparently has taken on new life in the temperance work, and Miss Lillian Cade, the county president, after years of constant service is beginning to realize the results of her labors. A fine county convention was held at Greenwood in May, one of the principal features being the introduction of a representative of the Girl's Industrial School of Wilmington, Mrs. Jackson, who was accompanied by a group of girls from the institution named. This school is an enterprise of the Delaware W. C. T. U. and with the aid of state appropriations has been maintained for a number of years. As the present buildings have been found too small to accommodate the girls, a new site has been selected at Claymont, just out of Wilmington, where new buildings are being erected. Mrs. Addie B. Parsels was the chief speaker of the evening at the convention. Georgetown union is entering heartily into preparations for the state convention to be held there in October. Miss Christine Tinling has just finished a series of lectures at various points in the county. Flower Mission Day was observed by most of the unions, an especially interesting one being held at Miss Cade's home in Milton.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# CONVICTS PETITION FOR PROHIBITION

There will be presented to the next Pennsylvania legislature a unique and pathetic petition, bearing the signatures of 1,500 or more inmates of the state penitentiary, asking for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The petition reads as follows:—

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly, Met:

"Your petitioners, representing the major portion of the inmates of the Eastern State Penitentiary, of Pennsylvania, respectfully aver:

"That they believe fully seventy per cent of crime within the state is directly attributable to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and

"That many of them have a personal knowledge of its debasing influence as exemplified in their own lives, and

"That, believing if the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited by the enactment of laws by your honorable body, that the effect would be to reduce crime at least fifty per cent, if not more, they therefore

"Respectfully pray that you will favorably consider the introduction of any measure having for its object the curtailment of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and use the great power with which you are clothed to obtain the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of such intoxicating liquor anywhere within the bounds of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"We further pray that you will give due consideration to this petition, coming to you as a voluntary deed of a body of earnest men and women, acting entirely on their own initiative, without suggestion from others."

One can hardly imagine a more weighty indictment against the liquor traffic than this petition. Probably no body of men is better able to judge from personal experience of the devastation wrought to body, mind and soul, than these men who from behind prison walls send out this appeal. The movement was initiated by the editor of a little paper, *The Umpire*, published in the penitentiary, and the response to the suggestion made by the editor was prompt. The prisoners flooded him with letters telling how eager they were to join in the crusade against liquor; they wrote on scraps of paper the tragedy of their own lives, and in almost every case John Barleycorn was the enemy that had wrought ruin for them and their families.

The *North American* in telling the story of the petition well says the presentation of this petition based on life stories of those who have been ruined by drink and stating the belief that seventy per cent of crime is due to drink, will place the legislature to which it is submitted in a position where it must either act against the liquor traffic or place its approval upon crime.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

### THE SECRET OF HER DEVOTION

The following inspiring words, written by the friend of young people, Mary Lowe Dickinson, who recently went home to glory, were sent to THE UNION SIGNAL by her dear friend, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes.—EDITOR.

When asked the secret of her devotion to the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, of which she has been the general secretary from the very beginning, in 1886, and every step of which she has watched, Mrs. Dickinson answered, "Simply and solely because I consider it, apart from all its various forms and plans of work, from all that is sentimental or sensational in its aspects, a moral education society. It takes the nature of the man or woman, usually the young man or woman, at just the formative stage, and arouses it to the voluntary decision to make the most and noblest and best of the one little life intrusted to the care of each. The danger in human nature in youth is the danger of drifting and dreaming. True education begins when the soul recognizes its responsibilities and enters upon the road toward the fulfilment of its possibilities. The progress may be slow, the movement spasmodic and irregular, but the spiritual nature begins to use its own faculties, and that means a process of education begun. Because I believe in the need, I must stand by and do everything I can to develop the process.

"The best thing I have learned of life is that its days and years are not my own, but belong to those whom I would be glad to see avoid my mistakes and learn to work so wisely that they may see, as I never expect to see, the fruit of their labors." "I have known," she adds, "both how to abound and how to suffer need, and I have found the first to be the harder. I have known the life of luxury and privilege and opportunity, and I have known the working woman's life who earns her daily bread. I do not feel like saying that both alike are vexation of spirit, but I do feel like saying that both are of little value except as they may be transmuted into service, which service, acting on some other nature, may be transmuted into power. The problem of our youth, it seems to me, is the problem of development. We question in youth how to make the most of its opportunities and how to enrich it by every possible advantage. The problem of our later years is rather how to do the most in and for the lives of others. I, myself, as I see the world of girls and women standing with eager eyes and open hands, reaching out and thirsting for all that older minds and hearts can give, am inclined to think that one's day of garnering and growing should have a limit, and that the days of whitening hairs should be days of simple giving, without regard to whether by that giving our own lives shall or shall not be enriched."

### HOW THE LIQUOR PAPERS SEE IT

It was said in one of the great prohibition campaigns that there was only one general who could compass the defeat of the forces of righteousness and that was "General Apathy." It might be well for workers in the state and national campaigns to take to their own hearts the warning that is given to "the trade" by the editors of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular:* "It would be the height of folly for the trade in any of the states where prohibition is an issue to exhibit apathy or hesitate about subscribing to the necessary campaign funds."

## SAFEGUARDING GIRLS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

**"Travelers, irrespective of age, sex, race, creed or class, may come to California for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and rest assured that they will be met when they arrive, that they will receive all information, and, when necessary, full guidance and protection."**

Thus reads the opening paragraph of a circular being sent out by the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company. The communication goes on to tell its guarantee for this statement, namely, that the Woman's Board has taken upon itself the organization of a permanent, non-political, nonsectarian Travelers' Aid which will insure guidance, comfort and protection to visitors to the West in 1915, particularly to young people. This means, in the words of the circular "that a traveler may come from any part of the world and go to any county of California, protected at all times by the agencies of the Travelers' Aid. It will mean that any mother who cannot accompany her daughter may trust her to travel alone to San Francisco or any part of California. It will mean that this girl will be met and protected upon her arrival; will be directed to a home where she may be safe and comfortable." Protection will not only be given to the girl traveling alone, but as freely and fully to young men.

Because when the Columbian Exposition in Chicago came to a close it was said that 6,000 young women who had set forth to visit it never returned to their homes, and because at other great expositions girls and young women have been known to disappear, the management of the Panama-Pacific are determined that if human agencies can prevent it, no tragic disasters of this character shall occur in San Francisco in 1915.

### YOUNG PEOPLE MAKING SENTIMENT FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

(Continued from Page Four)

of whom were a great help as speakers and instructors, and a number of state workers who contributed their quota of enthusiasm.

Miss Maggie Ratekin of Fulton, who has ably acted as assistant to the state secretary since she assumed National duties, was elected president, and the other officers are Mr. Gus Nations, vice-president; Miss Myrtle Long, corresponding secretary; Miss Frances Kenney, recording secretary; Mr. Hugh Mason, treasurer. In all, the fifth annual convention of the Missouri Y. P. B. was decidedly worth while.

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A Y. P. B. of twenty-four members was recently organized at Tygh Valley, Oregon.

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The Ithaca (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. has taken out double column, four inch space in *The Cornell Sun* which three times a week it fills with brief, pertinent, strong statements regarding the liquor traffic, in each case giving the authority. This it does at a cost of $120 a year but it regards the investment as a paying one.

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### MOLLIE BURKE'S SURRENDER

(Continued from Page Six)

fender of the hoodlum element of the town.

To make matters worse Mollie Burke's girl friends mercilessly snubbed Jim. True they also cut the acquaintance of other drinking men, but Jim failed to see that any one else was paying the penalty for such indulgence. He believed himself to be cruelly wronged, and determined to retaliate by doing exactly what Mollie Burke would disapprove. When at the suggestion of the girls who had taken the pledge that Mollie had so faithfully kept, the young men of Oakvale organized a Law and Order League with the view of putting saloons out of town, Jim refused to join. To all appearances he was going to the bad as fast as Satan himself could wish.

Some time in the spring a particularly cold-blooded murder was committed in Dennis Murphy's saloon. The law abiding citizens of Oakvale arose in indignation and declared that there must be a change in municipal rule, and a clean town. It was discovered that Murphy's license to retail liquor had been unlawfully obtained, his petition containing names of voters long dead and others disfranchised. He was indicted by the grand jury, and his case set for the June term of court.

One evening the saloonkeeper entered Jim Langford's office and handed him twenty-five dollars.

"That is a retaining fee, Jim," he explained. "I want you to help me out of this trouble and in future we retailers of liquor can make it worth your while to stand by us. You're just the man we need."

Jim hesitated, and Murphy continued: "We know you don't favor the dry ticket they are going to get out for the next election, and you must coach us in ways of outwitting these temperance guys. It will be the making of you financially, old fellow, and when you want to run for district attorney, as I hear you are thinking of doing, we'll put you through like a shot out of a gun. Now here's my plan to down the mud-slingers who are trying to ruin the town by curtailing people's rights."

Before Jim could make an excuse for declining the case, Murphy had unfolded a shrewd and unprincipled scheme for defeating the Law and Order League in its efforts to free the town of saloons.

"You must be getting ready for our work, Jim," he advised. "We are going to keep you busy. Let's show these croakers that we can hold our own with a smart lawyer to back us."

Jim went to bed with an uneasy conscience. At least it was troublesome until he had drowned it with a stiff toddy—to induce sleep, he told himself.

The next day the whole town knew that Jim Langford had been engaged as counsel for Dennis Murphy. The young women who had avoided and snubbed him as the half-married drinking man, ignored him utterly. Young men with whom he had formerly been chummy did not condescend to notice him by even a joke. Jim found himself ostracized—all because of Mollie Burke's silly pledge.

(To be continued)

# PUTTING A DISTILLERY OUT OF BUSINESS

MRS. MARY E. BLATCHFORD, President W. C. T. U. of Farmington, N. M.

The W. C. T. U. of Farmington, San Juan county, New Mexico, is a little over two years old. Four years ago a distiller, attracted no doubt by the abundance of fruit grown in the San Juan valley, came to Farmington, formed a company, and regardless of the protests of ministers, and other law abiding citizens, established a distillery. As the officials had prohibited the sale of liquor in the town, the plant was set up two miles away on the banks of the San Juan river. To many people it was annoying and heart-stirring to see men and boys laden with bottles and jugs going in the direction of the distillery. Often boys were found intoxicated. One man (an Indian) is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary for firing buildings while under the influence of strong drink given him by men interested in the liquor making plant.

Everything seemed to be going well with the distillery until the fall of 1912, when a United States detective appeared and caused the arrest of the officers of the company, for removing from the warehouse liquor on which the revenue had not been paid. The distillery eventually fell into the hands of the government and was advertised for sale.

Mr. L. J. Gower heard of the sale and went to Aztec, the county seat, where the transaction was to take place, to bid, thinking the engine and the boiler might be used for a canning factory. Through Mrs. Gower, who is a member of our union, we heard of the sale about two hours before it came off, and were also informed that two men who were once interested in the distillery were to be among the bidders. We felt sure that if it fell into their hands it would again be opened up, and that as a result, there would be bootlegging all over town. The executive committee of the W. C. T. U. subsequently met, looked up the state law, and in it found this weak point: it prohibited the sale but not the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. We knew Mr. Gower would only bid on the engine and boiler, which he thought would go for about two hundred dollars. While the sale was on we telephoned to him and found that he had about reached his price limit. We urged him to buy the distillery at any price, telling him that we would stand by him. He bought it for three hundred and five dollars.

The distillery was not bought by the W. C. T. U. to speculate with or to destroy, but simply to supplement the weak point in our state law. Every part of it we hope will be used for some good purpose. No doubt the lumber will be converted into billboards to educate the people to work and vote for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The country is not quite ready to beat its swords into plowshares and its spears into pruning hooks, but God grant that after our years of hard work, it may not be long before we shall turn our distilleries into canning factories and our breweries into flour mills, that our land may be freed from the curse of drunkenness.

# A PROPHETIC BANNER

MRS. EMMA GRAVES DIETRICK, President W. C. T. U. of Niagara County, N. Y.

New York state has within its limits seven Indian reservations, most of them occupied by members of the Iroquois or Six-Nations Federation. One of the best of these, the Tuscarora reservation, is in Niagara county, a few miles from Niagara Falls. Here there is a small but enthusiastic W. C. T. U., by whose invitation we held a county convention on the reservation. To this meeting came more than one hundred representatives from twenty-two unions.

The church was beautifully decorated, the meals were delicious (and daintily served) as our Indian women are fine cooks. The pastor of the church, an Indian and tribal chief, welcomed us most heartily, though he explained that it was difficult for him to express himself in English.

On the wall hung a strange looking banner which the pastor explained. Near the upper right hand corner was a scroll bearing the initials, "T. T. S.," and the year, "1844." This Mr. Mount Pleasant said stood for "Tuscarora Temperance Society" and "1844," for the year it was organized, showing that a long time before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was dreamed of these Indians were trying to fight the "white man's whisky." In the upper left hand corner were six stars which we were told stood for the six nations, one for each tribe. Along the lower edge of the banner was a row of pictures of animals, bear, tortoise, beaver, wolf, eel, and plover. These were the clans of the tribe and each was in danger from the strange animal above it, for in the center of this banner was an octopus or devil fish, with eight great arms reaching out for its prey. This our friend called "the liquor beast" and said, "It is always trying to get my people." Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the banner was an American eagle which was standing on the body of the "liquor beast." "This," said Mr. Mount Pleasant, "is American government; it must kill liquor beast and save my people." The eight arms of the beast were named "Hard cider," "beer," "gin," "whisky," etc., and strong emphasis was laid on the power of the "American eagle" to kill the "liquor beast."

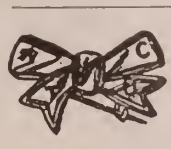
We were impressed by the fact that National Constitutional Prohibition was thus symbolized by the "Tuscarora Temperance Society" seventy years ago. Was this not indeed a prophetic banner?

## THEY SANG THE "DOXOLOGY"

At the banquet of the Illinois Suffrage Association the evening after the supreme court decision, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was telling of the Wyoming jury of six men and six women, who were locked by the sheriff in separate rooms to consider their verdict in the case of a man on trial for his life—how the men had ordered drinks and cigarets and cards and had made ready for a night of their own kind of deliberation—how from the women jurors' room had come the sound of a voice uttering a prayer for guidance in reaching a right verdict—and how six voices had then been lifted up in the doxology. "And we women," continued Mrs. Catt, "are going to write the Doxology into the constitution of the United States. We don't accept enfranchisement as a right, but as a duty. The middle west has this day opened the door into the great east. Ohio will come next, and next year we are going to bring you New York."

A gust of cheers greeted this. It died away when Mrs. Trout, the president of the Illinois Suffrage Association, lifted her hand and said very gently, "Shall we sing the Doxology?" Every woman at the long speaker's table, every woman in the throng on the floor of the banquet hall, and every woman in the crowded balcony rose and with head bowed, sang "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

—*The Chicago Herald.*



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges, U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestien.

HIT THE SPOT

Postum Knocked Out Coffee Ails

There's a good deal of satisfaction and comfort in hitting upon the right thing to rid one of the varied and constant ailments caused by coffee drinking.

"Ever since I can remember," writes an Ind. woman, "my father has been a lover of his coffee, but the continued use of it so affected his stomach that he could scarcely eat at times.

"Mother had coffee-headache and dizziness, and if I drank coffee for breakfast I would taste it all day and usually go to bed with a headache.

"One day father brought home a pkg. of Postum recommended by our grocer. Mother made it according to directions on the box and it just 'hit the spot.' It has a dark, seal-brown color, changing to golden brown when cream is added, and a snappy taste similar to mild, high-grade coffee, and we found that its continued use speedily put an end to all our coffee ills.

"That was at least ten years ago and Postum has, from that day to this, been a standing order on father's grocery bill.

"When I married my husband was a great coffee drinker, altho he admitted that it hurt him. When I mentioned Postum he said he did not like the taste of it. I told him I could make it taste all right. He smiled and said, try it. The result was a success, he won't have anything but Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

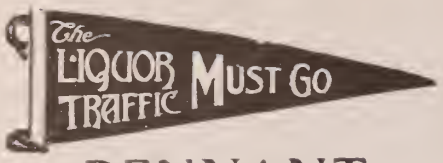
**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. Made in the cup with hot water—no boiling. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold at all Grocers.

According to Dr. J. C. Mahr, state commissioner of health of prohibition Oklahoma, who was recently interviewed in Washington, "The percentage of mortality in Oklahoma is nine per 1,000, while the average in the United States is fourteen per 1,000."




# PENNANT

The little pennant stickers should be on the desk of every white ribboner, ready to be placed on every piece of mail matter seut out. Very neat and attractive, blue surface, with white lettering, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go.' One hundred in box, 20 cents; per thousand, $1.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.,
*Evanston, Ill.*

Some of the merchants are going to use the stickers in their business correspondence.

W. C. T. U. of *Blaine, Wash.*

## "GOOD MORALS" REQUIRED

The members of the Kenosha, Wisconsin, common council have received letters from the Wisconsin Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association demanding that licenses be refused to saloon men who are not of "good moral character."

It is suggested that the following questions might be used in ascertaining whether or not the applicant for a license is of "good moral character":

"Have you ever poisoned a man with alcohol?"

"Have you ever robbed a man of his wages and hunted his wife and little children into the gutter of starvation?"

"Have you ever stolen a man's honor and manhood and made him a cringer and a sneak?"

"Have you ever sold stuff that strengthened the murderer's failing arm to execute his dreadful deed?"

To all of these the applicants might reply:

"No, your honor, I have never held a license yet."—*Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express.*

## POSTER NOTES

Poster day in Virginia was June 24, and a great and successful day it was. Seven thousand of the National poster, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," were used in addition to large numbers of other posters. In Norfolk many store windows in prominent business streets were filled with these posters, and a great deal of campaign literature was distributed. In the smaller cities the work was done by groups of friends who, after thoroughly posting the town, went out in autos and carriages and continued the work for miles around. The Virginia Poster Day was one long to be remembered, and one that will help materially in the campaign for statewide prohibition.

In Rockford, Ill., they are making use of the new billboard poster (which is 7 x 10 feet, arranged in eight sections). Space has been secured for six, and for four weeks the billboards of the city will tell emphatically the story that "the man who drinks is the first to be laid off and the last to be taken on."

The billboard poster is furnished by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at 50 cents. "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" poster is also furnished by the National W. C. T. U., as follows:

Paper, 18 x 24, 5 cents each.

Cloth, 28 x 42, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents.

Cloth, 12 x 18, 5 cents each.

## HONORS CHINESE TEMPERANCE WORKER

A friend of the temperance cause who is spending a year in Tientsin, China, tells of a remarkable funeral procession which she witnessed. She supposed it to be in honor of some person of wealth but learned that the deceased was a man of very small means but president of a society which was opposed to the use of opium, tobacco and liquor. It was evident that he was regarded in the light of a hero in that land which is surely awakeuing to the presence of the enemies within its borders.

## W. C. T. U. FOUNTAIN DEDICATED

On Saturday afternoon, June 6, 1914, the sun brightly shining on the glistening green trees and the velvety grass of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, a hundred boys and girls marched along the smooth pathway on Belmont Avenue from the entrance of the park for nearly half a mile to the spot where a draped bulk was the center of attraction for hundreds of onlookers. Mrs. M. V. Stringer, the newly elected president of Philadelphia county, standing in an automobile, directed the ceremonies of dedicating a drinking fountain to Harriet S. French, M. D., who for twenty-one years served the W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia county as president. The exercises consisted of singing by the Loyal Temperance Legioners, Scripture reading by Miss M. I. Burk, president of the Harriet S. French union, the Lord's Prayer in unison, presentation of the fountain to the Park Commission by Mrs. M. V. Stringer, and the unveiling of the fountain by the youngest member of the Harriet S. French union, acceptance by Mr. Theodore Justice and prayer by Rev. T. T. Mutchler. The fountain was erected at an expense of about $1,000, and provides pure cold water for both man and beast.

In presenting the fountain Mrs. Stringer said in part, "We are assembled here today in order to perpetuate the memory of one who was a true lover of all God's creatures, especially little children."

In accepting the fountain Mr. Justice gave a most earnest exposition of the evils of intemperance and the blessings of temperance, concluding with these words:

"Thus it is altogether appropriate that the artistic and beautiful gift to the people's park should come to it from the hands of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, carrying as it does within its beauty the underlying idea of refreshment for spirit and body. As the waters of this fountain are associated with all that is healthy and good so its influence shall carry back into the homes of the people who come here the idea that temperance here and everywhere is the fountain of order, beauty and goodness in the home and throughout life as well. Everywhere squalor and misery disappear before the waters of temperance and wherever temperance prevails among the people cheeks glow with health and hearts are glad. I have great pleasure in accepting on behalf of the Fairmount Park Commission, who you know are the trust officers of the people's playground, this Harriet S. French memorial fountain."

Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

Harriet S. French Memorial Fountain

## Among the Newest Leaflets

Why We Need a World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund, Anna A. Gordon. Per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

The Power of the Press, Carl A. Wold. Per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

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Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of the Drinker's Offspring, Colonel Maus.

Beer Drinking and Its Effect Upon Human Progeny, Colonel Maus.

The Liquor Traffic and the Business World, Rev. Joseph Crooker.

National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment in Harmony with the Constitution, Noah W. Cooper.

Accusing Fingers (Illustrated).

The Liquor Traffic's Vacuum Pocket Cleaner (Illustrated).

Per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

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Maine's Great Achievement.

Thirty-three Years of Prohibition.

A True Conservation Policy.

Prohibition a Godsend to the Workingman.

The Law of Habit.

Per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

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### AMONG OUR WORKERS

Though the W. C. T. U. of Enid, Oklahoma, through removal and in other ways has lost a number of its faithful workers, it goes steadily forward in the work and is gratified to find new members filling its thinned ranks and lining up for service. During the year its activities have included a well planned Frances E. Willard memorial meeting, the securing of three inspiring lectures by Miss Rose A. Davison, National organizer, a splendid observance of Flower Mission Day and an afternoon meeting devoted to a W. C. T. U. quiz, when a small donation was raised for the National Campaign Fund. Other efforts of a local nature are recorded to its credit.

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Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, National superintendent of the Health department, was one of the speakers at the alumnae banquet of Shepardson College, her topic being "Health and Efficiency." She was also on the program of the alumni banquet of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, speaking on suffrage. The latter speech was particularly timely, as Ohio is now circulating the initiative petition, hoping to secure this fall the desired amendment to the state constitution.

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The convention of Pacific county, Washington, was held in Raymond, June 9-10. The two days were full of good things and the reports of superintendents of departments and local unions showed an increase in results and membership. Mrs. Helen D. Harford gave a stirring address one evening, and there was a matrons' silver medal contest, Mrs. G. P. Duryea of Raymond being the winner. On the second afternoon came a discussion of eugenics.

The convention was considered one of the best held in years, the attendance was good and the interest keen. Mrs. Vincent, the county president, showed herself to be a fine presiding officer, conducting the business with exactness and dispatch. The newest union, organized by Mrs. Harford the week previous, came up to the convention with dues paid, thus proving itself a worthy addition to the organization. Mrs. G. P. Duryea was elected president of the county for the coming year.

The Springfield (Mass.) Armory Hill W. C. T. U., Mrs. O. M. Doubleday, president, held its annual picnic the afternoon of June 26 at Forest Park. White ribboners were present from Holyoke and Westfield. It was a large gathering and Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, National organizer, who gave an address, received a warm welcome. The Armory Hill W. C. T. U. pledged ten dollars toward the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. The county president, Mrs. Martha Kneil, gave a brief address.

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In an address delivered recently at Paragould by Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., she brought to her audience a formidable array of irrefutable arguments in support of national legislation to blot out the liquor curse. She discussed the evil from many standpoints and presented statistical records to support her statements. At the conclusion of her discourse a rising vote was taken in favor of the Hobson amendment. The entire congregation, with two or three exceptions, responded to the call and voted to petition Congressmen and Senators to support the resolution.

A beautiful memorial service for Lillian M. N. Stevens was held not long ago at the home of the president of the Paragould W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary D. Meiser.

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The W. C. T. U. of Oakland, California, Mrs. Hattie McMath, president, recently entertained the county institute. Mrs. Addie Estes of Stockton, one thoroughly equipped to discuss any phase of the work or any department, was the leader. The new campaign songs, led by Miss Jennie Redfield, were enthusing and the presence of Mrs. Eugenia F. St. John of Kansas, National evangelist, proved a power and inspiration. She has been doing splendid work in Alameda county, receiving ovations everywhere she has been. There were eight state officers present. Our own Mrs. B. S. Peet gave "Snap-Shots of the World's and National Conventions," and later a memorial service for our promoted National president, Mrs. Stevens, was held. Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, has recently held one of her popular and successful parents' conferences and questionaires. Subjects of vital interest to parents were ably discussed by specialists. Mrs. Jump has given fresh impetus to the work in the county. As a part of the work of the dry federation, all energies are being given to the campaign for statewide prohibition with the slogan,

*"California, California, land of the golden west.*
*We are the citizens, the wisest and best,*
*We stand for California, prohibition statewide.*
*So jump on the water wagon, and all take a ride."*

The department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies is being pushed in Alameda county and Missionary Temperance secretaries appointed. A symposium was conducted at the county institute by the state superintendent, Miss Jennie L. Redfield, and a department quiz.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man, and Beast. Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

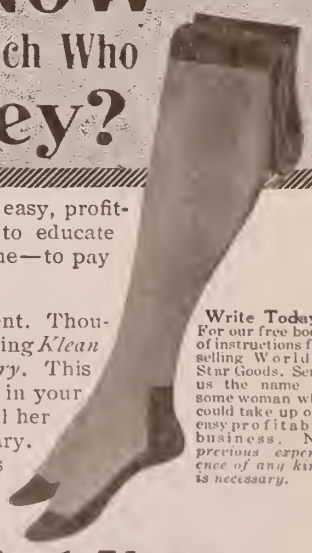
Write for Catalog

J.W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N.Y.



DO YOU KNOW
A Woman in Your Church Who
Needs Money?



A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

**Write Today** For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No previous experience of any kind is necessary.

$3,000 the First Year

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

World's Star Knitting Company
Department 501 Bay City, Michigan

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### ONE HUNDRED NINE YOUNG CRUSADER SUBSCRIPTIONS IN FIVE MINUTES

An unusual record not exceeded by another person, as far as we know, is that of Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, who secured 109 subscriptions for *The Young Crusader* in the five minutes allotted her, at the recent Los Angeles county convention. Mrs. Blair has always done splendid work for *The Young Crusader* and secured many large clubs, but we believe her work at the Los Angeles convention exceeds any previous record.

109 subscriptions taken in five minutes—what could she have accomplished in half an hour!!

### ARE YOU A CLUB MEMBER?

There are two popular clubs connected with the Circulation department of our official papers, and our friends are most cordially invited to become members of either.

The Win One Circle associated with THE UNION SIGNAL has a large membership but there is room for a thousand more. The only requisite for membership is the securing of a new subscription to the weekly UNION SIGNAL by one who is already a subscriber to the paper. This is a delightful privilege, as well as a pleasant duty, for it is a joy to share anything that will help and interest one to better living, and all who take THE UNION SIGNAL realize that they have been greatly benefited by reading it. We ask you, therefore, by securing a new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL to share with some friend the privileges you have enjoyed. A membership card, a badge and a little white enamel stick pin, imported from Scotland, are forwarded to every member of the Win One Circle.

#### The Scamp Club.

The Scamp Club is associated with *The Young Crusader*, and every boy or girl sending in four new subscriptions receives the Scamp pin and becomes a member of the club. The pin is made of bronze and is a facsimile of our Scamp—the *Crusader* squirrel.

On July 21, the birthday anniversary of the editor-in-chief of *The Young Crusader*, Miss Anna A. Gordon, will be held many subscription birthday parties and we suggest that our friends secure the subscriptions early so that all may have the Scamp pin at the birthday celebration. It will please any boy to wear this as a scarf pin in his tie, and any girl will consider it as pretty a stick pin as she has ever possessed.

Let us have scores of members for our Scamp Club, and hundreds of subscriptions for the very best paper published for the children.

"When soliciting subscriptions at the state convention in Flint, one lady said: 'My postman has brought THE UNION SIGNAL to my gate every week for thirty-five years. I look for it like the morning.'" *M. J. B.*


*A Limited Number of the New*

# Bill Board Poster

FIRST TO BE LAID OFF

The Man Who DRINKS

LAST TO BE TAKEN ON

7x10 feet. Printed in red and black; eight sections, so as to be easily handled

PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois


### NO BACKWARD STEPS FOR THE IOWA W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

These beautiful June days the W. C. T. U. of Iowa is improving to the utmost. We have many workers afield who are gaining new members and making public sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition and equal suffrage. Among the National workers are Miss Robbins and Mrs. M. E. Patterson, the latter of whom we claim as our own.

Of our state workers we have first of all the state president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, who is almost constantly in the field, working early and late for the cause she so well loves. Mrs. Laura B. Dale day by day is gaining new unions and increasing the membership of older ones. Miss Aldrich is developing into a fine speaker, while Mrs. Van Clarke is making friends for our cause wherever she goes. Mrs. Isabella Smith, who was appointed the editor of *Champion* to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Williams, is serving nobly, besides doing field work. The treasurer, Mrs. Shadle, and the vice-president, Mrs. Hurford, also keep busy in the work. Iowa surely ought to come up to the state convention with an increase in membership of 1,000.

Our Iowa W. C. T. U. has sustained quite a loss in the burning of Benedict Home at Ft. Dodge. It was only partially insured. It is now planned to move back to Des Moines immediately. A house will be rented for a year, and during that time a few acres will be purchased and a substantial home built.

The state convention will be held at Creston the first of October. The exact dates have not yet been decided. Plans are being made to make this a great convention. We are hoping to have with us Anna A. Gordon and many other noted speakers. The W. C. T. U. of Iowa takes no backward steps and is marching forward to victory.


**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire; quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 16, 1914. | No. 29


## Sentiments from Leading Citizens of France, a Wine Drinking Country

What do I think of alcoholism? I think it will slay us if we do not slay it. I think that drunkards are dangerous sick persons, but I think the most culpable are the manufacturers of poison, the sellers of poison, the state which refuses to intervene, the politicians who, knowing the evil, have not the courage to apply the remedy.

—*M. DELPECH, Sénateur.*

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Alcoholism, agent in all physical and moral degeneracies, is, under the eyes of an indifferent and powerless government, moving on to the destruction of our land. I cannot too much insist on the literal truth of the sorrowful prediction, and I affirm that one can inscribe this formula over all the drink shops of France: "*Finis Galliae.*"

—*DR. ERNEST DUPRÉ, Médecin des Hôpitaux.*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


Our Washington Letter—Exit of John Barleycorn from the American Navy—Tragic Life Stories of Signers of Prohibition Petition—When July First Was the Last of August—Echoes from Temperance Conferences at International Sunday School Convention—After the Resolution, What?—The Ladies' World Pure Food Bulletin Not a Safe Guide as to Tonics.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ALASKA SENDS PETITIONS IN FAVOR OF HOBSON AMENDMENT—FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ITSELF—SENATOR BORAH DEFENDS INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE—RELEASE OF INDIAN THIRTY-FOUR YEARS A PRISONER—PETITIONS, PERSONAL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS ON HOBSON AMENDMENT SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE SENT

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Among the intensely interesting communications coming to my desk in reference to National Constitutional Prohibition is a telegram received this week from Petersburg, Alaska, dated July 5, 1914, which reads, "One hundred and forty-nine signers favor Sheppard-Hobson prohibition amendment. Petition and letter follows." Signed, "Mrs. J. T. Thompson." Evidently our far-away friends supposed the vote on the amendment would be taken in the House July 6, and sent this splendid result of their efforts by wire that they might be counted in. I have been looking the matter up and find that prohibition prevailed in Alaska from the time of the purchase of that vast territory by the United States from Russia, in 1868, up to 1899, when Congress passed a law allowing the courts to grant license to sell liquor to whites. The law prohibiting sale to Indians is still in force. The license tax is $1,500 in all places of 1,500 inhabitants or more, $1,000 in places of 1,000 to 1,500, and $500 elsewhere. Now that women have the right of suffrage in Alaska, we believe better days are in store for that wonderful territory and that they will vote out the saloon and the sale of liquor in their midst.

### Petitions from Friends of Amendment Preponderate

Interest in the national prohibition amendment is not on the wane, as the number of petitions and resolutions received this week and forwarded to Congress give practical evidence. In checking petitions reported in the *Congressional Record* each morning, on both sides of the question, we are able to determine how the friends and opponents of the measure are appealing to Congress for the passage of, or, in opposition to the amendment, and this week the temperance people have been far in the lead.

While we believe these petitions carry a certain amount of influence with members of Congress, still we know that a personal letter or telegram, especially from a voting constituent, following the petition or resolution, is as a "nail driven in a sure place," for to disregard the personal appeal of a voter is an unthought-of procedure on the part of a politician, and to keep in the good graces of the man or woman with a ballot is of necessity an essential to the continued success of a Senator or Representative, or to any other man holding office by elective ballot; and the sooner the people at home realize and make use of this weapon as their prerogative, the sooner will they have laws placed upon the statute books of state or nation which they now so much desire.

### Foreign Relations Committee to Investigate Itself

A very peculiar condition of things exists in the Senate relative to executive sessions. When an executive session is called, the galleries are cleared, as by magic, the doorkeepers not standing on ceremony in clearing the floor and getting everybody down stairs; the press gallery is likewise emptied, no reporter being allowed in or near the Senate chamber during the executive session; doors are barred, guards sit at the foot of each staircase, and supposedly everything has been done to assure absolute privacy, as treaties, or other important and complicated matters are under surveillance on the part of the Senate. But when the afternoon papers are issued, a complete record of what was said and done in the executive session is printed in full. For years there has been great wonderment on the part of the Senate, and the public as well, as to where and how this leakage of what goes on behind closed doors of the Senate chamber is obtained, and on Tuesday last the Senate authorized the Foreign Relations committee to investigate itself. The purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain, if that be possible, how detailed reports of what witnesses told the committee in secrecy about affairs in Nicaragua had found their way into the newspapers, when every one, outside of the committee and the witnesses, were excluded. Senator Gallinger, minority leader of the Senate, said, "I often have been surprised at the almost marvelous accuracy of newspaper reports as to what had happened in the secret sessions of Senate committees and of the Senate itself. Sometimes it would seem as if a first-class stenographer had taken down what had been said. They were better reports than I could have given as a matter of recollection."

### Senator Borah Defends Industrial Relations Commission.

In the continued discussion of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, many valuable points have been brought to light, the discussions having taken a wide range, and opened up a vista vast and far-reaching. Among the questions were the duties and efforts of the Commission on Industrial Relations, in its investigations during the past three years. Among other things, it was brought out that certain mills in Georgia, where children, as well as adults, are employed, blow their whistles at three o'clock in the morning when the employes are not required to be at work until six o'clock, that they, children as well as adults, may have sufficient time to prepare for their daily toil. Senator Borah, speaking in defense of the commission, said, "I call attention to the fact that this commission was not made up after it had been created until the present administration came into power. I happen to know that the President of the United States spent a great deal of time and consideration in the filling of this commission and he filled it with men and women who, he believed, had the capacity, the public mind, and the public spirit to do the work imposed upon them, and in my humble opinion there is not justly to be lodged a single word of criticism against this commission at this time. There are conditions in our country which ought to be investigated, studied and considered, and about which we cannot have too much information. We have had in this country in the last eight or nine months more exhibitions of force, more exhibitions of civil war, of riot, and disregard for authority, than we have ever had, to my knowledge, in the same length of time. A land of unbounded natural resources, of unlimited wealth, a land which ought to be blessed with indescribable prosperity, is cursed by a condition of civil war by reason of the strained relations which have grown up in this country between capital and labor." Senator Works of California followed, and said, "The existing conditions in this country growing out of the relations between capital and labor present one of the gravest problems that Congress and the country have to deal with. Unless we can control these conditions, by some peaceful means, they are going before very long to shake this Republic to its foundations. We pass laws to correct these evils, but that does not settle the question."

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire said, "One matter in particular with which I am familiar, and which has not been discussed today, is that which authorizes the commission to investigate the conditions and provisions for protecting the life, the limb, and health of employes. Thousands of men are killed every year in industrial pursuits for lack of the most ordinary safeguards. Hundreds of thousands are crippled for lack of these safeguards. I have heard it stated that for every story of a skyscraper erected in New York one man is killed. I believe that may be an exaggeration, but it does show what a tremendous loss of life and limb there is for lack of safeguarding workmen." The discussion lasted for hours, and Senator Williams of Mississippi, fearful lest a pessimistic strain should go out from the Senate chamber, reviewed briefly the great strides made between capital and labor from 1492, when men fought for the right to work as free men, instead of being captured and made to work as slaves."

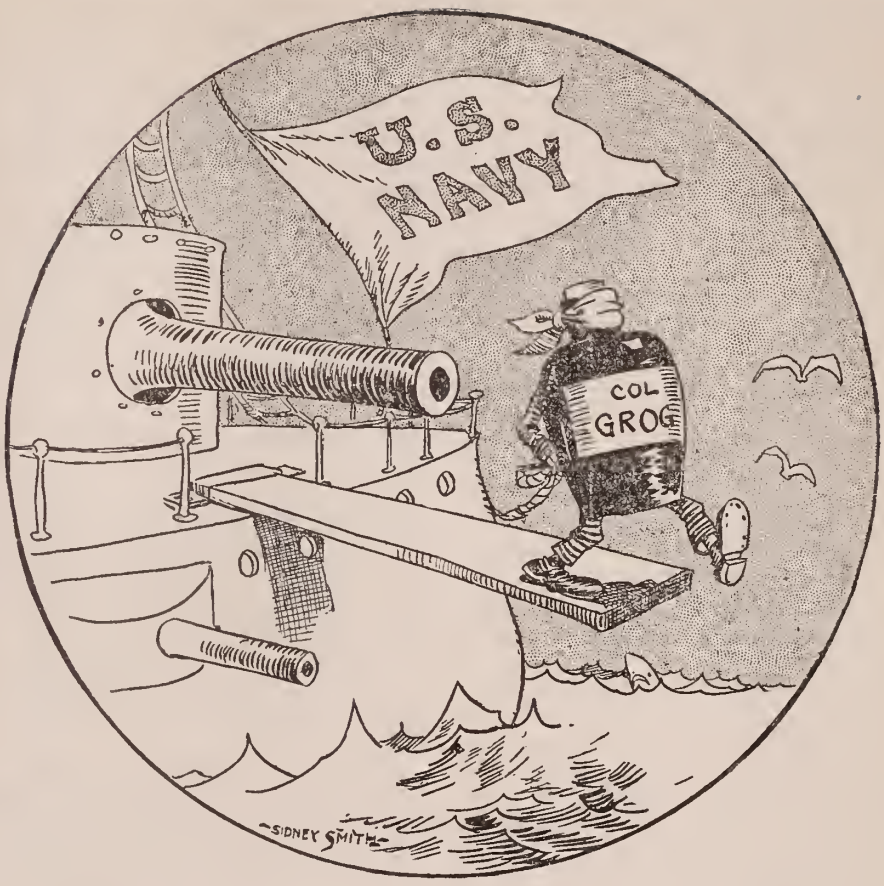
### Indian, Thirty-four Years a Prisoner, Released

After thirty-four years behind the bars under life sentence for murder, Spopee, a Blackfoot Indian, was unconditionally pardoned yesterday by the President. He will be released at once from the Government hospital for the insane here, to return to his daughter in Montana, whom he has not seen since she was a baby. A party of Blackfeet sight-seeing in Washington months ago happened upon Spopee grown gray with his long imprisonment. They established his tribal identity by an Indian song, and one of the interpreters recognized Spopee, the hero of an old legend, who had disappcared a score of years ago into some white man's jail. Officials of the Indian Office, advised of the discovery, began an investigation, which resulted in his pardon. He will be given an allotment of land and will resume his tribal rights.

That new peace treaties with Great Britain and France would soon be signed by the United States, was recently announced by Secretary of State Bryan. The pacts are modeled after those signed recently by the Secretary with representatives of sixteen other nations. Under the proposed treaties all questions arising between the nations which cannot be settled by diplomacy would be submitted for investigation for at least a year to an international commission of five members. In the meantime hostilities would not be entered into, but the findings of the commission would not be binding. Signing of the pacts with Great Britain and France probably will take place on the same day.

*Saturday, July 11, 1914*

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy




—Courtesy of Chicago Tribune

# Exit of John Barleycorn From the American Navy

On July 1 the order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels went into effect. Away back in 1868 it was decided that spirituous drinks were bad for enlisted men, and they were no longer served on shipboard. Then all liquor was denied to the sailors. Secretary Daniels a few months ago came to the conclusion that alcohol is as bad for the man who gives the orders as for the man who executes them and issued the following decree:

**"July 1, 1914, article 827, naval instructions, will be annulled and in its stead the following will be substituted: The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."**

In the statement made by him at the time the order was promulgated, he said:

"The saddest hour in my official life is when an officer or enlisted man must be punished for intoxication. During the past week it has been my painful duty to approve a court-martial for dismissal from the service of an officer for intoxication. He told me that he never had tasted intoxicants until he did so in the wine mess on the cruise. Others who have been disciplined for drinking to excess, have made similar statements to me.

"Officers now are commissioned at the early age of twenty-two years. Has the government a right to permit the temptation which too often destroys the highest usefulness of young officers? I think not. If there is one profession more than any other that calls for a clear head and a steady hand, it is the naval profession. Experience has shown the wisdom of having no intoxicants on our ships for the young men who enlist."

# Tragic Life Stories of Signers of Prohibition Petition

The story of the petition signed by over a thousand prisoners of the Pennsylvania penitentiary, praying for legislation prohibiting the traffic in liquor, was given in last week's SIGNAL. With each signature there is a tragic story telling of the grief and sorrow that John Barleycorn has caused the signer. About three months ago *The Umpire*, the prison paper, began to print stories, setting forth the misery, crime and poverty caused by liquor. As told in the Philadelphia *North American* some of the tales were as follows:

"I was thirty years old when I took my first drink," said one of the women. "That first drink was my downfall. I was weak, I admit, and cultivated a liking for the stuff. My husband left me. My child died through neglect. Then I found my way here. By all means pass a law making it impossible for anybody to buy liquor."

Another sent a letter saying: "I have been reading *The Umpire*, and particularly the articles aimed at the liquor traffic. For fifteen years I worked as a tradesman and maintained a family. I met bad company and began to drink. One night while intoxicated I went home. My good wife remonstrated with me, and in a moment of anger I killed her. I am here for life. My children will to their dying day, bear the stigma of my wrongdoing. In the name of God, do what you can toward checking the evil! Good luck to you, comrade. I may never live to leave these prison walls, and, in fact, do not deserve it; but, believe me, while I am alive I will do my share toward putting an end to the curse."

Another writes as follows: "Life, limb and property is not secure while society permits the substitute for Eden's serpent to dwell with us. I am serving a ten-year sentence for indulging in a saloon fight."

"Forgery, my boy, forgery," was the introduction to a story that would rival fiction. "I lived too high," said an old, gray haired prisoner. "I thought that I could consume all the booze in the world, but I failed. I met business reverses and one day came the crash. Crazed with drink, I did a foolish thing. For nearly 40 years I lived a good life, then in a foolish moment I fell, but drink was to blame. I committed forgery. And the judge gave me what I deserved. I wrecked my own home and two others. I have paid the penalty and will soon go my way. Perhaps when I say good-bye to these walls, some saloon-keeper will bid me welcome.

**"I hope, though, that when I leave here every saloon-keeper in the United States will be earning an honest living."**

One of the most dramatic appeals sent to the editor was penned by a negro man serving a five-year sentence for manslaughter. In his letter he said: "As one unfortunate permit me to extend my congratulations and good wishes for your American fight against the rum evil. I have signed your petition, and trust that no man in the next legislature will be so weak as to vote against it. I have burned all bridges behind me. The first consumed in the flames of wrath was the whisky bridge. Then came the beer bridge, slightly smaller, but no less dangerous. I have determined that they must never be replaced. All I ask society is to aid me and to help me to cross the streams of adversity without the aid of such evil bridges."

# WHEN JULY FIRST WAS THE LAST OF AUGUST

Before West Virginia entered the column of the prohibition states, there dwelt in the land a saloonkeeper by name, August Trabert, one of the more than a thousand proprietors of retail liquor shops in the state. August was evidently a clever fellow and for days prior to the closing of the saloons had suspended over his bar a sign bearing the legend: **"The first of July will be the last of August."** And it was indeed not only the last of "August" but as well the last of every other liquor dealer in the little mountain state.

At midnight of June 30 every brewery and distillery was compelled by law to cease the manufacture, sale or giving away of intoxicating liquor of any sort, and every drug store was obliged to stop its sale, except for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes, and every periodical to cease advertising liquor.

It is admitted by those skilled in framing laws that the Yost law is probably the most drastic ever adopted. State Tax Commissioner Fred O. Blue, who has been spending several months in preparing for the strict enforcement of the law, says of it:

"In other states, where prohibition has been adopted, one of the forces that has had to be contended with has been the drug store. The Yost law will regulate this feature. Druggists may sell alcohol only to persons not addicted to its use upon prescription of a reputable physician who has examined the person and in detail set forth in the prescription the purposes for the use of alcohol. The governing bodies of druggists have approved of this plan.

"For scientific or mechanical purposes alcohol will be sold only after affidavit as to its intended uses, and uniform records of all such sales will be kept to be inspected periodically by those in charge of the enforcement of the law. No druggist, however, can sell in any form whisky, brandy, ale or any beverage of an intoxicating nature.

"The Yost law also undertakes to do away with the drinking clubs, which have been the source of so much trouble in other states. It provides that any person directly or indirectly associated in keeping such a clubhouse or other place where liquor is kept for gift, barter or sale, shall be punishable upon conviction by a fine of from $100 to $500 and by imprisonment from one to six months.

"The enactment of the Webb-Kenyon law by Congress will be of considerable assistance in enforcing the prohibition law in this state.

"One of the benefits of the federal act is that records of interstate shipments of liquors may be required, and, therefore, every railroad, express company, and any kind of transportation company, including vessels carrying freight or express, either from another state into ours, or from one part of our state to another part, must obey the laws of this state respecting liquors.

### All Must Keep Records

"Every one of the transportation companies will be required to keep special records at the point of delivery showing the receipt of liquors, the kind and quantity, to whom consigned, when delivered, and the consignee must sign in person for the shipment. The Webb-Kenyon act vests the right to enforce these provisions of the law and regulation thereunder against interstate carriers. None of these carriers will be permitted to receive consignments of liquor at any point where there is not a regularly employed agent to keep such records, and have them open for inspection at all times.

"The man who is engaged in the steamboat business upon our waters, interstate or intrastate, must keep these records, and will not be permitted to deliver any liquor or make sale of any liquors upon board this vessel while in our waters."

The elimination of liquor advertising from all publications, and billboard advertising is a unique feature of the law. The enforcement clause of the measure is especially strong, giving the citizens a large part in its enforcement.

# MR. TAKESHI UKAI

## TEMPERANCE LEADER OF JAPAN

**RUTH FRANCES DAVIS**

One of the conspicuous figures at the recent International Sunday School gathering in Chicago was Mr. Takeshi Ukai fraternal delegate from Japan, who brought to the convention greetings from the prime minister, the venerable Count Okuma, and from the National Sunday School Association of Japan, as well as a hearty invitation to attend the next World's Sunday school convention, which is to meet in Tokyo in 1916.

The name of Mr. Ukai is not an unfamiliar one to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. As son-in-law of Madame Yajima, president of the National W. C. T. U. of Japan, he has very naturally been a faithful friend of the woman's temperance movement, always standing ready to assist in addressing public meetings, to employ his excellent knowledge of the English language by acting as interpreter for speakers from abroad, or to spare many an hour out of his busy working day for committee meetings where plans for furthering any branch of the cause of temperance are under discussion.

In the organization of the Men's Temperance League of Japan, Mr. Ukai was one of the leading spirits. The Honorable Taro Ando, who became converted to Christianity and what he always refers to as "the holy cause of temperance" while engaged in diplomatic service in Hawaii, and the Honorable Sho Nemoto, Japan's Sir Wilfred Lawson, were the two other members of the temperance triumvirate. Mr. Ando became the first president of the League, Mr. Nemoto its treasurer, and Mr. Ukai its secretary—all three having continued to hold their respective offices up to the present time. As it happens both Mr. Ando and Mr. Nemoto are members of the Ginza Methodist church, of which Mr. Ukai is pastor. A brief mention of the work done by this church may be of interest, showing how large a place in the life of the community is filled by the church on mission soil.

For more than a quarter of a century one of the church's most profitable undertakings has been the Tokyo Gospel Society, a night school for the many young men in business establishments near by, which combines instruction in English with Christian teaching and worship. The building is used for such representative gatherings as the Federated Mission Meetings. Young missionaries know it as the home of the school for the study of the Japanese language. Here on Sunday afternoons the regular service for the foreign community of the Tokyo Union church is held. It is also the headquarters of the Men's Temperance League, the monthly meetings of the Tokyo branch being held here and very frequently the annual convention. One room is the office of the League's president, Mr. Taro Ando, while another room is set aside for the monthly mothers' meetings, which are an important part of the church's service to the community.

We can think of no better words with which to close this little sketch than a quotation from Dr. Julius Soper, who has known Mr. Ukai intimately for more than a quarter of a century. "Rev. Ukai," says Dr. Soper, "is a good preacher, a wise administrator, a tireless worker, a faithful pastor; affable in manner, painstaking in business, tactful and resourceful. As student, pastor, in the Temperance League, in the Sunday School Association, he has, in all the activities of his active life, commanded the respect, confidence and love of all associated with him."

## IOWA PROGRESSIVES DECLARE FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The Progressive party of Iowa in convention at Des Moines, by a vote of 358 to 283 went on record in favor of the following prohibition plank in its platform:

"We believe that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for a beverage is a social and economic evil both state and national. Therefore, believing in the rule of the people, we favor the submission of an amendment to both our state and national constitutions, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for a beverage."

## GENEROUS GIFTS TO W. C. T. U. OF FINLAND

The convention of the Swedish W. C. T. U., soon to meet, will consider inviting the World's W. C. T. U. Convention to some city in Scandinavia, possibly Copenhagen. Two Congressmen in Denmark recently said to Mrs. Ottosen, president of the National W. C. T. U., "If you could get the convention to meet in Copenhagen, it would do untold good in bringing our women into the temperance movement." One of them said that the royal palace, now being restored after a fire, would be ready by the time of the convention, and that he would do what he could to get a part of it for our use. Both of these men, as well as Dr. Ottosen, are members of the National Temperance Committee.

Mrs. Ottosen also writes that a very wealthy patient at their sanitarium has donated $800 to the W. C. T. U. Home for Inebriate Women, and nearly $1,500 to the W. C. T. U. of Finland. A much larger gift has been donated by a white ribbon friend to the W. C. T. U. of Finland.

The Swedish W. C. T. U. holds its annual meeting in connection with the Baltic Exposition in July.

# The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. for Suffrage

ISABELLA WEBB PARKS

The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. has taken its stand for equal suffrage. We burned our bridges behind us when, in accordance with a vote at our last quarterly convention of fifty-one to fourteen, about one hundred of our women, carrying a W. C. T. U. banner, marched with the delegation of women's clubs, June 30, to the White House, where we were most courteously received by President Wilson. The purpose of this delegation was to call to the President's attention the fact that the Federation of Women's Clubs, representing a million women, had by an overwhelming vote come out for woman suffrage. It seemed to those who planned the demonstration that this decisive action by a conservative organization of women was significant enough to justify a new presentation of our claim.

The delegation numbered about 500 women, and to some of us it was a matter of deepest rejoicing that at last the W. C. T. U. stood in its place in the ranks and that it occupied so large a part in the procession. Of course, we had to meet all the objections which were urged when Miss Willard at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Newark in 1876, "disregarding the earnest, almost tearful pleading of her friends," made her strong plea for woman's ballot. But those who were in favor of the movement knew their ground. Few of them, perhaps, had the faith and statesmanship of Frances Willard, who, even in that early day, saw that woman's ballot was an indispensable weapon of the temperance forces. But in place of faith we had sight, and lacking statesmanship foresight, we had facts. With nine states having full suffrage for women and with one state among these having statewide prohibition, and in spite of the fact that the men's vote greatly predominates, in all the rest, according to George Creel the women's vote by local option, etc., is drying up the liquor traffic as a blotter does ink; with the splendid evidence given us by the women's vote in Illinois, we had proof positive of what suffrage means to the cause of prohibition. And we could no longer be so cowardly as to stand by while other women fought this, our battle, unaided by us. But it was not alone because woman's ballot means prohibition laws and, what is still more, enforcement of those laws, that we were led to take our stand. We know that the suffrage movement carries with it all the interests most vital to women and no great organization of women has any right to withhold its support. If it is true that woman's chief mission on earth is to care for home and children, then the old cry, "Woman's sphere is home," must be changed today to "Woman's sphere is to protect home and its interests," and if she does this, she cannot stay at home. If she cares for the health of the inmates of her home, she must have an authoritative voice in all the sanitary conditions of her city and in the pure food laws of the nation. If she is to have influence in the education of her children, she must have a vote on our educational methods. If she protects her children's morals, she must be able to speak with authority concerning what meets and entices them the moment they step out into the streets and as to what is carried to them by the United States mail. If women are to be home preservers they must have the ballot, the whole ballot. And so, because the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. is intelligently "out for prohibition," and out for the preservation of manhood, womanhood, childhood, and the home, it is out for woman suffrage.

# Echoes from Temperance Conferences at International Sunday School Convention

In teaching a temperance lesson Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens suggested that three things be kept in mind. First, to teach temperance by facts and not by exhortation. Second, to present the facts to the eye. Third, be sure of your facts. Then you should proceed as you would in erecting a building. First, lay the foundation, taking it from the Word of God. Second, follow with the framework, using present day facts. Third, put on the finishing touch, illustration, application, etc.

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No number on the conference program was more inspiring and enjoyable than the World's Temperance Sunday demonstration by the Juniors in charge of Mary Foster Bryner. Twenty-six lads and lassies participated, and each gave in a clear, birdlike voice a carefully selected Scripture quotation bearing on temperance, with the book, chapter and verse. The children wore the Y. C. P. caps and pennants, and gave the Y. C. P. rally cry,

"Who wants our whole country dry?
I! I! I!
Who to make it so will try
I! I! I!"

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Much stress was laid in all the addresses upon the desirability of development along temperance lines of the boys and girls. Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens displayed a number of clever cartoons which originated in the bright minds of the children and Miss Anna Gordon said one of the most popular rally cries used in the Maine campaign was adapted from one made by a boy—

"Beefsteak, porksteak, blueberry pie,
Good old Maine forever dry."

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Mrs. Lillian Burt, temperance superintendent of the Ohio Sunday School Association, gave a number of illuminating talks on scientific temperance. She laid great emphasis upon pre-natal and hereditary influences and spoke of the care that was given to the breeding of fine horses as compared with the lack of care bestowed upon human offspring. On one occasion she was present with her young son at a state fair where a horse of exceptionally fine pedigree was exhibited. As the beautiful animal was brought forward, led by a man whose physical, mental and moral inferiority was self-evident, the small boy remarked to his mother, "Isn't it too bad, mother, they didn't pay more attention to the breeding of that man?" The man had happened, but the greatest care had been taken to improve the breeding of the horse.

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Rev. J. E. Stauffer of Menasha, Wis., in a very interesting address, presented for consideration a new commandment to be added to our decalogue, "Thou shalt not use alcohol in any form, neither thou nor thy President, nor thy Navy, nor thy physicians, nor thy pastors at the communion table, nor thy teachers, nor thy railway engineers, nor thy chauffeurs, nor any one who dwells within thy borders."

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Miss Ruth Frances Davis, for the last five years the W. C. T. U. representative in Japan, in a delightful talk referred to the statesmanlike leadership of Madame Yajima, the president of the W. C. T. U. of Japan and said the two rules for a long, happy and successful life she gave to the young people were the rule of total abstinence and "Be so busy in doing good work that you will never think of dying."

How a young girl helped to decide the vote on the submission of the prohibition amendment in West Virginia was one of the many delightful "human interest" stories that Mr. Arthur T. Arnold, state secretary of the Sunday School Association of West Virginia, told at the conferences. On the day that final action was to be taken in the legislature on the submission of the question to the people, one of the legislators, a man whose influence with his confreres was great, was undecided as to how he would vote. He stood talking with friends of the measure in one of the ante-rooms, while they were praying that he might not go to the assembly room until they had persuaded him to vote right, when suddenly there entered the room a bright-faced young girl. She came up to the wavering law-maker, her father, and throwing her arms around his neck, begged him to vote for the amendment, and when he still hesitated, she announced, as she linked her arm in his, that she was going up with him to the assembly room and see that he voted for the cause she loved. Needless to say the father listened to the daughter's persuasions and not only voted as she wished, but by his influence, helped to change the attitude of several fellow legislators, and the day was won for prohibition.

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Nationwide suppression of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was voted for by the National Conference on Charities and Corrections in session at Memphis, Tenn.

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The Pacific Coast Conference of the Unitarian church has recently declared for statewide and nationwide prohibition.

# MOLLIE BURKE'S SURRENDER

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

One afternoon a few weeks after Jim had consented to defend Dennis Murphy, a sweet-faced, elderly lady knocked at the lawyer's office door. As she entered, Jim was struck with something familiar in her face and manner, but could not recall having met her before.

"I am Mrs. Mary Marlow, from Blakeville, Mr. Langford," she said. "I knew your mother and grandmother."

"I am glad to meet you, Mrs. Marlow. Have a seat."

"Thank you. Are you busy?"

"Not too busy to talk to my mother's old friend."

"I am not going to take any of your valuable time, but I have a lot of business I want to talk over with a lawyer. I need your advice in transferring some property to my grand-daughter, who is about to be married. Then there's a settlement to be made with my late husband's partner in business. Have you time to listen while I tell you the facts?"

"Certainly. Take all the time you wish."

Mrs. Marlow remained an hour in the lawyer's office. When she arose to go she said:

"I am boarding at the Magnolia Hotel and will be there for several weeks. You can take your time about drawing up those documents. Call me over the 'phone if you wish to consult with me."

"I will. And while you are here, Mrs. Marlow, if I can serve you in any way, do not hesitate to call on me."

"Do you really mean that, my boy?"

She smiled, and Jim knew now that it was Mollie she resembled—Mollie, the girl he was trying to forget. But he replied cordially:

"I mean just what I say, Mrs. Marlow."

"Have you an engagement for this evening?"

"No."

"Then come around to the hotel and be my escort to a lecture. I am a stranger here and don't like to go on the streets alone at night."

"I will feel honored to be your escort, madam," he returned gallantly.

After she was gone it occurred to Jim that Mrs. Marlow was unacquainted with his connection with the whisky element; she might not care to be seen in public in his company. But being a promising client he decided that it would be unwise to enlighten her as to his other legal business.

Mrs. Marlow met him that evening dressed for the street.

"We must hurry," she said as she took his arm. "I cannot afford to miss a word of that lecture."

"Where is it to be held?"

"At the city hall. Mrs. Armor is known as the finest woman speaker in the United States if not in the world. Our Woman's Christian Temperance Union has reason to be proud of her. She has accomplished a mighty victory for the prohibition cause. You will be charmed, I am sure."

Jim rejoiced for the darkness which made it impossible for his companion to see his look of consternation. However, Mrs. Marlow's friendship and patronage meant much to a young lawyer. He had learned that she was rich and influential. Without comment he walked by her side to the hall and took a seat with her on the very front row.

To his dying day the words of the prohibition speaker will burn in Jim Langford's memory. Mrs. Armor's first sentence commanded attention. Without flowers of rhetoric or tricks of oratory the speaker delivered her message. Clearly and forcibly she demonstrated the blighting effects of alcohol upon the body and mind. She gave undeniable statistics which showed the millions of dollars the civilized world spend for liquors and tobacco, and the comparatively small amounts expended for educational purposes and bread. Lastly she gave the figures which represented the pitiably trifling sums spent for missions and temperance.

In graphic language she painted the wrongs and sufferings of helpless women and children—the wives and offspring of drinking men. She pleaded their rights for peace, and plenty and happy homes which are being sacrificed by voters who insisted that men's freedom and rights were taken away by prohibition. With consummate skill she swept away every argument Jim Langford could summon, and stated facts that proved conclusively the blessings of prohibition. She closed by urging all intelligent voters to use the ballot as a God-given opportunity to serve humanity.

When ushers passed around pledge cards, Mrs. Marlow took one, and handed it to Jim. He looked at it for several moments, seeming to be absorbed in the printed context. When he made a motion as though he would put it in his pocket, Mrs. Marlow asked:

"Weren't you convinced by that speech that the prohibitionists are right?"

"Yes, I admit that I have been laboring under mistaken notions in regard to freedom of action and our inalienable rights as men."

"You do not doubt Mrs. Armor's statements?"

"No indeed."

"Then let me urge you to sign the pledge while the impulse to take a stand for the right is upon you. Your mother was a consecrated Christian, my boy. She has passed to her reward, but in memory of her I urge you to take this step as a protection against future temptations."

Jim Langford sat silent, with down cast eyes.

"Tell me truly, would you not be a better, stronger and even happier man, today, had you taken the total abstinence pledge years ago, and kept it?"

Could she have heard of his half marriage with Mollie, Jim wondered. Too well he knew that his failure to keep a promise had brought about his unsuccessful suit. He knew the cause for which Mrs. Armor pleaded was right, and, reluctant as he was to acknowledge it, Mollie had been right. A new light came into his eyes. With his fountain pen he wrote his name on the card and returned it to the usher.

The face of the little white-haired woman at his side beamed with pleasure.

"You have taken a step that will bring you untold blessings, my friend," she whispered.

After escorting Mrs. Marlow to the hotel, Jim went to his office, and, late as the hour was, he telephoned Dennis Murphy to come to him at once. In a few minutes the saloon-keeper entered. He was mildly excited.

"What is it, Jim? Heard any important news?"

"Yes, some very important news. Here is the twenty-five dollars you gave me as a retaining fee, Murphy. I'm going to throw up your case."

"Have you gone stark luny, Jim Langford?"

"No, I think not. The truth is I am just recovering from a chronic spell of lunacy on a subject of vital importance to the human race. I went to hear that temperance lecturer tonight, Murphy, and I am thoroughly convinced that I have been in the wrong—fearfully in the wrong. From this time on I am in the prohibition ranks and I am forever done with defending law breakers, or helping the whisky element to evade justice."

"No you're not, young man. You know too much to be sneaking over to the other side. You will reconsider."

Jim rose angrily. "There's the door, Dennis Murphy. Take your money and go."

"Very well. But by way of parting advice I will suggest that you leave town at once. With the fight brewing in the coming election it will be healthier for you to seek parts unknown. A word to the wise is sufficient."

"I don't propose to leave Oakvale until it suits me. Move on, Murphy."

"Then promise me——"

"I'll make you no promises. Go now!"

For all his seeming indifference Jim Langford knew that he faced a dangerous situation, and that a desperate fight was on. The next morning he received hearty congratulations from his former friends, and was requested to attend a meeting of the Law and Order League that evening. He accepted the invitation and was on hand at the opening of the meeting, eager to learn what he could do to rid the town of licensed saloons. He made many suggestions during the conference, which were approved by the League men. He urged immediate action in raiding business houses suspected of running blind tigers.

"As a lawyer," he told the assembled body, "I am bound to respect the confidences of my former client. Dennis Murphy. I cannot honorably make use of such information as came to me through him, even to further the great cause. But I will aid in every other way that is honorable."

"We are sure you will, Langford," declared the district judge, who was chairman of the meeting.

For several weeks Jim was busy helping the anti-saloon men plan their campaign for the dry ticket. Between meetings of the League he wrote and re-wrote documents which he considered useless, but which Mrs. Marlow insisted were necessary to her peace of mind. No longer did he use alcoholic tonics, nor did a drop of the poison, in any form, pass his lips.

One evening there was a meeting of the League which did not adjourn until almost midnight. The streets were deserted when Jim started to his boarding house, and it was a moonless night. The young man was hurrying across a vacant lot, which was a short cut, when a masked man stepped from behind a tree and pointed a revolver in his face.

"Hands up!" commanded a muffled voice.

"You'll have your pains for your gains, friend. I haven't a dollar in my pocket."

"Who asked you for money?" the man growled. "Keep your hands raised and walk forward until you reach that clump of trees in the alley. Don't try any dodging. No harm is coming to you if you don't give me any trouble."

It was only a short distance to the alley. In the shadow of the trees was a closed carriage.

"Get in," commanded the man with the pistol.

At that instant a second man stepped from the vehicle and snapped a pair of handcuffs on Jim's wrists. As a manacled prisoner he was bound to obey.

The carriage was rapidly driven down a back street and soon reached the suburbs of the town. It stopped before

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# THE DESERT ISLAND

## (STORY-LESSON)

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

How would you like to have been Robinson Crusoe? He was very well off in some ways. He had a whole island to himself. Everything that he saw belonged to him. He was the king of the country and did not have to obey one single rule or law. He could do exactly as he liked from morning till night.

He had a great store of all sorts of things which he saved from the wreck. You remember how he made a raft and with much difficulty brought his belongings ashore. All the ship's provisions were happily untouched by the water. He took three of the seamen's chests and lowered them on to the raft. In these he packed bread and rice and three Dutch cheeses, and a quantity of dried goat's meat. He also found some grain which had been brought to feed the chickens on board ship. He was very glad of this afterwards for he was able to sow his land with it.

He had a long hunt for the carpenter's chest but he found it at last, also two or three bags of nails and a grindstone. He found some guns and pistols and two barrels of gunpowder, happily dry and good, and a small bag of shot. There were more hatchets than he needed, for the sailors had carried them to use in trading with the Indians.

Crusoe collected together all the clothes he could see, and took some bedding and a hammock. It was a very good one and an immense comfort to him later. The sail of the boat he cut up and made into a tent. Then he dragged his possessions inside to protect them from the sun and the rain. He piled chests and casks all around in a circle to fortify himself against savages and wild beasts. As he looked round on what he had gathered he wondered if any man had ever had such a collection before.

The island was not a bad place after all. There were fresh water and delicious fruit and the climate was pleasant. But of course Robinson Crusoe was dreadfully, dreadfully lonely. He shot a great bird he saw sitting on a tree. The report sounded very strange in that silent place. Crusoe said he believed it was the first gun that had been fired there since the creation of the world.

Soon he got busy and made a home for himself by digging into the side of a hill. By degrees he made the furniture he needed. It was not much, just a table and chair and a shelf or two. When doing this he learned something which most likely he would never have really understood if he had not been cast on that desert island. He found that at every turn he needed the help of other people. He had had it all his life but had not thought about it. Now he had it no longer. He was obliged to do everything for himself.

To begin with, when he was digging out the cave he needed a wheelbarrow to carry away the dirt. It was easy enough to make the body of it and the handles, but he could not make the wheel. He was obliged to give up the idea of having a barrow, and he made a hod instead, such as men use to carry bricks. He had never thought of a wheelwright as a valuable man before, but now he wished with all his heart for some one who could make a wheel.

He had plenty of money for he found a quantity in one of the lockers of the ship. But he could not buy anything with it and he had a great mind to throw it into the sea. Money is of no value in itself. It is only useful because it will buy things, and particularly because it will pay for the labor of other people. The thing we cannot do without is the help of others.

People live side by side in groups or "communities." A village is a small community. A city is a large community. Every one gets a great deal of help from those around him. But most folks do not think about it because they have always had it. Crusoe thought about it a great deal because he was obilged to go without it.

### THE CHILDREN'S HAPPY DAY

ANNA A. GORDON

*From west to east, from sou'h to north,*
*We boys and girls are marching forth*
*To lay the liquor traffic low;*
*With happy hearts we are afield,*
*We're boys and girls who never yield;*
*The liquor traffic now must go!*

CHORUS:

*In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,*
*Comes the children's happy day;*
*In Nineteen Hundred Twenty*
*There'll be prohibition plenty,*
*When Columbia drives the drink away.*

*We're Young Campaigners, one and all,*
*We've heard the grand, united call,*
*To lay the liquor traffic low;*
*We'll march beside you all the way,*
*We'll work and pray, we'll sing and say,*
*The liquor traffic now must go!*

*Our country's growing toward the light,*
*The love of God, the love of right,*
*We'll lay the liquor traffic low;*
*Our emblem is the ribbon white,*
*Our country's flag we'll keep in sight,*
*The liquor traffic now must go!*

This song with music, can be obtained from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill. Price per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

One of the commonest things in the world is bread. Poor Crusoe had a hard time getting even that. First he had no plough or even a spade. He made a wooden spade but it took a great deal of work and wore out much sooner than an iron one would have done. However, he managed somehow and sowed his grain. Next he needed a harrow but was obliged instead to use a branch of a tree and drag it over the ground.

After the wheat was grown he had some trouble in reaping it. Even carrying it home was not so easy as you might suppose. Then he had to thresh it and grind it and bake it without a flail or a mill or an oven or any other help. He said sadly enough that he certainly had to work for his bread. If he had been in a city he would have stepped into a store and bought a loaf with a couple of pennies. He would have eaten it without even thinking to how many people he owed that loaf. The farmer, the miller, and the one who does the baking are only three of the people concerned in providing bread for us. We must remember there are also the scores of different men required to make the instruments and utensils these three need for their work. Every one of them is useful to the community. They all gain much from the rest, and in return they bring something to the common stock. They each provide something that other people want.

There are many different ways of serving the public good. The shoemaker, the tailor and hosts of others make useful articles. The teacher does not make anything but he brings us knowledge, and nothing is more valuable than that. Neither does the postman make anything, yet he is very useful, and we are glad Uncle Sam pays him to bring our letters to the house.

In the body, the hand and foot, the eye and ear, all do different things, but each of them is necessary to the rest. We call them our members. In the same way, in every community, different people do different things for the good of all, and we call them members of society.

Every one of us receives a great deal from other members of society. We are far better off than we should be on a desert island, even if we had heaps of riches piled up there. It is only fair that we should do something useful and helpful in return for all we get. No one can be a good citizen who does not do this.

Shoes are more valuable than raw leather. The brain-work and hand-work of the shoemaker have been put into them. His labor is of use to the community and people are better off for having him among them. So it is with most other trades and manufactures. Men take some raw material and increase its value by making it into useful articles.

There is one business that is different from others in this respect. It is the liquor business. The brewer receives all the benefits of living in a civilized community, and in return he makes the poison, alcohol. He takes good barley and spoils it and changes it into beer which causes disease and shortens life.

The distiller is served with food and clothes and furniture by other members of society, and in return he makes whisky which can do nothing but harm. The saloonkeeper gets help and service from his neighbors and all he does is to deal out poison.

This is not fair. A business that does no good and much harm should be stopped. The government has the power to stop it. It does often stop people from doing things that are dangerous to others. It is the law courts that decide what the government can rightly do. The highest court in our country is called the United States Supreme Court. This is what it has said about the liquor traffic: "As it is a business attended with great danger to the community, it may be entirely prohibited." This will be done before very long and you may help to bring it about.

You remember how after many years of loneliness Robinson Crusoe found his man, Friday. He was only a poor savage but Crusoe was so glad of his company he could have danced for joy. He clothed him and taught him and helped him in every way to become a good and useful man. Crusoe had found out through those long years how much he owed to others, so when he had the chance he was eager and glad to do something for somebody else.

Happily, we have never been thrown on a desert island. We have always had people round us, ready to help us and be kind to us. Let us try to do our fair share in return. And let us help to make an end of that business which is "attended with great danger" to us all, and which hinders people from being good citizens.

# The Union Signal

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, July 16, 1914

## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18

### LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON!

It is a matter for congratulation that the records at Washington show the friends of the Amendment are sending in a large number of petitions and resolutions, and according to our Legislative superintendent, during the past week they have been far in the lead of their opponents. That the flood of petitions, letters and telegrams sent to our Senators and Congressmen is having an influence is shown by the change of attitude on the part of some of our representatives. From now on there should go each week—each day—a continuous and constantly increasing stream of petitions. These may be in the form of telegrams, lettergrams, postal cards or letters. Note that Mrs. Ellis suggests that the petitions be followed up by personal communications. A telegram or lettergram signed by a number of voters is an economical way to present the matter. Do not forget to send to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for post card appeals, forms for petitions and resolutions. The two last sent free of charge; the first can be obtained for 40 cents per 100.

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Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has been spending the last few weeks at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Roberts, at Winfield, Kansas, is now in Colorado Springs. Her daughter and grandson, Lloyd Roberts, are with her.

### AFRAID OF "VOX POPULI"

The liquor interests, while proclaiming from the housetops that they represent "the people" and have always in mind the preservation of their "personal liberty," show by their whole program that there is nothing they so fear as a submission of their case to "the people." Some legislatures at some times can be manipulated; "the people" the trade finds altogether too unwieldy and self-respecting to be handled in the game of politics with any assurance of success. Never have the drink interests shown this fear of the voice of the people more clearly than in the measures they are trying to push at the present time in a number of the states. In Colorado, acting under the name of the Denver convention association, they have filed an initiative petition for an amendment to the constitution providing that the people shall not vote on the same question oftener than once in six years, which of course is merely a trick to delay as long as possible the submission of the prohibition amendment. In California, a measure being urged would prevent the enactment of any laws relating to the liquor traffic for eight years, and would even stand in the way of the legislature ratifying a National Constitutional Amendment. In Ohio, the trade has gone even farther, providing that "no law shall *hereafter* be passed prohibiting the sale, furnishing or giving away of intoxicating liquors throughout the state," etc., and providing for the repeal of all laws in contravention of the foregoing.

These high-handed attempts on the part of the liquor interests to throttle the freedom of action of the people and to fasten the saloon upon them for a period of years, will be resented by "the people" and will undoubtedly help to arouse the lukewarm and somnolent citizens who have heretofore not taken an active part in the statewide campaigns.

### AN EPOCH MARKING DECISION

The supreme court of the state of Washington, on June 29, handed down a decision sustaining the "red light" law against every objection raised by its opponents. The case was appealed from Kittitas county, where the lower court had granted an injunction against the use for any purpose of a nine-room dwelling house located in the old "restricted district;" had refused to accept a proffered bond to keep the premises clean in the event the $300 fine was remitted; placed an assessment of $300 as a penalty on the ground that it violated no constitutional rights relative to equal taxation and the taking of property without due process of law by so doing, and also ordered the contents of the place sold as provided by law. In each instance, the lower court was sustained, and the law pronounced valid.

This decision is one of great importance, and marks an epoch in the revolution of public sentiment concerning the social evil. It is notable that in many questions of great moment the courts do not lead in setting a standard of action, but are responsive to public sentiment in their interpretation of law. The sentiment of our country is rapidly crystallizing against the traffic in virtue; is demanding an equal standard of morals for men and women, and is insisting that the scourge of a restricted district which does not restrict, and a segregation of vice which fails to segregate, shall be eliminated, in the interest of good morals, good health, and good government, and common decency. Graft and brutality still exist and we are still a great way from a semblance of perfection, but the "red light" law is a long step ahead and this supreme court decision will help strongly to assure the promoters of vice that their days of misrule are numbered. No longer, in some states at least, will they be able to secure immunity from justice and go on their wicked way unmolested. There is no greater enemy of vice than the search-light of publicity. In the main, the people can be trusted to abolish a wrong once they understand it and comprehend its power to destroy humanity.

### SHALL WE DISAPPOINT THEM?

America in these latter days prides herself upon her prison reforms, the parole system, the abandoning of the lock step and the convict garb, and the giving of the men who are confined within prison bars a chance to begin life anew. Employment agencies are established with the sole purpose of taking care of and furnishing employment to the prisoners when they finish their terms. While most assuredly none of these things should be left undone, in justice to the prisoner who goes out into the world at the end of his sentence, he should, in addition, be securely safeguarded from the temptation that led to his first downfall. When we consider that the very best authorities estimate that from seventy to eighty per cent of the human beings in our prisons and jails can trace their undoing to the drink evil, it seems not only unchristian but absolutely inhuman to turn these men and women out into a world where on almost every street corner they will meet their greatest enemy, John Barleycorn. "I hope that when I leave this place, every saloon in America will be closed," was the pathetic prayer of one of the inmates of a Pennsylvania penitentiary. Is this plea not a challenge to every Christian man and woman to work with all that is in him of zeal and fervor that this may be a prohibition nation in the shortest time possible?

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The lesson story by Miss Christine Tinling which appears on page 7 is to be the first chapter of a prohibition manual, to be used as an L. T. L. study book. It will not be published for a number of months.

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If you cannot persuade every voter to whom you present a petition for his signature to agree with you as to the desirability of an amendment to the federal constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic, remind him that the question before Congress at the present time is not as to the merits of National Constitutional Prohibition, but the right of the people to have a referendum on the question submitted to the legislatures of the states. Inasmuch as nearly 47,000,000 people now live under prohibition laws, is it not their right to have the matter referred to the legislatures for decision?

# OHIO IN A TWO-FOLD FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

It is reported by those who are in a position to know that the liquor interests of the crusade state raised an appropriation of about $600,000 to defeat the movement to put in the state constitution an amendment for woman suffrage, but even this prodigal expenditure of money did not seem to have the desired result, and they began to feel decidedly nervous over the possibility of a statewide prohibition campaign next year if women were given the ballot—they knew it would settle their business forever and forever.

Therefore they began, very quietly, to plan for the filing of an initiative petition for the submission of the following amendment:

"No law shall *hereafter* be passed prohibiting the sale, furnishing or giving away of intoxicating liquors throughout the state nor shall any law be passed or be in effect prohibiting the sale, furnishing or giving away of intoxicating liquors operative in a subdivision of the state upon the option of the electors thereof, or upon any other contingency, which has force within a territory larger than a municipal corporation or a township outside of a municipal corporation therein. All laws in contravention of the foregoing are hereby repealed."

The temperance forces happened to hear of the movement, and immediately decided that this was the opportune time to start a statewide prohibition campaign, and in the same paper that announced the plan of the liquor dealers, to the surprise and consternation of these gentlemen, appeared the announcement of the circulation of petitions for an amendment to the constitution providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"The fight is on" in Ohio with vigor and energy, for both prohibition and woman suffrage, and the question will be submitted at the polls next November.

## JULY 21—LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION DAY

**(Birthday of Anna A. Gordon)**

Every local union in the United States will consider it a privilege to observe July 21, or some day near it, as Loyal Temperance Legion Day. In so doing they will not only honor the beloved World's Loyal Temperance Legion secretary and the leader of our National W. C. T. U., whose birthday it is, but as well will further the movement for enlisting the children—the future citizens of our nation—in helping to bring nearer that blessed time of which Miss Gordon writes in her delightful and popular song, "The Children's Happy Day," which is to be found on page seven of this issue. *The Young Crusader* in its June issue published an admirable program for use on July 21, and we refer all who have not already made plans for the occasion to this program.

## "KEEP THE TORCH LIFTED HIGH"

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER

"Just as torches burn most brightly when swung violently to and fro; just as the juniper plant smells sweetest when flung into the flames; so the richest qualities of a Christian often come out under the north wind of suffering."

More than once has the "north wind of suffering" beaten upon the life of Anna Gordon; more than once has she felt its penetrating chill; this woman has in very truth "sounded the depths and the heights of experience—her hand has swept the whole lyre of life."

And what a fearless, heroic Anna Gordon leads us today—what a strong, unfaltering Christian! Only a few months ago, while the stricken forces of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union groped their way through sorrow's lonely crypt, a Christian voice, strong with a Christian hope and a Christian faith, lifted itself in our midst and bade us, each and all, "Keep the Torch Lifted High"—beautiful! It was Miss Gordon who spoke to her grieving comrades thus, even while the blow fell heaviest upon her, the loneliness for her was to be keenest, the responsibilities greatest. What a tangle of pathos and beauty and dignity was this call of Miss Gordon to fresh battle for fresh victories even while the flag, Death's flag, lay wrapped about our noble dead, our fallen Chief!

Let us pledge ourselves anew this day, this birthday, to the one who so unfalteringly, so magnificently, leads us across the lowlands; let us help with might and main to "Keep the Torch Lifted High."

## DISTINGUISHED GUEST FROM JAPAN

It has been the privilege of the residents and workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters to receive as guests during the past few weeks many of the delegates to the International Sunday School Convention, which met in Chicago. Among them was Mr. Takeshi Ukai, son-in-law of the beloved president of the W. C. T. U. of Japan, Madame Yajima. Mr. Ukai had visited Rest Cottage some eight years ago, but this only made him more eager to see again the historic home of Frances Willard.

He evinced the keenest interest in the progress being made along prohibition lines in the United States and told of the change of sentiment in his own country. During the present year, he explained, there is being held in Tokyo a great exposition, called the Taisho (Great Righteousness) exposition. In it are exhibits of every character, and for the first time the government of Japan has given permission for a temperance exhibit, and has been most generous in the space afforded for that purpose. Here are displayed charts, posters, literature, etc., from the National Temperance League (the men's organization) and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Referring to legislation, he told of the efforts that had been made to secure a measure preventing the sale of liquor to minors which has passed the lower house a number of times but is always defeated in the upper house, but remarked that it was encouraging to note that every year the sentiment in favor of it grows. His attention was called to a cartoon in the morning paper concerning the banishment of grog from the Navy, and he said he hoped that his own Navy might before long take similar action. He explained that in the training schools of the army there are school regulations against the use of liquor by the cadets.

He expressed the most fervent gratitude for the work that had been done by Miss Ruth Frances Davis as the representative in Japan of the W. C. T. U. and told of her admirable achievements along temperance lines. We are fortunate in having a sketch of Mr. Ukai by Miss Davis to give to our readers, which appears on page four of this issue.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

## ILLINOIS GIVES LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF MISS GORDON

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given in the college room of the Hotel La Salle, in Chicago, July 7. The table was filled with members and friends of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Helen L. Hood, state president, as toastmistress, in her accustomed pleasing manner, introduced Miss Gordon, who gave a most delightful address, which was frequently interrupted by applause. Fraulein Heine of Germany, an ardent white ribboner of the Fatherland, who is spending the summer in the United States, responded graciously to an introduction. Notes of encouragement were given by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary; Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic work and Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer. "Victory" was most beautifully rendered by Mrs. Myrt Carman, a daughter-in-law of the National superintendent of Medal Contest work, Mrs. A. E. Carman. The enthusiastic gathering closed by all present joining hands around the table and singing, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."

## TEMPERANCE WORKER KIDNAPPED BY LIQUOR MEN?

The story of the mysterious disappearance of Louis R. Patmont during the spring local option campaign in Danville, Ill., has aroused great interest in the temperance world. Mr. Patmont, upon his re-appearance after his mysterious exit from the Danville campaign, told of being kidnapped, drugged and kept in a semi-conscious condition for some days, being carried from place to place in an automobile, and finally left in a deserted cellar. Mr. Patmont has since been engaged in temperance work in Detroit, and has disappeared a second time. There seems to be evidence to show that he has been kidnapped by the liquor interests in an effort to end his work against the liquor traffic.

*The Christian Standard*, an organ of the Disciples church, under whose auspices the work at Danville was partially carried on, has determined to secure a thorough investigation of the case.

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RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

MY DEAR COMRADES:

You will be glad to know that for most part the several states are not weary in well doing. The minority have made exceptional records, and for those who seem most inactive there is still time for repentance. The National convention is to be so late this year that reports need not be sent in until October 10. How much can be accomplished within the next three months, the future will show.

The prize offered for the first six public meetings held with the "Parliamentary Voices" as program, were won by the following in the order named: Mrs. Jessie A. Webster, White Cloud, Mich.; Mrs. Anna B. Hail, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. I. W. Gleason, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Nora B. Pontius, Napoleon, O.; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Hattie L. Wait, Geneseo, Ill. Several others just missed! Reports showed that the meetings were an enthusiastic success, but too late to be of the "first six." All the same the "Voices" have proved so attractive and convincing that many unions will hold such meetings and report the same to their several state superintendents. Whoever conducts the exercise in institutes or conventions must realize the absolute necessity of careful memorizing by each "performer" and at least three rehearsals. One cannot give her text with real enthusiasm, when her memory is struggling to retain the lines, and even one who speaks in too low a voice and not at all in "earnest" will mar the entire effect.

It should be remembered that the Drills 1, 2, and 3, and the Leaflets, cannot take the place of Parliamentary Studies. One of the best times and places to present the claims of the little red books is at the close of the "Voices" program.

Missouri has ordered the largest number of the Leaflets and Drills of any of the state Y. P. B.'s. Why can not some other state still win the laurels? Why not contest the honors with some of the state superintendents of the W. C. T. U.?

Do not slacken effort to interest other organizations in this much needed quest for parliamentary knowledge. The blanks will ask this question, and the answers will gladden and sadden the state superintendents.

According to promise (sorry to be so late) the department recommendations are appended:

### Recommendations

We shall never become wise in parliamentary law until we possess ourselves of text books, and then study them. Your superintendent has done her best to simplify and make easy the so-called parliamentary studies, and still recommends at least ten minutes practice in the regular meeting. Take one or more motions and not only go through the correct form of making and stating, but learn all about them, not forgetting the reason why. Take for instance, the motions to table and to adjourn. It would be possible to pretty fully consider both in one lesson, while the motion to reconsider would require much more time. Aside from the ten minutes practice, whenever there is a difference of opinion, or an entire lack of knowledge on a certain point, time cannot be more profitably spent than in settling the matter then and there.

If possible, hold a special meeting quarterly; invite the club women, the missionary women and women of the several orders. Let your most competent woman act as instructor, and have not only a profitable, but a gala time. Every society represented will have members who excel the average woman in parliamentary knowledge. This joint meeting will bring such to the front, and so increase the general desire for additional knowledge, and such a meeting will also promote fraternal feeling.

### Hold Contests

In holding contests, choose "sides" and give to the side that answers the greatest number of questions correctly some simple prize. When far enough advanced, hold at least one public meeting, using the "Rank of Motions" exercise, contained in number three of Parliamentary Studies. Make your principal motion one of local interest. The "remarks" on the several motions will enable those who take part to say things, not only witty and wise, but to make real "hits" and so entertain as well as instruct the audience. Such an exercise will not fail to convince the listeners that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union does other things than simply "fight the saloon."

Note: Please remember that the long illness of your superintendent has delayed replies to letters, and any one who has never received a reply must "try again," for notwithstanding the effort to prevent, some very urgent requests were mislaid, and some perhaps are still unanswered. Please direct all mail to Portland, Mich., and please do not wait until the last moment to order department supplies.

## NATIONAL ORGANIZERS

HELEN D. HARFORD

I have not been idle since my appointment as organizer at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Asbury Park. At that time I was in Wyoming. Returning, I gave myself to the work in my home state, Oregon, for the battle to make the state prohibition territory was on, though the initiative petitions had not yet been circulated.

At this writing Oregon and Washington are in the midst of a heavy conflict. There is great hope of success in both states. All through the rural districts the saloon is outlawed by law. Many good sized towns are dry, so the hardest battle will be fought in the large cities. I had the pleasure of assisting in the canvass of Hood River and Wasco counties, Oregon, going into every home in every town, and into most of the homes of the country. Some in the far away parts were reached by telephone. Every woman was recorded as for or against a dry state, and if all who declared themselves as favorable to our cause are true to their promise, it will help to roll up a great majority for statewide prohibition. We felt greatly the loss of our president, Rev. Edith Hill Booker, and within ten days the promotion of our beloved National leader, Mrs. Stevens. We did what the women have always done—closed up ranks and without a break kept step to the measure of the time. We in Oregon are following the lead of Mrs. Henrietta Brown, who as vice-president stepped into Mrs. Booker's vacant place as president and with strong, forceful Jennie M. Kemp as campaign manager, the work goes on persistently, methodically, steadily.

May 1 I answered the call from West Washington and spoke constantly, traveling in every sort of conveyance to reach my appointments,—train, steamer, lumber wagon, two wheel cart, open gasoline launch and row boat. In one instance I even walked several miles to get to a certain place.

Seven unions have been revived. A union was organized at Wamic, Ore., and in Washington new W. C. T. U.'s were formed at La Center, Brush, Prairie, Carson, Willapa, Shelton, Vance, Randle, and Mossy Rock.

I shall soon be camped at the Gladstone Chautauqua grounds, there to enjoy the delights that greet the visitor. Nature has done much to beautify the surroundings and there will be the best talent the platform affords. One day will be W. C. T. U. day when white ribboners from far and near will assemble for business and pleasure. We hope this will add greatly to the enthusiasm for statewide prohibition.

*7115-42 Ave. S. E., Portland, Ore.*

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# AFTER THE RESOLUTION---WHAT?

MRS. NETTIE BARKER FERNALD

"We will pass resolutions unanimously today, but what will we do about it when we get home," asked Rev. S. Z. Batten of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Northern Baptist convention, which recently met in Boston. "The forces of Jesus Christ and temperance are coming to the final struggle with the liquor men within a few short years," he continued. "The passing of a constitutional amendment forbidding the sale of liquor will be only the opening of the battle. We should spend at least $50,000 a year on the publication of leaflets that will tell the truth about the business.

"Do you know that in Mohammedan lands the missionaries of Mohammed tell natives that Christians are believers in rum? For every Christian made in India there are one hundred drunkards ruined by rum from Christian countries. When a man lies dead drunk on a street in India, Hindus pass by on the other side and say: 'He is a Christian'"

Among the resolutions of special interest passed by the Baptists at the Boston convention, were the following:

"We appreciate the important work women are doing in all parts of our land to purify civic and social conditions, thus bringing cheer and joy, especially to the families and children of the destitute, and we earnestly hope that opportunities for these efforts may be greatly extended, believing that they will be abundantly blessed of God.

"We deplore the harm done by such moving picture exhibits as display vice and crime, and urge a national censorship of all films. We deplore the use of cigarets on the part of children and young people and others, the growth of pleasure-seeking on the Lord's Day, and the sad increase of divorce and the remarriage of persons unscrupulously divorced. To safeguard our families and our homes, we must demand both physical and moral health in those who marry; we must resist in every honorable way the teaching and practice of those who disregard the laws of God and nature in their unholy alliances.

"We would restore family training and family worship to their rightful place of power and have our young people taught the sacredness of the human body and the marriage convenant.

"We heartily commend the action of Secretary Daniels in forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors throughout the United States navy.

"Confessing anew our allegiance to the Prince of Peace and desiring to make Christian churches the foremost peacemakers of the world, we condemn the rivalry of the nations in creating colossal armies and battleships, and we declare our abhorrence of the men and the papers that would fan the flames of race prejudice and arouse international ill-will.

"Believing that our republic is fitted both by its principles and its position to lead the nations in the paths of peace, we urge our pastors and teachers to explain the evils of militarism and to defend the cause of international arbitration. We earnestly petition our government to use all honorable means to further disarmament, and heartily endorse its efforts to bring the nations together for a third Hague conference in 1916.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State, in Congress assembled:

"We, the Northern Baptist convention, over thirteen thousand churches, and one and one-half million Baptists of the north, believing in the absolute separation of church and state, do hereby endorse the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting sectarian appropriations, and urge its immediate passage.

"We reaffirm our advocacy of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# THE LADIES' WORLD PURE FOOD BULLETIN

## NOT A SAFE GUIDE AS TO TONICS

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U.

*The Ladies World*, published by the McClure company and claiming a million women subscribers, has engaged Professor Allyn of Westfield, Mass., to investigate foods and beverages, and report upon them in that periodical. For several months a list has been published under the caption, "Pure Food Bulletin," with the words below, "Cut this out and hang it in the pantry. Looking down the list it will be seen that "Tonics" are included, the first being Malt Nutrine, with a reference to the advertisement on another page of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company. In listing this as a "pure food" Professor Allyn has doubtless been unaware that the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., last year issued a notice of judgment against the company manufacturing Malt-Nutrine, it having been established in the courts by the Department of Agriculture that Malt-Nurine *is not* a true malt extract, but is simply a hop extractive with alcohol. The company was fined $50 for false claims as to their product. If Professor Allyn thinks an alcoholic hop extract is a good tonic he must have failed to keep up with scientific discovery. An investigator in Germany has recently sent out the result of his experiments with hops. He declares that the harm done by beer is not alone due to the alcohol it contains but is in part the result of the stupefying action of the hop extract. He likens the poisonous extractive of hops to hasheesh, the seductive oriental narcotic derived from hemp.

As no up-to-date physician now believes in alcohol as a tonic, and as hop extractive is in itself dangerous according to recent scientific discovery, what shall be thought of listing Malt-Nutrine in a Pure Food Bulletin, intended to instruct mothers all over the land?

But Malt-Nutrine is not the only objectionable tonic on the list. Pabst Extract comes next. This was listed years ago by the Massachusetts Board of Health as containing 5.16 per cent of alcohol. At the time this was analyzed, many other malt extracts were examined. Dr. Charles Harrington, at one time secretary of the board of health of Massachusetts, reported upon the malt extracts examined, as not being true extracts of malt; that in no one of them was there the slightest diastatic power, that is the power to change starch into dextrin and sugar, a power claimed for these products.

Professor Allyn might as well list beer as a pure food as to list these malt extracts which are quite near brothers to beer.

Third on the tonic list is Peter Moeller's Cod Liver Oil. I have no analysis of this, but as it is in such bad company it might be wise to avoid it.

Fourth comes Vinol, which is advertised as Wine of Cod Liver Oil, but is admittedly without any cod liver oil, and, according to analysis made by the Massachusetts board of health some time ago, is 18.8 per cent alcohol. If the percentage of alcohol has changed any one can learn by looking at the label.

The W. C. T. U. should write protests to the publishers of the *Ladies World* against such dangerous education in "Pure Foods" as this list of tonics is giving to women. As superintendent of Medical Temperance I have told Professor Allyn that he might expect opposition from the W. C. T. U. if be continued to list alcoholic liquids as *pure foods*. He has continued to do this, hence I now call upon our women to protest.

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## CALIFORNIA DRY

MRS. EUGENIA ST. JOHN, National Evangelist

"Work and pray for we now say
We will make California dry."

Do you hear this chorus ringing all over northern California, sung by young and old. We believe the abatement bill is assured to the state and that the removal of vice districts will begin after November 3. Around the great bay is centered the battle field for the entire state. The cities and towns of three and four thousand population with thirty, forty and fifty saloons, besides dives galore, with the wine growing districts on every side, are a menace to the entire state and to the United States. In every place, however, we find determined, indefatigable workers, American and foreign, who persistently labor for a dry town and city, never giving up or yielding a point. The W. C. T. U. takes no rear seat in the prohibition wagon but led by the noble state president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, and the other general officers, forges ahead. The dry federation made up of the Anti-Saloon league, the Prohibition party, the W. C. T. U. and all temperance organizations other than those connected with the church, is furnishing the best of free literature. The next few months will see in California a hard fought battle. The W. C. T. U. is rallying the young people, the L. T. L.'s and the Sunday school children. College students are working with the young men and maidens. The Dry Federation is organizing in counties, towns and cities. The wine men are making two kinds of wine, so that if the bill for state-wide prohibition passes they will close out the fermented and sell unfermented wines. Saloonkeepers in some instances, are selling out to save their money for other business. Wine men are going into the dairy business and are planning to raise alfalfa. A protest—a very weak one—has been filed with the secretary of state by the liquor men, and they are endeavoring to buy complete control of the press. Two editors were offered large sums of money, but proved their loyalty to our cause, by refusing. Many men dare not even sign a petition as they are threatened with loss of their jobs. Thus the battle rages while the song rings over the land from hill and valley, from mountain and plain, "California is going dry."

The writer has visited sixty-nine towns and cities, speaking in each from two to five times, as occasion permitted, telling, in church, schoolhouse, hall, and on the street, the tale of prohibition Kansas and other states, and to many the statements seem like fairy tales. Remember California in her hard-fought battle, and aid with your prayers and messages.

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## FIELD NOTES

Following an address by Mrs. L. O. Middleton, National lecturer for the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, the Platte county Sunday school association in convention at Edgerton, Missouri, June 17, unanimously adopted the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, and Mr. Sterling L. Williams, field secretary of the Missouri Sunday school association, asked for printed copies of the resolution for each county Sunday school convention in the state. These have been furnished him by the Missouri W. C. T. U. Mr. Williams invited Mrs. Middleton to deliver her chart address, "Why the Church Must Co-operate with the Temperance Forces for the Overthrow of the Liquor Traffic," before as many county Sunday school conventions as can be reached through the cooperation of the Sunday school and the W. C. T. U.

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"We were so fortunate as to secure the permission of the state department of education to place Miss Christine I. Tinling in all the Normal schools of the state," writes a correspondent for the New York state W. C. T. U. "Not only that, but the department sent a communication to each Normal president to that effect. This made it easy for us to arrange the dates for this most valuable lecturer, with the following general result: Twelve lectures in Normal schools, twenty-nine public meetings, sixty-four talks in public schools, five county conventions or institutes, three teacher's meetings, six Sunday schools, five talks in training schools, one Sunday school convention, one woman's college and a woman's club, beside visits to local unions, children's meetings, Christian Endeavor meetings, etc. Altogether it has been a most satisfactory two months' campaign, and Miss Tinling by her tact and wisdom has done much to popularize S. T. I. work in the minds of our educators."

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### WRONG BREAKFAST
**Change Gave Rugged Health.**

Many person think that for strength, they must begin the day with a breakfast of meat and other heavy foods. This is a mistake as anyone can easily discover for himself.

A W. Va. carpenter's experience may benefit others. He writes:

"I used to be a very heavy breakfast eater but finally indigestion caused me such distress, I became afraid to eat anything.

"My wife suggested a trial of Grape-Nuts and as I had to eat something or starve, I concluded to take her advice. She fixed me up a dish and I remarked at the time that the quality was all right, but the quantity was too small—I wanted a saucerful.

"But she said a small amount of Grape-Nuts went a long way and that I must eat it according to directions. So I started in with Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs and some crisp toast, for breakfast.

"I cut out meats and a lot of other stuff I had been used to eating all my life and was gratified to see that I was getting better right along. I concluded I had struck the right thing and stuck to it. I had not only been eating improper food, but too much.

"I was working at the carpenter's trade at that time and thought that unless I had a hearty breakfast with plenty of meat, I would play out before dinner. But after a few days of my new breakfast I found I could do more work, felt better in every way, and now I am not bothered with indigestion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

# VIRGINIA VITALITIES

**Posters—Posters—Prohibition Posters—Everywhere!**

HELEN H. GREEN

Virginia is deep in the throes of its statewide campaign and is stirred from the farthest western border to the sea.

Wednesday, June 24, was poster day and over 7,000 splendid red and black posters ("The Liquor Traffic Must Go" variety, twelve by eighteen inches, lettered on cloth), were distributed to the unions of the state. Regular parties were organized and sent out by auto from some of the towns and cities. Unions in rural communities posted the sentiment mottoes on trees and walls, in boats, in mills and country post offices. In the cities they were put on billboards, and fences, in stores and office buildings and about the wharves and car barns.

One of the best organized bi-counties in the state, the Eastern shore territory of Accomac and Northampton counties, with Mrs. Sadie Savage, as president, used 1,000 posters.

Mrs. S. H. Ropp, quite recovered from her fall of last winter, is constantly afield and is meeting with most gratifying success. Mrs. Mary Newton, Virginia's veteran temperance worker, is also in the field in the northwest. Mrs. Emma H. Howland, National organizer, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Eva Robinson of West Virginia are filling engagements in the state, while Miss Christine Tinling will give the month of July to work in the normal schools of Virginia. Mrs. Amy C. Weech, our new National organizer, who has been doing excellent work in Missouri, will return home about July 9 and will immediately plunge into the statewide campaign. Mr. Michael Fanning of Philadelphia has been engaged for at least a part of July.

The indefatigable state president with her no less ardent husband, Rev. Howard M. Hoge, are almost constantly afield, having just closed a splendid week's work speaking three times daily on the eastern shore of Virginia.

The Hon. Richmond P. Hobson has spoken several times in this state recently, usually as the guest of church organizations and schools, and Ex.-Governor Glenn of North Carolina is a platform favorite.

At a recent meeting in Richmond of an organization called the Local Self-Government League, a noted physician and surgeon came out against statewide and the liquor forces seized upon his speech with avidity. It has appeared in every newspaper in the state that will publish liquor advertisements, but in most it has been with the telltale "adv." at the lower right hand corner!

Our state Press superintendent has undertaken during the campaign to furnish to at least one local newspaper in each of the one hundred counties of the state, an article each month that shall be full of facts and up-to-date arguments. Some of these have been put in leaflet form for general distribution. The articles have been well received by the country editors and have doubtless reached hundreds of readers who can not or do not get out to listen to prohibition speakers.

The liquor element is active and determined and will contest every inch of the ground but, to use very accurately a bit of current slang, they will have a "run for their money."

## CAMPAIGN NOTES

Most encouraging reports are received from many cities throughout the country telling of the co-operation and generosity of the various bill board advertising companies that gladly post the temperance posters free of charge. The Poster Advertising Company of Binghampton, New York, has consented to place fifty or seventy-five of the 7x10 ft. bill board posters in that city, making no charge whatever for their service. From Rockford, Illinois, they write "We find that our bill posting company will post our posters for nothing and all our six unions will secure the posters next week so that we may have them up in as many different places at once for four weeks."

If your local union has not already interviewed the bill posting company, we recommend that you do so at once, for we feel assured that space will be granted for the asking.

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An effective as well as attractive plan for the use of the "Home vs. The Saloon" tag has been found in Southern California. These tags bearing the face of a bright, beautiful boy, with the words "The Home vs. the Saloon" appeal to all. Southern California has printed on the back of this tag the following:

"Fathers! Mothers!
The saloon takes one boy in nine!
Have you one to spare?
If not
VOTE CALIFORNIA DRY
November 3,
1914"

These tags are secured at the rate of 25c per hundred and any state or any local union can print their slogan on the back, or they can be used without printing. Distribute them in the Sunday schools, at chautauquas and other open air meetings.

## INTERNATIONAL EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION FAVORS DRY NATION

July Fourth, the closing day of the International Epworth League convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., was celebrated by a grand parade of the visiting leaguers, the Men's Brotherhood Clubs, the federated W. C. T. U. of the city and the churches. Although the time for preparation was short white ribboners are always ready for an emergency, and floats and autos were quickly decorated with the National colors, while pennants and posters told to the thousands who watched the parade pass of the work for prohibition. The leading auto carried a large globe wound with white ribbon to emphasize the temperance songs the women sang along the route. It was an imposing sight, and everywhere the marchers were greeted with applause. Coming immediately after the prohibition mass meetings of the preceding Sabbath in the different churches of the city and the enthusiastic adoption by the Epworth Leaguers of a resolution for a prohibition amendment to the national constitution, it has served to arouse the public interest as never before, and as also, inspired the unions of Buffalo to fresh effort to hasten the day of a saloonless nation.

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

## MEMORIAL MEETING FOR MRS. STEVENS AT SKODSBORG, DENMARK

Mrs. Dr. Ottosen, president of the Denmark W. C. T. U., a delegate to the Brooklyn convention and a guest of the National W. C. T. U. at the Asbury Park Convention, writes of a meeting held at her home in Skodsborg in memory of Mrs. Stevens. Miss Freda Sjoblom of Helsingfors, president of the Finnish W. C. T. U. and the president of the Copenhagen union, were among the speakers. Mrs. Ottosen gave a biographical sketch of Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Dr. Stuckenberg, formerly of America and Germany, paid a tribute to Mrs. Stevens' noble life and great work. A Norwegian singer rendered appropriate music, and an ex-governor, whose wife is a white ribboner, furnished instrumental selections from Chopin and Mendelssohn.

Mrs. Ottosen writes, "It was a touching occasion and drew us all nearer to each other making us feel that we must get into line and do our full share in our great work."

## FAREWELL RECEPTION TO GRANDMA BROWNELL

Everybody in Oklahoma City knows Grandma Brownell, who for nine years has been superintendent of the White Ribbon Recruits. The last of June a farewell reception was held in her honor, for she has asked to be excused from further duties because of failing sight and poor health.

During her superintendency sixty pair of twins and one set of triplets have been included in the 1,000 and more babies enrolled, said to be the longest roll of its kind in any city. A pleasing number on the program at the reception was a yell drill given by four pair of twins who have won medals in dramatic temperance contests—the yells or rally cries were those of the National W. C. T. U., the Loyal Temperance Legion, the local Brownell L. T. L. and the cradle roll yell.


## Tags for Campaign Work

USE IN

Sunday Schools
Public Meetings
Chautauquas
Parades
Picnics

*Price Per Hundred 25c*

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

## Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828



# FRECKLES

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

## PENNANT

The little pennant stickers should be on the desk of every white ribboner, ready to be placed on every piece of mail matter sent out. Very neat and attractive, blue surface, with white lettering, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go.' One hundred in box, 20 cents; per thousand, $1.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.,
*Evanston, Ill.*

Some of the merchants are going to use the stickers in their business correspondence.

W. C. T. U. of *Blaine, Wash.*

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.
*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.
*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.
*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.
*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.
*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.
*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 1-6.
*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 9-11.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.

## BUILDING A WALL OF PROHIBITION AROUND EAST OREGON'S DANGER SPOT.

LORA S. LAMANCE, National W.C.T.U. Organizer.

Oregon has enough temperance sentiment to make her dry twice over. Her rural population is large, and it is strongly opposed to saloons. Nevertheless, many towns are wet and in 1910, the state failed by about 18,000 votes to carry constitutional prohibition. A review of that year's vote shows this astonishing result: Only men voted, the ballot having not yet been extended to women. Of the voters that cast their ballots for state and county officers, only 39 per cent, putting wet and dry votes together, voted at all on the amendment. Sixty-nine per cent went home without marking their ballots one way or another on the liquor question.

Portland and the heavily populated county of Multnomah voted—indeed they did, and every wet vote that could be coaxed or "bullied" out, was cast.

Grant, Lake, Harney, Crook, Wheeler, Morrow and Malheur counties are mostly away from railways. Baker and Umatilla counties have their share of inland territory. Baker county is in part a mining fastness. All the world knows Copperfield, and remembers how Governor West, after all other means had failed, sent his own private secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs, to that town and closed dives that would bow to no law of God or man. At Burns, in Harney county, Governor West came himself and personally cleaned out the houses of ill fame that had defied other officers. So these counties are peculiarly placed. Their wet towns proposed to run things on election day—and did. The sparsely settled lava bed region and sage brush plains had to send their voters six to ten miles last year to register, and again to vote. Twice the ground was covered, both going and returning. In some cases voters had to come even twenty-five miles. Some of the voters in Malheur and Harney counties must travel a full hundred miles, from first to last, over mountains and lava bed roads, if they would cast a ballot. Because of this the dry farmers, largely, stayed at home.

### Dangerous Region

The Oregon W. C. T. U. is alive to the danger. Along the railroads that zigzag across the edge of this inland empire and down the tongue-like branches that radiate here and there from the main railway, the state has sent Miss Rowan, Mrs. Shepard and the writer. Their own state workers, Mrs. Linnie Carl and Mrs. Louise Round, have done splendid work inland a good ways from the railroad. They have organized new unions everywhere they went—outposts into dangerland. Later the state W. C. T. U. will send expert house-to-house workers to personally canvass the women voters, and arouse them to their duty. In addition, the last National speaker made a special journey into the heart of this inland region. New unions were organized at strategic points, workers were found to go to hamlets farther on, and many, many small inland points were discovered where friendly folk consented to distribute literature.

Fossil, the county seat of Wheeler county, was reached by automobile from Condon, the county seat of Morrow county. Only a few hour's notice was given and the president, Mrs. Parker, was sick in bed with measles. Like a general, the sick leader planned. The speaker was to go to so-and-so, speak at such-and-such a place, and a special companion, lively and bright little Miss Dunn, was detailed to show her every courtesy. A good mass meeting was the result. At Fossil, impressed by the magnitude of the stay-at-home vote, a half dozen men, among them high judicial, legislative and county officers are financing a clergyman of Fossil, Rev. Wm. Jones, and will send him to Wheeler, Grant and Harney counties. The W. C. T. U. has had much to do in shaping public sentiment.


# BLOTTERS

**Most popular for general distribution**

BE STRONG IN MIND AND BODY

"A pennyworth of bread eaten with water gives more strength than a quart of beer."

—Benjamin Franklin

IN PROHIBITION MAINE

Not a dollar of revenue from the liquor business is needed or received to SUPPORT ITS SCHOOLS.

Maine TAKES CARE OF ITS CHILDREN instead of taking care of the saloons.

Maine has FEWER CHILD LABORERS than any other state.

A CIGARET ARITHMETIC

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the Cigaret, "but I can and do
ADD to a man nervous trouble; I can
SUBTRACT from his physical energy; I can
MULTIPLY his aches and pains; I can
DIVIDE his mental powers; I take
INTEREST from his work, and
DISCOUNT his chances for success."

BLOT OUT THE SALOON

The Manufacture and Sale of Liquor is Responsible for

70 per cent of our Criminals;
50 per cent of the inmates of our Insane Asylums;
80 per cent of the inmates of our Poor Houses;
90 per cent of our Tramps;
The Destruction of Homes;
The Corruption of Voters.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SALOON?

A COLD WATER BLOTTER

Whoever heard of a poor old horse
That had to go reeling home,
Because he had taken a drink too
much of somebody's poisoned rum?
Whoever heard of a drunken cow, or
even a tipsy rat,
Or whoever heard of a nice old puss
that was not a temperance cat?

No; each of the creatures God has
made, on earth, in sea, in air
Needs nothing ever to quench its
thirst but water pure and fair;
So, when we are great big grown-up
folks, and while we are children
small,
We'll have as much sense as the dogs
and cats, and we will not drink
at all.

Assorted colors.
Price, per 100, 25 cents
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Ill.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

This year for the third time, the W. C. T. U. of South Orange, N. J., took part in the Fourth of July parade. The float similar to the one pictured in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 18, as a part of a Macon, Ga., parade, won the prize of $5 in gold, awarded for the most attractive two-horse vehicle. Thirty-five children of the L. T. L., dressed in white and ornamented with patriotic colors, rode in the wagon and frequently they gave their local rally cry:

"White ribbon—white ribbon
L.—T.—L.
South Orange—South Orange,
Well! Well! Well!"

The horses were white and were covered with blankets of white, bearing the letters, "L. T. L." On both sides of the wagon were displayed the National poster, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go."

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Mrs. Josie E. Sizer, Wisconsin state organizer and lecturer, who, on the advice of the inter-county president, Mrs. Ella Linkham, was summoned to Waupun, Wis., to help in interesting women to become members of the union, was the speaker at a Sunday evening union meeting, taking as her subject, "Prohibition in 1920." At a Monday afternoon meeting for mothers and those interested in children, at the home of Mrs. Angeline C. Hillyer, an eighty-seven-year old Crusader, and a life member of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Sizer spoke on the topic, "Plenty of Money for Everybody," a revelation of the unfairness of the liquor traffic. Four days of personal calls, in the morning under the direction of Miss Helen Blodgett, on women who might be interested in the work, and in the afternoon with Mrs. Ellen Meriam, president of the local union, resulted in the gathering in of twenty-nine new members and a life member to the local union, all of whom, at the July meeting at the home of Mrs. Edna H. Ford and Mrs. Hillyer, received instruction and "God speed" from Mrs. Sizer. Light refreshments were served following the business session, and a social half hour enjoyed, Mrs. Linkham, Mrs. Soper and Mrs. Meilke having autoed over from Fairwater to join with the former old members in welcoming the new members and asking a blessing on the further work of Mrs. Sizer throughout the state.

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Peace advocates all around the world mourn the passing on of the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, an Austrian writer in the cause of peace and the author of "Lay Down Your Arms." She has lectured in many American cities and has many friends on this side of the Atlantic.

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The yearly meeting of Friends for New England, assembled recently at Vassalboro, Me., and representing over 4,000 members, passed resolutions urging upon Congress the passage of the Hobson resolution.

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Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., who is to tour Oregon, telling of the wonders of prohibition in her home state of Kansas, was given an enthusiastic reception by the Portland and state unions. She was the guest of honor at a largely attended luncheon, was cordially welcomed by leaders of all reform organizations, and is in great demand for addresses. Fine reports have been received of a meeting addressed by her at Baker. White ribboners of Oregon are expecting great results from Mrs. Mitchner's tour of their state.

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A county rally of Tennessee white ribboners in session at Flatwoods church, Mrs. Olivia Robins, county president, presiding, drew a large audience, and much interest was manifest. In addition to an address by the president, devotional exercises, music by the Flatwoods, Liberty, Baker's Chapel and Big Sandy choirs, presentation of the proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition, and plans for the National campaign, short readings were given by members of different unions. The Poster parade represented the different lines of department work, and the children's and young people's hour with its bright recitations and temperance songs proved an attractive feature. July 9, hereafter will be known as "Holman Day" in honor of the beloved state president, and will be added to the list of Tennessee red-letter days to be observed by this county W. C. T. U.

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The reception of the Wawasee (Ind.) union to the twenty-two new members secured during a recent contest, was held at the beautiful Lake Cottage home of Mrs. Rosa Crow. The program consisted of readings, recitations and talks, and an article concerning National Constitutional Prohibition read from "The Washington Letter" in THE UNION SIGNAL. The new members were cordially received by the president, a white ribbon bow being pinned on each. Mrs. Ilah Ernhart read the leaflet, "Always Wear Your White Ribbon." Refreshments were served by Mrs. Elizabeth Michaels and her chosen comrades.

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The Flower Mission department of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., in accordance with the suggestion of Miss Lella M. Sewall, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of that department, is urging all its flower missioners to co-operate in a movement to swell the Lillian Stevens Memorial fund as an aid in the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.

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The W. C. T. U. float in the Ashville (N. Y.) Fourth of July parade attracted much attention as it made its way through the streets which were thronged by visitors from many localities throughout the county. The float consisted of a rowboat placed on a wagon. It was decorated with the National colors and green shrubs and carried a flying sail with the words "W. C. T. U. Saves the Boy." Small boys rode in the boat beneath, to which were attached banners bearing the phrase, "A Life Boat."

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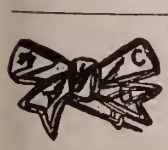
The year just closing has been a busy one for the Springfield Central (Mass.) union. The day of prayer was observed January 15, and Mother's Day, Frances Willard Memorial Day and Visiting Day were also observed with appropriate exercises. Flower Mission work was emphasized by an excellent paper on the subject by Mrs. R. A. Cope, and 200 bouquets were also distributed to the hospitals. The Sailor Social was the time of harvest of ninety-five pairs of wristlets and fifty comfort bags, sent to the Mariner's House, Boston. A paper on "Mormonism" by Miss Youngquist and one on "Heredity" by Mrs. A. B. Franklin, Jr., were excellent. Addresses have been given by Rev. C. M. Seamans on "Sabbath Observance," and by Rev. C. E. Rice on temperance work. Other speakers were Donald North of the Boys' Club, Mr. McDougal of the Rescue Mission, Mrs. M. R. Makepeace of The Good-Will, and Mrs. M. L. Kneil, county president. The three month campaign for new members resulted in an addition of sixty, making a total gain of seventy during the year, fifty-one of which are regulars and nineteen honoraries. The closing meeting of the season was a rally and picnic with an address on "National Prohibition" by Rev. W. O. Higley. The department superintendents have all been busy and the Central union feels that much work for the Master has been accomplished.

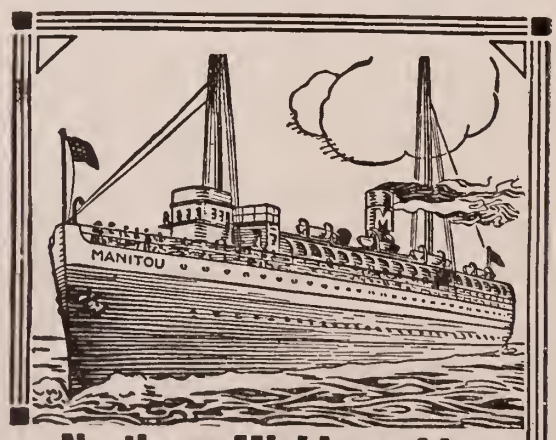

**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire; quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat. will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges, U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestien.

**7 Day Lake Trips**

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**$40.** Including "S. S. MISSOURI" to Meals and Berth. Collingwood, Ont. & Return

Via Mackinac Island, the "Soo," North Channel and 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay.

You can have the many comforts that a large, elegantly equipped steamer affords. You will eat well and sleep well. Peaceful quiet and exhilarating breezes will rest and strengthen you. In sight of land most of the way, you can view some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. For illustrated folder and book of tours address

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### ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS

One thousand members in the "Win One Circle" for 1914 is what we desire before the National Convention in Atlanta, in November, and we feel certain every subscriber will deem it a privilege to secure one *new* subscriber for the paper which means so much in temperance work and is a constant inspiration to greater effort.

As a memorial to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, we want at least one thousand NEW names. Just a little effort, just a little thought in calling attention to one or more of the splendid articles in any of the numbers and the subscription is secured. Mention THE UNION SIGNAL in your Sunday school teachers' meetings. Teachers not only need, but are looking for the latest facts concerning temperance. It is the live issue of the day. At the recent International Sunday School Convention, Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens urged the teachers to use current events as illustrations in teaching the Sunday school lessons. You will find these events recorded in the Signal every week.

### 1914 WIN ONE CIRCLE

Secure one new subscription for the yearly UNION SIGNAL, forward same to us, with a request for membership, and you will be enrolled. A membership card, badge and pin will be forwarded.

**Request for membership must accompany the order.**

318. Mary E. Hawkes, Caldwell, Idaho.
319. Cora Gormuch, McArthur, Ohio.
320. Mrs. Hattie Lockhoff, Mancelona, Mich.
321. Mrs. E. N. Ford, Sutton, Quebec.
322. Mrs. Nettie B. Alexander, Dry Run, Penn.
323. Wila Patterson, Baldwin, Ill.
324. Mrs. Lizzie Fesmire, Westfield, Ind.
325. Mrs. Mary A. H. Gates, Oelwein, Ia.
326. Miss Rozette Hendrix, Minneapolis, Minn.
327. Mrs. F. M. McConnell, Helena, Mont.
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342. Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, Minneapolis, Minn.
343. Mrs. T. R. Lacer, Crookston, Minn.
344. Mrs. E. C. McDonnell, Kintyre, N. D.
345. Mrs. A. S. Jolly, Farmington, Wash.

### MOLLIE BURKE'S SURRENDER

(Continued from Page Six)

an isolated cottage and with a masked man on either side of him, the lawyer was led into the hall. A door opened and revealed Dennis Murphy and two well-known saloon men sitting by a table.

"Walk in and join us, Mr. Langford," Murphy invited mockingly. "So glad to have you call. Had a lively evening with the antis, did you? You couldn't take my advice and depart in haste so we have arranged a little writing bee for you. See that paper?"

Jim nodded his head.

"There ain't any call for you to read it. I can tell you the contents. It is a statement that you don't care to remain in Oakvale any longer and are leaving at once to stay."

"I shall not sign that. I don't propose to leave at your dictation."

"See here, Langford, if you will go without a racket we will furnish the money—plenty of it. Here is the cold, hard cash—more than you can make in a year by your practice of law. Will you go peaceably?"

"No, Dennis Murphy. I am going to remain in Oakvale until every saloon is closed and as long thereafter as I choose."

"There are some serious objections to your remaining here, Mr. Turncoat. You will go tonight—a free man if you do as I say—or you'll mysteriously disappear."

"You wouldn't dare."

"We have covered our footsteps so that none of our men will be suspected in connection with your disappearance."

"I have not betrayed your confidence as my client, Murphy."

"You will harm us in other ways. I don't trust you; you are too big a help to the League. Do you see this door?" He threw open a door, thereby revealing a small room with one window, heavily barred. "You can meditate in there until it is convenient to remove you to safer keeping. Walk in."

"Not if I know myself. Take off these handcuffs, Dennis Murphy."

"Not if I know myself," echoed the saloon keeper.

Quick as a flash, Jim leaped forward and brought the steel manacles down on Murphy's head with such force as to send him sprawling to the floor. He had reached the door when there was a report of a pistol and a stinging, burning pain in his shoulder. With a desperate effort he opened the door, shouted for help, and fell unconscious.

When Jim opened his eyes he was lying on a bed in a large airy room and the sunlight was streaming through the open window. A white-capped nurse was taking his temperature, and Mrs. Marlow sat near his bed.

"Where am I?" he asked, wondering why his voice was so weak and quavering.

"At the Magnolia Hotel, my son." Mrs. Marlow laid a cool, soothing hand on his forehead.

He lay quiet a moment and asked. "How did I come to be here? I can't remember."

"Two men who were passing a suburban cottage last night heard a pistol shot and cry for help. They rushed in to find you unconscious from a painful flesh wound in your shoulder. Your would-be murderers escaped, believing you dead. Detectives are on their track and if you can give a description of them they will soon be captured."

"Dennis Murphy was one, and Tom Snyder and Bill Briggs were in the room. The other two I did not recognize."

"Then don't worry about it. I will telephone for the sheriff and you can tell him the circumstances."

When the sheriff arrived Jim told him of his capture and Dennis Murphy's demands.

"I will arrest the three you mentioned at once," the sheriff promised, "and will soon run the others down. Hurry up and get well, Jim. Your testimony is going to convict three of the leaders of the lawless element, and we'll have the saloons out of Oakvale in a jiffy. Get well, old man—get well!"

"Your fever is gone and you are doing so nicely that I am going to tell you some good news, boy," said Mrs. Marlow the next morning after Jim's wound had been dressed.

"Have they caught Murphy's accomplices?" Jim asked slowly.

"Better than that. Somebody who thinks a great deal of you is to help nurse you. She came on the eight o'clock train."

"I didn't think any one cared whether I lived or died, except witnesses against Murphy and his pals."

"But some one does care very much. She has traveled night and day to get to you after we telegraphed you were shot. Come in, Mollie."

The door of an adjoining room opened and a young woman entered. Her dark eyes bore traces of tears, but there was joy, too, in her beautiful face.

"Jim, Jim, you poor, dear boy! Did you really think I didn't care, sweet heart?" Mollie knelt by the bed and pressed Jim's hand to her cheek.

"You deserted me, Mollie, and I was weak—so weak! I needed you so."

"No, dear, not then. Don't you think you needed first to be taught the sacredness of a promise, and to awaken to a sense of what true manhood means? Had I married you—or finished marrying you—you would have gone through life with vague ideas of honor and no realization of your responsibility as a citizen."

"You left me with no one to care whether I withstood temptation or not, Mollie. Had it not been for Mrs. Marlow's friendship and interest I would never have had the courage to begin a new life. She influenced me to attend that lecture which changed my way of thinking."

"And it was Mollie Burke's money that sent that lecturer to Oakvale, especially for you, my stupid Jim," interrupted Mrs. Marlow. "Her pleading letters after she went to Kansas and waked up to the splendid reality of prohibition, sent her Aunt Mary to your office, young man, with all kinds of make-believe cases to win your friendship. Mollie is my sister's daughter and name-sake. Of course I was anxious to help you face toward the right, boy."

There was a tap on the door, and Mrs. Marlow called: "Come in, Dr. Gray, we're to finish that marriage ceremony, I guess."

"Can you trust me, Mollie?" whispered Jim. Mollie responded with a tender smile of assent.

The half married man was soon a bona fide benedict with his charming, better half ready to nurse him back to health and aid him in the struggle which before long freed Oakvale from saloons and their accompanying evils.


### A BAD TEMPER

A bad temper makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For a single trial, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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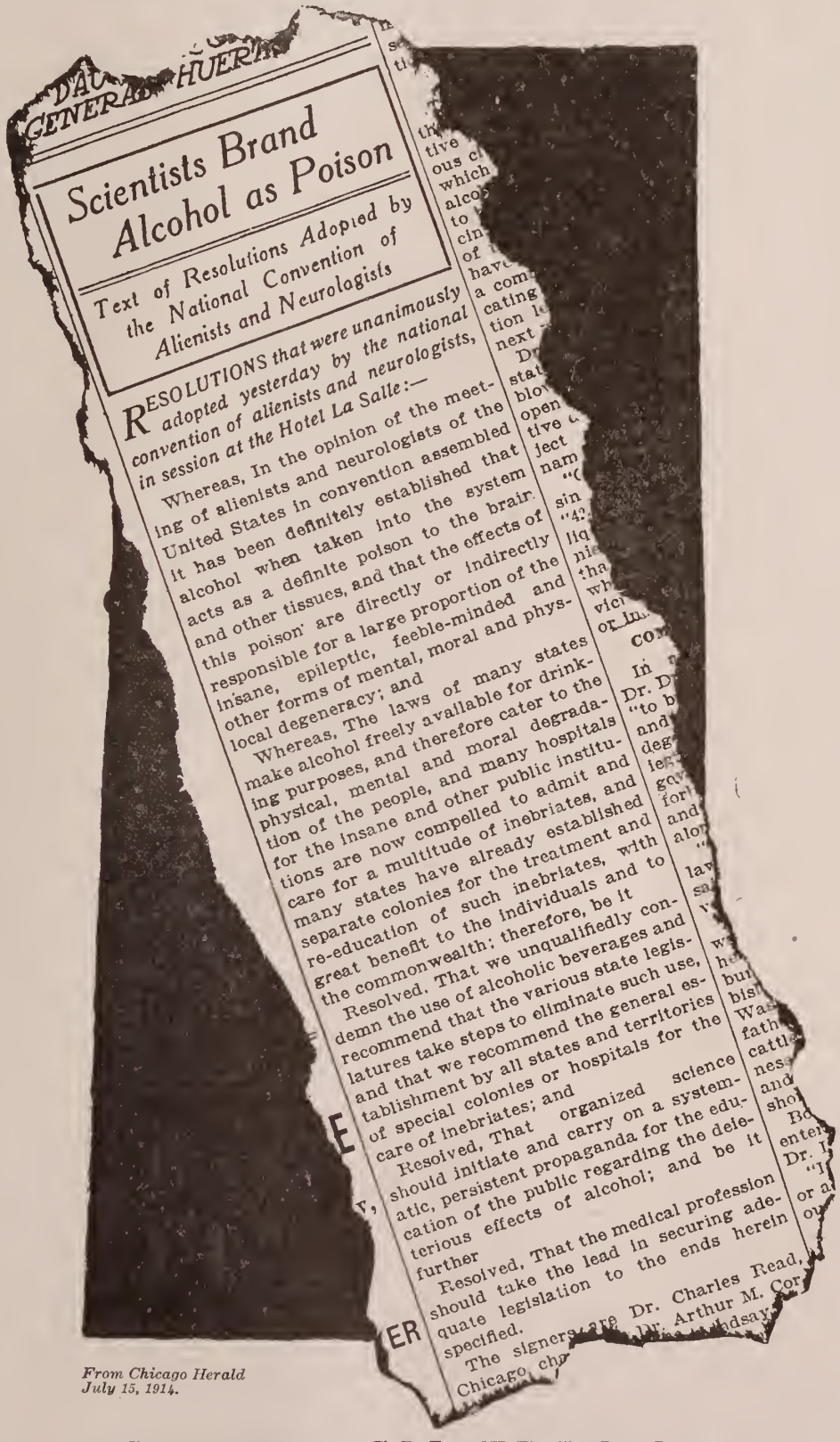


GENERAL HUERTA

## Scientists Brand Alcohol as Poison

*Text of Resolutions Adopted by the National Convention of Alienists and Neurologists*

RESOLUTIONS that were unanimously adopted yesterday by the national convention of alienists and neurologists, in session at the Hotel La Salle:—

Whereas, In the opinion of the meeting of alienists and neurologists of the United States in convention assembled it has been definitely established that alcohol when taken into the system acts as a definite poison to the brain and other tissues, and that the effects of this poison are directly or indirectly responsible for a large proportion of the insane, epileptic, feeble-minded and other forms of mental, moral and physical degeneracy; and

Whereas, The laws of many states make alcohol freely available for drinking purposes, and therefore cater to the physical, mental and moral degradation of the people, and many hospitals for the insane and other public institutions are now compelled to admit and care for a multitude of inebriates, and many states have already established separate colonies for the treatment and re-education of such inebriates, with great benefit to the individuals and to the commonwealth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the use of alcoholic beverages and recommend that the various state legislatures take steps to eliminate such use, and that we recommend the general establishment by all states and territories of special colonies or hospitals for the care of inebriates; and

Resolved, That organized science should initiate and carry on a systematic, persistent propaganda for the education of the public regarding the deleterious effects of alcohol; and be it further

Resolved, That the medical profession should take the lead in securing adequate legislation to the ends herein specified.

The signers are Dr. Charles Read, Dr. Arthur M. Cor... Chicago, ch...

*From Chicago Herald July 15, 1914.*

# CAMPAIGN EDITION

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Our Washington Letter—War upon Liquor Traffic Urged by Alienists—Liquor Business Condemned by Ex-Saloonkeeper—A Great Campaign for a Great Cause—Kansas' Popular Productions, Happiness and Prosperity—Montana Liquor Men Foresee Doom to Trade—National Education Association Declares for Woman Suffrage.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATOR VARDAMAN AND SENATOR GRONNA SPEAK IN FAVOR OF NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—EARLY ADJUSTMENT OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS EXPECTED —MAMMOTH GUN FOR PANAMA FORTIFICATIONS — MANY PEACE TREATIES TO BE SIGNED—GENEROUS APPROPRIATION FOR FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Senate and House are engaged in a lively dispute as to whether the country is suffering from hard times, or from too much prosperity. Republican legislators are proving that the country is "on the rocks," and the Democratic legislators are showing that their party leader was wrong when he said "there was a psychological depression." They prove that there is no depression at all, that business is bounding along at breakneck pace. As usual, the truth is between the two extremes. Times are not as good as they should be, but big crops are restoring confidence and business is picking up. One afternoon this week, Senator Stone of Missouri, a Democrat, sent a number of newspaper clippings to the desk in the Senate to be read by the clerk, showing that the country is enjoying unusual prosperity. The next morning, this was followed by clippings presented by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, a Republican, showing that mills were shutting down, men being dismissed, and that a general sense of unrest prevailed throughout the country. So the battle of words goes on.

### Senator Vardaman Speaks in Favor of National Constitutional Prohibition

In presenting petitions and telegrams for constitutional prohibition, Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, on Tuesday, said, "I send to the desk two telegrams in the nature of petitions from men and women of Mississippi, expressing their opinion upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. In their judgment and opinion I most heartily concur. I ask that the telegrams may be printed in the *Record* without reading." These telegrams were signed by the W. C. T. U., Methodist Woman's Society, Baptist Ladies' Society, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Beethoven Club of Carrolton, Mississippi.

On Wednesday, Senator Gronna of North Dakota, in presenting numerous petitions from his state said:

"The petitions sent to the desk are signed by a great number of voters and citizens of the state of North Dakota. Many of them are personally known to me. They are good business men, and, looking at the question from an economic standpoint, as well as from a moral standpoint, they believe in having this amendment to the Constitution passed.

"We are fortunate in my state, Mr. President. We have no large cities; we are a rural population and the people of my state think for themselves. We do not think it is necessary to elect to high positions men whose ambition and whose entire life have been spent for the purpose of making money either for themselves, or for great corporations.

"There are thousands of men outside of the so called big-business who possess the genius, the skill and the intelligence to do justice to business, but they also are in sympathy with the idea that honest business must be done and that the common every day man must be taken care of just as well as those who are engaged in big-business if we are going to have substantial prosperity."

### Name of State and County Should Appear on Petitions

Among the many petitions received at our office, is one with the signatures of 106 persons, of whom sixty-seven are voters, but with not a trace of anything to show from what state they came, and these 106 names that have meant so much work to obtain, are of no use, as it is impossible for us to determine to which Congressman they should go. If only those having the sending of petitions would remember to put the name of state and county at the head of the petition, it would greatly simplify matters. I look at this list of names and wonder who it is that has worked so hard to get the names. If they had only written down the state and county—such a little thing to do, but so essential—the names would ere this have gone to the right man, assuring him that his constituents were at work, and were in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition.

The House of Representatives with a magnificent show of reluctance, on Thursday, allowed the Senate to force it to accept the usual annual allowance to members of Congress of twenty cents a mile each way for traveling expenses to and from Washington. Repeated efforts had been made in the House to reduce the amount to actual expenditures, or at least to five cents a mile and a fight was conducted by some of the members, as if a great issue were at stake.

With the mileage controversy settled, it was an easy task to dispose of the rest of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, carrying about $38,000,000 for governmental expenditures. Fourteen days of the new fiscal year had already passed, with no appropriations, and the situation was becoming embarrassing in numerous quarters. The swimming pool for boys had closed, as there was no money to carry it on, and boys of every age stood around with hands in their pockets wondering if they were to be deprived of this boon during the very warm weather. The children's playgrounds had closed also, children of all ages were waiting and longing for their usual privileges, but that twenty cents a mile for members of Congress had to be settled.

### Early Adjustment of Mexican Affairs Expected

While President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan were silent after the announcement of Huerta's resignation in Mexico, they were jubilant over prospects for an early adjustment of the problem that has vexed two administrations, and which threatened to plunge the United States into a foreign war. Huerta's resignation marks the culmination of more than a year's active effort on the part of the United States government to force his retirement. John Lind was sent to Mexico last summer, in an effort to bring about the withdrawal of Huerta. President Wilson went to Congress and revealed the terms on which Huerta had practically been asked to retire from office. An embargo on arms was placed on both Mexican factions, and the Washington government then began its policy of cutting off financial aid for the Huerta government, not only from the United States, but from Europe. The Constitutionalists, aided by the moral support of the American government, pushed their military campaign to within striking distance of the capital. Realizing that a military conquest of Mexico City by the Constitutionalists was inevitable, General Huerta has finally yielded to the persuasion of hundreds of influential Mexicans who prayed that further bloodshed and disturbances at Mexico City be avoided. With Huerta's retirement the Constitutionalists feel that their revolution has virtually triumphed.

### Mammoth Gun for Panama Fortifications

There is being shipped a great sixteen-inch gun, the biggest piece of ordnance in the world, for service on the Panama canal fortifications. Some idea may be gotten of the tremendous power of this gun, destined to protect the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal, by the fact that it is fifty feet long, weighs 142 tons and fires a projectile about six feet long. The projectile itself weighs a ton and is discharged by 665 pounds of powder. It requires eight men to carry the powder charge. This gun has a maximum range of from twenty-two to twenty-three miles. The elevation permitted by its carriage will enable the gun to fire a projectile about eleven miles over the Pacific ocean. Army ordnance officers believe the gun will be a tremendous instrument of peace when it is finally in position on the Panama canal.

### Many Peace Treaties Soon to Be Signed

In direct contrast to this immense machine of death, comes the announcement of the Secretary of State, declaring that he will sign a peace commission treaty with Minister De Pena of Uruguay, next Monday, and that on another day during the coming week, he will sign similar pacts with the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Chile. Before the end of the week, the Secretary asserted, he will send about twenty of these peace treaties to the Senate for ratification. The terms of similar pacts with France and Great Britian have been agreed upon, but these will not be signed until all of Great Britain's self-governing colonies have accepted their provisions. The Secretary considers the acceptance of the colonies a foregone conclusion, and he plans to sign the French and British pacts the same day.

### Generous Appropriation for Federal Children's Bureau

Less than two years ago the Federal Children's Bureau was organized in Washington. It has been existing and working with a little force of fifteen persons. This year Congress has been generous and appropriated $160,000. With this goodly sum on hand, the officers of the bureau are planning to employ sixty-one new helpers, including medical, industrial, and statistical experts, special agents, research assistants, etc., etc. It is hoped to draw into the important activities of the bureau, young men and women who are fitted by education, training and temperament for a life of efficient social service. This in itself is a significant development in the usual routine of government business.

*Saturday, July 18, 1914.*

# WAR UPON LIQUOR TRAFFIC URGED BY ALIENISTS

## MEDICAL PROFESSION URGED TO TAKE LEAD IN ADEQUATE ANTI-LIQUOR LEGISLATION AND IN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Not satisfied with declaring alcohol responsible for a very large proportion of the insanity, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, and other forms of mental, moral and physical degeneracy of the world, the national convention of alienists and neurologists, in session last week in Chicago, strongly recommended that state legislatures take steps to eliminate the use of alcohol; that organized science initiate and carry on a systematic, persistent propaganda for the education of the public regarding the deleterious effects of alcohol; that the states take steps to control the sale of alcohol until such time as actual prohibition be enacted; that the medical profession lead in securing adequate legislation to the ends herein specified.

### Liquor Seems to Have No Friend in Court of Medicine

The presentation of the resolutions which appear on the cover page followed citations in great number by different speakers of the result of their investigations—every one of them unfavorable to alcohol. "In fact," remarked a Chicago reporter who was present, "liquor did not appear to have one friend in the court of medicine."

According to Dr. Bayard Holmes, professor of Surgery in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, this is the first time on record in this country that a medical convention has officially pronounced alcoholism to be a positive factor in insanity. The theory was advanced by Dr. Charles F. Read, assistant superintendent of the Chicago State Hospital for the Insane at Dunning, Illinois. Describing the alcoholic as a "big baby who seeks alcohol to dodge his inefficiency," he went on to show why the inebriate should be discussed in a convention of alienists. He quoted a study of the families of 117 alcoholics made by Dr. Alfred Gordon of Jefferson Medical college. It was found that in the first generation of ninety families of alcoholics, 200 of the offspring were mentally affected, and 180 of these were epileptics. Of these children, seventy-eight began to use alcohol when from eight to sixteen years of age. In the second generation of twenty alcoholic grandparents, seventy-eight were deficient mentally and of a lower type than that found in the defectives of the first generation. Twenty-one of the descendants of the third generation of seven alcoholic families were imbeciles.

### Liquor Sends Men to Penitentiary

Dr. Frank I. Drake of the Wisconsin state penitentiary at Waupun struck a blow at alcohol when he said: "Of the 727 admissions to the Wisconsin penitentiary during 1912-13, forty-two per cent admitted they had used liquor to excess and seven per cent denied the use of liquor *in toto*. I believe that I am well within the limits of truth when I say that sixty per cent of our convicts find their way to prison directly or indirectly because of alcohol."

In a table given by Dr. Paul E. Bowers, physician at the Indiana state penitentiary, in connection with a paper on "The Pathological Characteristics of the Habitual Criminal," the interesting fact was brought out that a study of 100 cases of criminals showed ninety-four admitting the use of alcoholic beverages to excess.

### Demand State Control Pending Nation-wide Prohibition

On next to the last day of the convention the committee on the prevention of insanity led its report with a recommendation that the state authorities procure the absolute control of the sale of alcohol until complete prohibition measures throughout the country can be passed. The report was adopted with little discussion. The paragraph referred to reads as follows:

"Whereas, it is well recognized by alienists and neurologists the world over that certain major factors are the chief causes of physical conditions, accompanied by mental derangement and deficiency, and,

"Whereas, these major causes are very largely, if not wholly, controllable and eradicable, and,

"Whereas, these major causes are alcoholism, habit producing drugs, venereal diseases, work in insanitary and unhygienic surroundings, and hereditary influences, including the immigration of the physically and mentally unfit.

"Therefore, Be it resolved:

"First, that we recommend to the proper state authorities the absolute control of the sale of alcohol until such time as actual prohibition be enacted."

### Chicago Paper Commends Action

In commenting upon the notable action taken by the convention, *The Chicago Tribune* says, "The committee on alcoholism of the convention of alienists and neurologists includes in its report a resolution which it is to be hoped will be taken up seriously by the medical profession throughout the country. It was, 'Resolved, that organized medicine should initiate and carry on a systematic, persistent propaganda for the education of the public regarding the deleterious effects of alcohol.' It was 'further resolved' that the medical profession should take the lead in securing adequate legislation against the evils of alcohol. The battle against the Demon Rum, begun a generation ago as a religious and moral crusade, is increasing in vigor all over the world and of late especial consideration is given to the pathological aspect of the problem. The relation of alcoholism to disease of body and mind is being more and more discussed, and to this attack the medical profession can bring tremendous reserves of influence. If the doctors will preach the wastes and dangers of alcoholic abuse they will do more than laws and moral lectures have yet accomplished, and they will greatly aid intelligent legislation to boot."

# LIQUOR BUSINESS CONDEMNED BY EX-SALOONKEEPER

## FORMER OREGON LIQUOR DEALER SAYS THE HALF WAS NEVER TOLD

*"As an ex-saloonkeeper, I am convinced that the entire bunch of anti-prohibitionists know but little of the abominable traffic they attempt to defend,"* is the forceful introduction of an interesting open letter by an ex-saloonkeeper, published in the *Oregon Daily Journal* of Portland, on July 8, 1914. The writer continues with some revelations from actual experience that ought to cause the citizen who is still "on the fence" on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, to sit up and take notice. We quote his words:

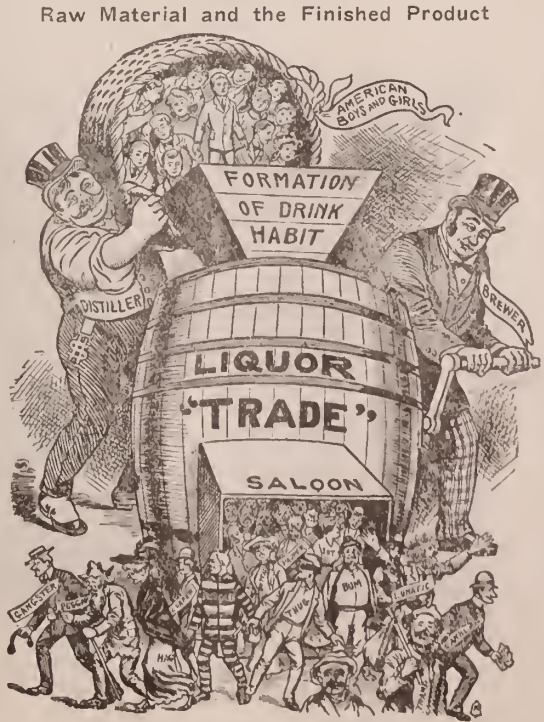
*"Actual experience for five years behind the saloon bar, and forty years in front of it, has convinced me that it is simply impossible to conduct a liquor saloon on the same orderly and lawful basis of other lines of business, as its very nature prohibits law and order. Under high license or any other form of the liquor traffic, it must be conducted along unlawful, degrading and disorderly lines. Why? It certainly is right to sell as large a bill of goods to a customer as he seems inclined to pay for, and every business man in Portland, unless a 'dead one,' will try to do this. Now the average saloon patron, is on the whole stingy, and to make him a free spender he must be held long enough to get mellow with 'booze,' as then he'll spend his last cent, and even put his watch or coat 'in hock' with the barkeeper to get more of the subtle poison that has robbed him of his wits. I have seen, many times, the 'moderate' drinker develop into a wretched sot in three months' time.*

*"I know many thousands of saloonkeepers in the United States, but I have yet to hear one express an opinion favorable to his own calling. He will say, 'Well I'm in it for the money, and just as soon as I get enough of that I'll quit the business.' Only recently a downtown saloonkeeper said to me, 'Just one day and night spent in a saloon would make a prohibitionist of anyone.'*

*"I'm not a churchman, but I will say that my tongue and pen while life lasts, will be used in favor of prohibition, to make some small amends for the worse than wasted years I spent behind the saloon bar.*

*"I. J. BRACKETT."*

### Raw Material and the Finished Product




*Courtesy of Youth's Instructor*

# A GREAT CAMPAIGN FOR A GREAT CAUSE

## WINE MAKING A LOSING INDUSTRY—SALOONS A COSTLY LUXURY—LOS ANGELES BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE

SUSANNA M. D. FRY

Even Mexico cannot beat California in campaigning nowadays, though we do it in a different way. We have more generals and more "movements," all converging upon one citadel—the entrenched liquor power, which has, however, the most money and the most gall.

Lately the enemy has developed a new wrinkle. They are offering the newspapers of the state to take what would amount to about $1,000 worth of advertising space within the next four months. The letters sent out from Los Angeles read as follows:

### Publicity Methods of Liquor Men

"The advertising will run over the signature of an association which will be composed of the breweries and other business and commercial interests which do not consider the prohibition movement in the best interests of our industrial success or our community welfare." One editor printed the letter and said: "*This is practically a bribe to continue the liquor debauchery of the state. for a paper refusing such an ad. is expected to make a contribution much larger than would be expected of an individual.*"

To offset this and other like-minded advertisements, W. C. T. U. members were instructed by resolution at the annual convention of Southern California, to watch all reading advertisements and if they do not have the word "advertisement" at the beginning or at the end, or its abbreviated form, as required by law, to make complaint to the district attorney, whose duty it would then be to prosecute the editor unless he declared the article to be his own, and of course, free of charge. Display "ads" are easily recognized as such, but reading "ads" are calculated to deceive the very elect. Another convention resolution requested editors and publishers to follow strictly the state advertising laws in their handling of all campaign matter.

### New Movement to Fool the People

A new movement has been started by the exasperated dealers in the liquor traffic to try to fool the people. The Knights of the Royal Arch have sent broadcast petitions calling for a constitutional amendment forbidding any more liquor elections until eight years after the November election of this year, and then not oftener than once in every eight years.

This would prove a dangerous enemy to the progress of temperance. It has also become known that some wet banks are bringing pressure to bear upon dry debtors to "pay up"—no more credit to the drys.

The supply of wet literature is probably as inexhaustible as the fabled million dollars raised to defeat the proposed dry amendment to the California constitution.

### Wine-making a Losing Industry

"Vote wet November 3. Register now" is a pointed poster, but their strongest arguments are loss to working men and loss to the wine growers. To offset these claims the drys are showing by leaflets and in public meetings that the wine makers employ only 1,287 men in the whole state, many of these being cheap Hindu and Japanese laborers, and that the wine interest is very small in comparison with the other interests. According to the report of the state board of Agriculture, the total value of the farm crops last year was $153,111,013, while the total value of the wine grape product was only $15,000,000. And the report of the state commissioner of Horticulture showed that wine-making is a losing business, and that the manufacturers' chief hope now is that the opening of the Panama Canal will bring pauper labor to pull them out of the hole. It is also made known that several wineries are already bottling the unfermented juice and making syrups which bring better prices than wine.

A vast amount of information along this line is being disseminated, showing how few acres comparatively are used for wine grapes; the small sum received by the growers—wine grapes bring from $6 to $12 per ton, while table grapes sell from $30 to $32 per ton; the ease with which the business can be turned into other channels with an ultimate advantage to the owners of vineyards and wineries; and that the brewers and distillers and their allies—not the grape growers—are the calamity howlers.

### Saloons a Costly Luxury

The United States Census Bureau is quoted as showing that the brewery business ranks twenty-fifth among industries and distilleries, forty-third. It is also shown that in the making and selling of liquors less material is used, fewer laborers employed, and less wages paid than in any other business in the world, the conclusion being that 88 per cent. of our liquor bill is an economic loss.

Such local facts as the following are being brought out: Los Angeles received in 1912, according to the city clerk, $436,565 liquor revenue. The same year it paid for liquor-crime $1,144,481.80; therefore the amount which fell to owners of property to pay for the luxury of having saloons was $707,916.80. This calculation was made possible by the work of a statistician at Sacramento, who has for seven years been compiling the figures on *all* crime in the states and cities. Given the cost of *all* crime, *liquor-made* crime is ascertained by applying the rule of 80 per cent., which judical and penal authorities agree is chargeable to liquor-drinking crime. The statistician shows that the state of California pays $37,153,471 per year for all crime, not including vast sums paid by private interests. Apply the 80 per cent rule here, and it appears that California pays for *liquor crimes* the stupendous sum of over $29,000,000 per year. The reports of the state comptroller and the United States Census Bureau show that the total income to the state from liquor licenses amounts to a little over $2,000,000 per year, thus leaving over $27,000,000 for the tax-payers to meet. If these figures do not convince economists that liquor making and liquor selling is a losing game, nothing will.

The W. C. T. U., the Prohibition party, the Anti-Saloon League and other temperance organizations, and the churches, are all united in what is called the Dry Federation, for this campaign.

The state is being organized by counties, cities and precincts. The captains of the precincts are expected to line up the voters for registration and for a dry ballot on November 3 by house-to-house visitation, and by the distribution of literature. Much literature will also reach the families through the Sunday schools.

Here in Alhambra, the secretary of the local Dry Federation proposes to secure one hundred women from the churches who will pledge to register and to vote for the dry amendment, each one to secure five other women pledged to the same, and they in turn to each secure five other women. Literature will be passed down the line and in that way every woman voter and family will be reached.

It is also advised that every church have a billboard near the street and use posters, changing them every week.

### Los Angeles Business Men Organize

Just now we hear of a league of one hundred business and professional men in Los Angeles being organized under the name of "The Citizens Non-Partisan League for California Dry." Among the names appear an ex-mayor of Los Angeles and a state senator. The league proposes to carry on a vigorous campaign of education, to place before the voters of the state the truth about the liquor and wine traffic, and to show by facts and figures the extent of the damage to business and society that directly results from this traffic.

LET THE CHILDREN HELP!
Float of Cedar Rapids (Ia.) W. C. T. U. In Recent Industrial Parade

# Kansas' Popular Productions, Happiness and Prosperity As William Allen White Sees It

The story of how Kansas "swore off" and made the "swear-off" stick is told in delightful fashion by William Allen White in an article which appeared in the July 11 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

"From the time I was twelve until today I have never lived in a Kansas town where there was an open saloon," remarks Mr. White. "In Emporia there are grandparents who have no recollection of the saloon except when they have seen it casually, as they have seen a giraffe or an elephant. The saloon has been no part of the life of that town, even sporadically, for thirty-five years. Young people in their middle twenties know nothing of the whisky drug store except what they are told, as they know of the Civil War and the grasshopper year of 1873 and the great drought of 1860.

### Kansas Children Fear Whisky

"If my boy, aged fourteen, has ever seen a drunken man it was outside of Kansas. He is as familiar with epilepsy or pellagra or elephantiasis as he is with the actual effects of the saloon on the social system; yet, because the ill effects of alcohol on the human body are taught in the schools, he can rattle off a rigmarole about what whisky would do for a man that would turn to stone through terror the old Horrible Example of the seventies. This boy is afraid of whisky. So are all the children of Kansas."

Exactly why Mr. White is so certain that the "swear-off" will stick and that the nightmare of "resubmission" need not disturb the slumbers of the citizens of the "sunflower" state, he explained in the following words:

### No Place for the Saloon

"Kansas has sworn off and has made the swear-off stick; and the swearing off is effective and permanent for exactly the same reason that it becomes effective in a man. The old tissue of the state degenerated by alcohol has disappeared; a new citizenship dominates the state. No vestige of property right remains in the Kansas liquor traffic. The brewer has been a crumbling ruin for twenty years. The wholesale liquor house has vanished. The store owner who rented to the saloon long since found another tenant. The craving for the business stimulation of the saloon and the wide-open town is unknown to this new generation. The financial disease of the saloon, with its waste and folly and crime, has been cured in Kansas, and the body of the state knows its pangs and tortures no more. The rising generation of the nineties and of the first decade of the new century has risen. * * * * * If the state government should pass into a despotism that would introduce the open saloon by imperial decree, the Kansas people of the generation now on earth would not patronize it. Not only have they been educated out of liking the taste of whisky and the habit of drinking it but they have been taught to fear it. This does not mean that every man, woman and child in Kansas is a teetotaler; thousands of people drink and there are drunkards in the state, though precious few of them. Liquor is shipped into the state by those who desire to use it, and some old-fashioned women put brandy in their mince pies and sherry in their sauces."

### A Vital Statistic or Two

From the almost bewildering mass of facts and statistics given by Mr. White to prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt that prohibition spells progress and prosperity, we cull a few:

"There is not a great difference in population between Cook County, Illinois, and the state of Kansas; yet there are more Chicago insane in the Cook County asylum than the insane, the criminals, the boys and girls at the reformatory, the feeble-minded, and the prisoners in Kansas jails and penitentiaries.

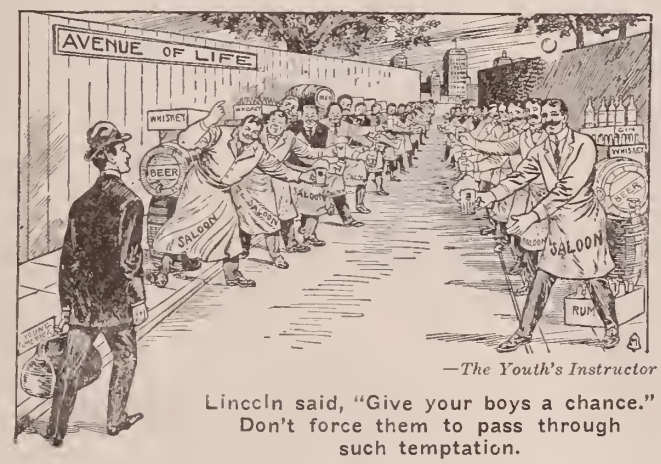
"Here is another curious and illuminating fact: Kansas has fewer murders, fewer homicides and fewer accidental deaths than any other state, and this is one of the lowest rates in the world—4.5 for each hundred thousand annually.

"The effect of the saloon, with its commercialization of drinking, on murders, suicides and accidents is too obvious to need elaboration; but it is interesting to note that when the saloon goes these causes of death are reduced. The vital statistics of the various states show that Kansas has fewer deaths from kidney diseases than any other state, and the relation of whisky to kidney trouble is so well known that this fact alone proves a low per capita consumption of liquor. Remember there are one hundred and five counties in Kansas. Forty-eight of these counties did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary last year and eighty-seven counties did not send an insane patient to the asylums. In fourteen counties no jury has been called in ten years to try a criminal case. Fifty-three counties have empty jails. Thirty-eight counties have empty poorhouses and the second lowest death rate in America is the Kansas death rate of seven and a half a thousand.

"Moreover, the bank deposits in Kansas have increased in ten years from one hundred million to two hundred and twenty million dollars. And it should be remembered that these bank deposits are in the hands of the many and not of the few; for the financial-agency reports—Dun's and Bradstreet's—list less than a score of millionaires in Kansas and not one over five millions. The average holding of taxable property, taking the number of people in the state and dividing it by the total assessed valuation of the state, is $1,666.92, which the *Wall Street Journal* recently declared to be the largest in America. Also, a report from Director Harris, of the Census Bureau, shows that we have decreased our state debt faster than any other state."

### Thrift, Health and Intelligence Predominate

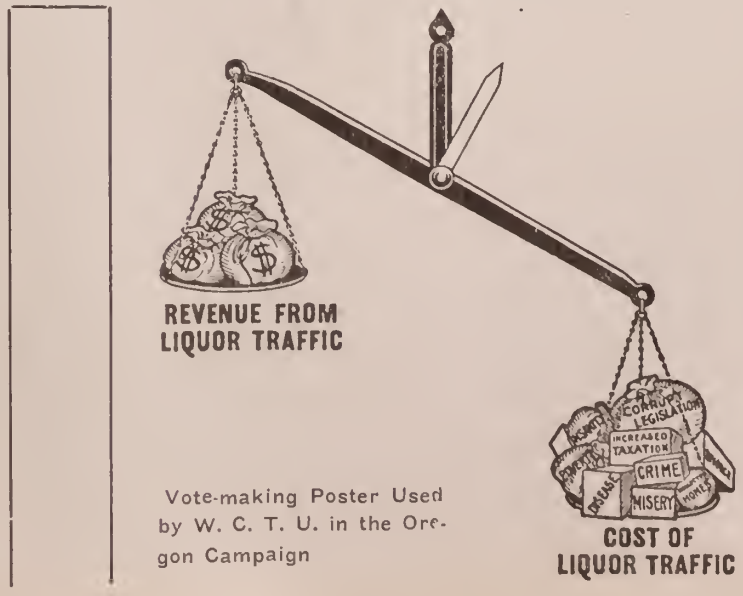
"The parallel between the sober man and the sober state is startling. Here we have a small insane area; a low criminal area; a small area of shiftlessness. And we have thrift and good health highly accented, far above normal, and just such a social body as one should expect from a state that lived a normal, wholesome life. Now as to the mind: Kansas is among the first six of the states with a low percentage of illiteracy. In a population of a million and three quarters, or thereabout, we have over eight thousand students in our state educational institutions of higher learning above high school grade, and in these higher educational institutions and other colleges Kansas has more students in college according to population than any other state in the Union. Moreover, we have 39,468 students in high schools and the increase has more than exceeded the growth in population during the last five years."




—*The Youth's Instructor*

Lincoln said, "Give your boys a chance." Don't force them to pass through such temptation.

**Thus, we find that the state having the largest number of students in colleges, according to population, having the largest assessed valuation, having next to the lowest death rate, and having the smallest state debt in proportion to its population, is the state in which the smallest average expenditure is made for liquor. We have saved about twenty dollars a head from our liquor bill to spend for things worth while.**




Vote-making Poster Used by W. C. T. U. in the Oregon Campaign

# PETE SCANLAN'S AWAKENING

## A TALE OF ONE MEDAL CONTEST

MRS. F. M. HOWARD

Miss Osgood hesitated a little before going to Richfield to plan for a medal contest. The town was so given over to saloons and the liquor sentiment that it seemed a hopeless task.

"The more hopeless the town, the greater the need," said her friend, Mrs. Elwyn, cheerily, "and besides my dear, you do not go alone."

"No, the help of the Lord against the mighty. Thank you, Mary. I will go and gladly. A small success there may be worth much more than a greater one under more favorable conditions."

"There is a small Woman's Christian Temperance Union which needs encouragment also," suggested Mrs. Elwyn, and Helen Osgood's eyes began to lighten with hope and courage.

"I hope you can do it," Mrs. Kelsey, the president of the union at Richfield, said to her, as she broached the subject, "but I must confess I've lost courage. I'm not a fighter, and that block of saloons on Second street takes the heart out of me. We have some real talent here though. The best speaker in town is the daughter of a saloon-keeper. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if she carried off your medal—if you can get her."

"What is her name, Mrs. Kelsey? That would be a real triumph, and might lead to desirable results."

"Kitty Scanlan. She is in high school, and the principal is very proud of her. If you go to him for names hers will be the first one you will hear. I hope you will succeed, but—," and the sentence trailed off into a sigh, but fortunately Miss Osgood had attacked unpromising fields before this, and was not easily discouraged.

She heard of Kitty Scanlan's talent, as Mrs. Kelsey had predicted, always with the proviso, "*If you can get her*," when the subject of the contest was explained.

"Pete Scanlan is a pretty tough customer, but he is mighty proud of his daughter. Then there is Gertie Lane and her father is one of the worst drunkards in town. Gertie is a close second to Kitty in speaking, and the whole town is interested in those two girls, so if you can get them enlisted you will be sure of a good crowd to hear them."

"Thank you, Prof. Kendall. I should like an introduction to the young ladies, and no doubt they can assist me in finding others to make up a class."

"Yes. They are good girls as well as pretty and sensible—*if you can get them*, but I must warn you that temperance will not be a popular topic, at first thought anyway, and you may meet with snags. I should not like to ask them myself, knowing what I do."

"But I am not supposed to know," smiled Miss Osgood.

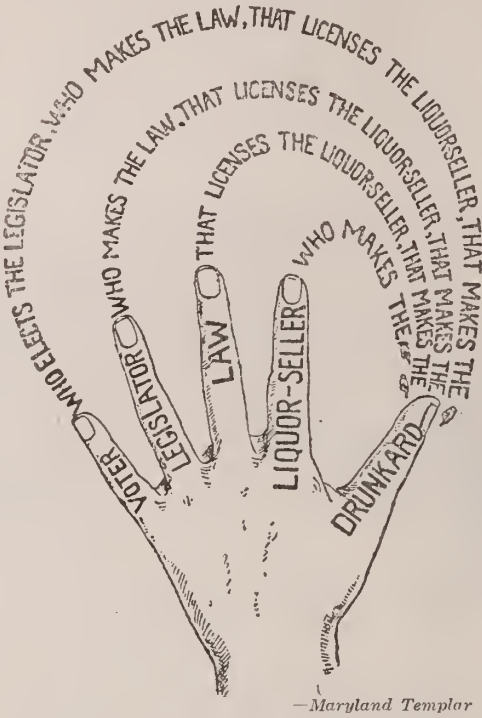
Kitty's entire family was proud of her speaking. As a tiny child Pete Scanlan had had her stand on his counter to "say pieces" for his customers, but not for long—the rough applause frightened her, and the tobacco smoke tickled her sensitive throat, and, taught by the pure instincts of her childish heart, she soon learned not to run away to "daddy's place." From a pretty, chubby baby she had grown to be a graceful maiden of sixteen, and her really remarkable gift had grown with her, also, though she said very little about it, an instinctive dislike of her father's business.

Her fine eyes sparkled with pleasure as Miss Osgood, with much tact, explained the nature of the contest, avoiding any reference which could hurt or grieve her.

"Your principal mentioned Miss Gertie Lane as another excellent speaker. Do you think she would like to enter the class?"

"Yes, indeed, I am sure she would." And then a weird little smile crossed the girl's face as she thought of herself and the daughter of her father's best customer competing in a temperance contest.

"Say, Kit, what's this I hear about your speaking for a temperance medal?" asked Pete Scanlan some days later. The town was a small one, and news travelled rapidly. "I ought to put my foot down on it, and would if you'd asked me."




—*Maryland Templar*

"That was what I was afraid of, Poppy, so I didn't," Kitty answered with mischievous Irish humor. "You will nearly burst with pride when you see me carry off one of those lovely medals. If I get a silver one I can compete for a gold medal later, and the gold medalers try for a diamond medal in time. Think of me wearing a diamond medal, Poppy. Think of it—wouldn't you be proud of your girl?" Artful Kitty knew her father's weak point and played upon it with an eager tongue.

"Yes, get a medal for raking your daddy down the banks before folks."

"No, Poppy, not you, only the business you're engaged in, and I *do* wish you could go into something else. Away down in my secret heart, Poppy, I am so ashamed of it." Her beautiful eyes were raised to his face in eager pleading. For years there had been a little sore spot in her heart, but she had never seen the evil, the repulsive nature of the business as she had since she began the study of the selection she was to read, and which had given her the courage to confess her feeling to her father.

"Jim Lane says his girl's into it too. He was all broke up about it, but he says it ain't any use to kick for her mother is right tickled over it. Shining lights, you two girls, for a temp'rance rig-ma-jig," and he steadily looked away from the pleading eyes, and tried to hide his real feeling under a bluff disapproval, for he loved the girl too sincerely to be indifferent to her appeal.

Miss Osgood was greatly pleased with the class she formed, so intelligent and ready to accept every critical help she as their leader could give them. They had been very happy in their choice of selections, and were evenly balanced as to their subject matter, so the choice of the judges would be purely a question of personal excellence.

The town had been thoroughly canvassed and a large house was assured, and when the evening came it was an interested and attentive crowd which gathered in the largest audience room available. The platform was made beautiful with flowers and pictures, and many yards of white ribbon draped artistically.

Another class of the younger girls had been drilled in singing, and gave temperance songs with spirit and grace between the recitations, thus relieving the program of any suspicion of monotony. The girls were all dressed in simple white, made as uniformly as possible, that no glamour of dress should influence the judges. Two of the pastors of the town and a judge of the courts were named as judges, and Pete Scanlan nudged Jim Lane uneasily. "Say, Jim, your gal nor mine won't have no show for a medal with that outfit on for judges. They're dead set against us, every time."

"Oh, I don't know. I reckon they'll be judging the girls and not their daddies this time. Say, that girl of yours is a little peach, and don't you forget it."

Pete was not likely to forget it. He leaned forward with intense interest when Kitty came forward in her pretty, graceful way. Her recitation was a story of deepest pathos into which was woven temperance truth as he had never before heard it, and before he was aware of it, hot tears were trickling down his ruddy face. He furtively wiped them away, looking about to be sure no one had seen them. "I hadn't ever thought of it that-a-way," he said to Jim.

The judges were sorely puzzled to bring in an absolutely just verdict where all were so excellent, but upon several points Kitty seemed to excel, and by unanimous vote she was declared the winner, and when she went down to greet her father the beautiful medal adorned her dress.

One incident of the evening had made a deep impression upon Pete Scanlan. Two gentlemen before him, one a stranger, had spoken warmly of Kitty's grace and beauty. "Her father is a saloon-keeper I'm told," remarked one.

"What a pity. Why if I had a daughter like that I'd have too much respect for her to get my living and hers in that way," replied the other, and the words sank deep into the heart of the father, whose conscience was already awakened.

Jim Lane had heard also, and his dulled brain cells received a reviving jolt. His Gertie was every bit as worthy of respect as Kitty, and what was he doing for her. Disgracing himself and her with his drunken ways, every day he lived, and even falling into the coarse slang of his saloon companions. His wife had once been popular and esteemed where now she dreaded to show her shamed head in the circles she was fitted to adorn.

That medal contest was sowing seed—seed which might not spring up in a day, but its harvest was sure. Before a year had passed Pete Scanlan had opened up an entirely different place, a real "poor man's club," where a man might come safely, eat and drink, play an innocent game, if he wished, or read an interesting book, and go out as much a man as he came in. Pete's saloon had been Jim Lane's principal temptation, and he found it possible to change his habits and be a decent man.

## THE CHILDREN'S WOE

ISABEL SINCLAIR

*Pause in your flying and hark, my child.*
*What is it you seek, wide-eyed and wild?*
*Little one, tell me; I fain would know.*
*The small feet paused in their flight—*
*"I go*
*To seek for a voice that shall tell and tell*
*Till the whole world knows and knows it well,*
*A tale that the whole world ought to know,*
*The pitiful tale of the 'Children's Woe.'"*
*And what is the voice that you go to seek?*
*"The voice is yours if you will but speak,*
*And the 'Children's Woe' is the bar-room till.*
*Look into its pitiless depths, there lie*
*All the best and brightest our small lives knew,*
*All the light and gladness that were our due;*
*The roses that bloomed in our cheeks, the bread*
*That nourished our frail little bodies, the care*
*That was ours by the holiest birthright claim,*
*The home and the mother love, dear and true;*
*The fathers who wrought for us all are there*
*In the dark, dark depths of that pit of shame.*
*Oh, the world is cold, its drizzle and sleet*
*Have chilled us through, and the heaven seems far*
*From the child whose home is the miry street,*
*Whose life is shadowed by bottle and bar.*
*Fly! white-winged messenger, drink's sworn foe.*
*In the name of the Lord we bid you go*
*And tell the tale of the 'Children's Woe.'"*

—*Courtesy of Chicago American*

Daddy's In There!

## DEADLY OPPONENT OF BUSINESS

### Stimulus to Trade Follows Abolition of Liquor Traffic in Kansas City

"We know from experience sure and positive, from actual demonstration, that no merchant in any legitimate line can afford, from a strictly business standpoint, to take the side of the liquor interests; for in doing so he depreciates his own chances to make money, limits his customers' buying abilities, cheapens their credit and greatly increases his loss ratio on credit accounts," writes W. Merriam, a prominent real estate dealer of Kansas City, Kans., in a letter to Mr. J. D. M. Crockett, read at a temperance day meeting in Council Bluffs, Iowa, recently.

"Liquor takes the money that should go for food, clothing, shoes and rent. It is absolutely destructive. It is creative only in the sense that it creates raggedy children, sad-eyed women, imbeciles, convicts and paupers. Such an element in any community is a menace to the business interests, an added heavy expense to the town and interferes with its progress, growth and success.

"Liquor hides behind business, assumes the garb of business, makes its most desperate plea on the basis of business, yet it is the most deadly opponent of business.

"Before we closed the saloons many of our good business men were afraid of the consequences. Law enforcement was an issue. They know better today, as when liquor went out practically every business man in the city experienced a remarkable stimulus in trade both in volume and quality.

"The money that liquor took went into groceries, dry goods and shoes. It went into savings banks, into houses, lots and lands; but more than all it went to build character in our boys and girls.

"Of our annual pay roll of $8,000,000 it was estimated $1,000,000 went for liquor. It is logical that this million put through channels of stable trade helped that trade much. When the saloons closed, our business was greatly helped. It stimulated the sale of property and cut our rent losses in half.

"No man who has watched the march of the liquor interests from its arrogant dictation of civic policies in high places to its final defeat and utter rout can fail to be impressed with its detestable methods and its absolute lack of things which in any manner could benefit the business of any community."

## LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE OF MICHIGAN BANISH JOHN BARLEYCORN

Some months ago the members of Detroit lodge No. 160, believing the drink evil to be a hindrance to the promotion of the high principles to which the order is consecrated—Purity, Aid and Progress – voted to separate itself from the liquor traffic. It eliminated the buffet, and in its place instituted a modern, fully equipped gymnasium.

Following the example of the Detroit lodge, the Michigan state association of the Loyal Order of Moose, at its recent convention, adopted the following resolutions:

"Your committee recommend an amendment to the by-laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any hall or adjoining or communicating rooms where the state convention is held, unless such hall, or adjoining or communicating rooms are closed at least one-half hour before the convention is open and remain closed during the sessions of the state convention.

"We further recommend that this state convention indorse and commend the movement started by many of the best lodges of the Loyal Order of Moose in prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the clubs or halls operated by the subordinate lodges, and we favor the enactment of an amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the Supreme Lodge, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any hall or club operated by any subordinate lodge."

*The International Moose*, commenting editorially on the action taken by the convention, says:

"The Loyal Order of Moose is consecrated to Purity, Aid and Progress. By no course of reasoning can it be reckoned that booze is an ally of Purity, for nothing with the long list of attributable crimes and evils which 'booze' is compelled to carry with it, is in any sense an aid to a morally, physically or mentally pure state of being. Neither is booze a necessary or in any measure helpful adjunct in the rendition of aid and assistance to the needy and distressed. And where, pray tell, is Progress in any way connected with the liquor business? *It is indeed a mockery for a lodge to offer the temptation to spend money for liquor within its own portals and then seek to raise funds for the care and support of widows, of orphans, of superannuates and the vocational education of fatherless children of deceased members.*"

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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**Evanston, Illinois, July 23, 1914**

## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, returned to Evanston the first of the week from New Mexico, where she has been attending the state convention. A report of this meeting will be given in next week's SIGNAL.

### FLOOD CONGRESS WITH PETITIONS!

"It behooves the friends of personal liberty everywhere to bestir themselves and flood Congress with their remonstrances, so as to counteract the activity of the drys in this direction," is the warning the liquor papers are sending out to the opponents of the Hobson Amendment. As a matter of fact, they are not only giving this caution, but are making a house-to-house canvass in every community, urging the people to protest against action by Congress and are furnishing stamped post cards of protest, which need only a signature to make them ready for mailing. This activity ought to be a challenge to the Christian people of the nation to move rapidly in the circulation of petitions in every community, and get the ear of the people before they have been approached by the agents of the liquor interests. Do not delay sending to state or National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for blank forms for petitions and resolutions, and use them diligently and swiftly, never forgetting the value of the personal letter and telegram from voters to their representatives in Washington. Petition and resolution forms sent free. Postcard appeals, 40 cents per 100.

# NO DULL SEASON IN TEMPERANCE CIRCLES

The liquor journals are complaining that business is "dull," "slow," "sluggish." No such situation is found in the reform world. At no time in the history of the movement for prohibition have there been such encouraging advances as at the present hour. The record for June was a noteworthy one, but that for the current month bids fair to equal if not to surpass it.

Never has the medical profession declared so unequivocally against the drink evil and for measures to eliminate it. During the past few weeks words have been spoken and action has been taken at the various medical association meetings throughout the country indicating that the doctors were preparing to throw themselves into the war against John Barleycorn. This rapidly growing sentiment found expression in the resolutions passed by the national convention of alienists and neurologists (reported in this issue) in which they branded the traffic in drink as the chief cause of insanity and similar ills, and urged upon physicians the responsibility for leading in the work of its eradication through education and legislation.

In the world of politics, as well, things have been happening that must disturb the waking and sleeping hours of the men who have heretofore boasted that with the money coined from the sale and manufacture of poison they could control any political party. Imagine their consternation when they read in the papers that all of the three parties, Republican, Democratic and Progressive, at their state conventions in Idaho, had declared for statewide prohibition, and the Republicans for National prohibition. About the same time came the news that the Progressives of Utah and of Iowa had passed strong resolutions for prohibition.

It is of course to be expected that the religious organizations will stand squarely on this all-important subject, and the past month has been a record-breaker in this respect. The International Sunday School Association meeting the last of June began it with its vigorous pronouncements, and in its train followed three great young people's societies—the Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union and the Universalist Young People's Christian Union—all at their national conventions pledging themselves to earnest work for the movement for state and national prohibition. Dozens of other influential church and kindred organizations have lined up in the same fashion, and the liquor men see in this unanimity of action on the question of prohibition the doom of their traffic.

July began most auspiciously with the banishing from the Navy of the United States of all alcoholic drinks, and the wiping out from West Virginia of every saloon, brewery and distillery, also all bill-board and newspaper liquor advertising. Let us pray that before July shall end—and there is still a week of it remaining—there may go from the people of this nation to the Senators and Congressmen at Washington such an appeal for the submission of the question of National Constitutional Prohibition to the state legislatures, that it cannot be denied.

### DEFINING PATRIOTISM

That was a neat and eminently satisfactory definition of patriotism used by President Wilson in his Independence Day address—"It is patriotic to know what the facts are and to face them with candor." It occurs to us that it would be an excellent way in which to test our candidates for positions in our United States Congress and our state legislatures. Take for example the question of National Constitutional Prohibition of the liquor traffic. Does any student of the liquor problem doubt for a minute that if the members of these great law-making bodies were to seriously and painstakingly give their consideration to the actual facts relating to the liquor traffic and the drink evil, as attested by specialists along scientific, sociological, and economic lines, and were to face them with perfect candor, there would be any difficulty in securing a two-thirds vote in both houses, or a ratification by thirty-six of our states.

A large number of Senators and Congressmen, as well as state legislators, are presenting themselves as candidates for election or re-election. Why not subject them to the test of a true patriot, as given by the chief executive of the nation, and after taking the responsibility of seeing that they have laid before them in a very definite, direct way the facts relating to the devastation wrought by the liquor traffic, demand of them that they face them with candor, and inform their prospective constituents of their decision on this all-important question—what shall we do with the giant evil that is threatening the very life of the nation?

### LIQUOR INTERESTS FACE DESPERATE SITUATION

The men engaged in the business of making and selling alcoholic liquors seem to be sorely grieved because, as they claim, they cannot get the ear of the people. "It is true," gloomily confesses a writer in *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, "that the liquor trade is putting up more money than ever before in its history—but we do declare that it is having at this time, no hearing before the people, and it is losing ground in every state and county." All of this we cheerfully admit is undoubtedly true, and the reason for it is best expressed in that wise saying of the sage of Concord, "What you *are* is thundering so loudly in my ears, that I cannot hear what you are saying." What the liquor evil is as a degenerative force, to the individual and to society, is being told today in such a sonorous chorus, by the medical profession, by social economists, by hard-headed industrial leaders, by men of affairs, and by statesmen, that it completely drowns the pitifully feeble protests of the men of the trade. During the past week the leading papers of the city of Chicago gave columns to the condemnation of John Barleycorn by the national convention of alienists and neurologists. The only reference to the other side of the question was the paid advertisements which, we regret to say, appeared in some papers. The only way "the trade" can nowadays get its defense before the public is by paying cold cash for it, and it is discovering that even that channel is, to a very large extent, being cut off.

# AMONG THE STATES

Out of an estimated total of 140,000 qualified voters in Virginia, nearly 70,000 are said to have signed petitions asking Governor Stuart to call a statewide election to decide whether or not liquor shall continue to be sold in the state.

West Virginia became "white on the map" on July 1, and Governor Hatfield and Commissioner Blue are succeeding admirably in rigidly enforcing the law, which has provided for every emergency and is believed to be proof against even the wiles of the liquor men.

As all three political parties of the state of Idaho: Republican, Democratic and Progressive, have declared for prohibition, the *St. Joseph* (Mo.) *Gazette* remarks that the liquor men of the state will experience considerable difficulty in finding a place to spend their money in the campaign.

Washington's initiative petition for prohibition was of mammoth proportions, and contained 112,101 names written upon 3,732 sheets, and weighed 600 pounds. How the farmers of the state feel on the question is shown by the action taken by the Washington-Idaho division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, reaffirming its declaration in favor of statewide prohibition.

A traveling salesman of Oregon who disclaims any inclination toward the prohibition movement, and in fact was seeking for evidence to satisfy himself that the sentiment in favor of saloons preponderates in the state, confesses in an open letter in the *Oregon Daily Journal*, that the result of an informal canvass among the people with whom he came in contact showed that fully three-fourths are in favor of prohibition. The reasons given, he states, were, first, personal experience with some unfortunate victim of alcohol, and, second, an altruistic duty that society owes to the unfortunate and weak, and especially to the young.

A petition in favor of a vote on state constitutional prohibition, bearing 6,572 names, or more than twice the number required by law for submission of the measure, has been filed with the secretary of state of Arizona.

Ohio is out to win in the statewide fights for prohibition and suffrage. The proposed amendment of the liquor interests, providing that "no law shall hereafter be passed prohibiting the sale of liquor," has so aroused the citizens of Ohio, that it will not be difficult to secure the required number of signatures on the initiative petition for statewide prohibition.

Kansas consumes per annum per capita $1.25 worth of liquor for all purposes, as against the average consumption of liquor of $21 a head. Think of the money saved by the residents of that state which can be spent on worth while things.

"How many of you people who have a right to vote will vote next fall for a dry Colorado?" thundered Billy Sunday at a mammoth meeting held in the big tabernacle at Colorado Springs, on Sunday afternoon, July 6. Although the challenge came in the middle of a sermon, without warning, every one of the 7,000 men and women in the building rose to their feet and gave vent to a shout. "If one-half the enthusiasm and determination is displayed at the polls next fall, that was manifested at the tabernacle, the status of the liquor question so far as the Pikes Peak region is concerned will not long remain in doubt," remarks the *Colorado Springs Gazette* in describing the occasion.

"The worst thing that could possibly have happened in the compaign to defeat statewide prohibition in California," said *Mida's Criterion*, a leading liquor journal, "happened when the saloon men—the Knights of the Royal Arch—came into the limelight with a wet initiative constitutional amendment that is so out of tune with public sentiment that no one can estimate how much harm it will do to the cause. Last week it looked as if we might reasonably expect an overwhelming majority against prohibition, but today with the foolish Royal Arch measure being circulated everywhere, all our leaders are up in the air."

## GRAND EXALTED RULER OF ELKS RECOMMENDS BARRING LIQUOR IN DRY TERRITORY LODGES

The grand exalted leader of the Elks, at the recent convention in Denver, threw a bomb-shell into the camp when he stated in his report that he believed in some lodges in dry territory the real principles for which Elkdom stood were being laid aside and the clubs and bars were being used as subterfuges for Elks to violate the liquor laws of the states or communities and enable others to violate them also. "My recommendation," said Mr. Leach, "was a warning to the Elks of the country and no one who has the real interests of the order at heart denies that something should be done to prevent a single Elk violating the law either in dry territory or any other place. There should be a rule to that effect on our books at once, and it's up to the grand lodge to act." Conservatives on the drink question, according to the Denver press, say that even though the recommendation of the retiring leader of the Elks is ignored or defeated by the convention, it has started a discussion which will in a year or two force a constitutional amendment giving the states the right to legislate for themselves on the subject of bars.

## IS THE ACCUSATION JUST?

"The historian of the future will have no difficulty in convincing his readers that those who lived at the beginning of the twentieth century were but slightly removed from barbarism, as he will tell that the school, saloon and house of prostitution flourished in close proximity," said the president of the American Medical Association in his address at its recent convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

## LIQUORITES DISLIKE PUBLICITY

Unlike all other business enterprises the liquor trade does not enjoy or encourage publicity. The Iowa Retail Liquor Dealers' Association recently passed resolutions condemning the picture films in moving picture shows that portray men in various stages of intoxication in wine and bar rooms. Their offer of $25,000 to suppress the presentation in campaign states of the "John Barleycorn" moving pictures is being brought to the attention of the public at this time by the men who are presenting the interesting pictorial autobiography of Jack London.

Employers are measuring their employes nowadays by the dry measure.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

## THE MARCH OF THE FREE

(Onward, Christian Soldiers)

BLANCHE A. WHEATLEY

*Onward, loyal workers!*
*Gird ye for the war,*
*Let the voice of Temp'rance*
*Echo near and far;*
*Liquor forces gath'ring*
*Powerful and strong.*
*Threaten to o'erwhelm us*
*All the way along.*

*Onward, valiant soldiers!*
*Fight for victory.*
*Till each vale and mountain*
*From the curse is free.*

*Onward, loyal workers!*
*There is work to do,*
*Home and state and nation*
*Cry aloud to you;*
*All too long the rum-fiend*
*On our soil doth reign;*
*From our fair escutcheon*
*Wipe this one dark stain.*

*Onward, valiant soldiers!*
*Labor prayerfully,*
*Time is swiftly fleeting,*
*Make our dear state free!*

*Onward, loyal workers!*
*Men of brain and brawn,*
*Fearless sons of temp'rance,*
*'Gainst the foe march on!*
*Will ye stand by idly*
*While the whisky power*
*Threatens home and children*
*Ev'ry day and hour!*

*Onward, valiant soldiers!*
*Let your slogan be,*
*"Death to tyrant whisky,*
*Our state shall yet be free!"*

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

The fifteenth biennial international congress against alcoholism is to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., July 11-17, 1915. Dr. Robert Hercod, of Lausanne, Switzerland, head of the International Scientific Temperance Bureau, who is Europe's representative on the committee of arrangements, is in the United States planning for the meeting of next year.

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**RED LETTER DAYS**

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

# TRANSPORTATION NOTES

## NATIONAL CONVENTION, ATLANTA, GA.

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

In planning the itinerary of the White Ribbon Special from Chicago to Atlanta, we are trying to so arrange the schedule that delegates from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, western New York, Pennsylvania, and surrounding states may easily connect with our train at Cincinnati, and we hope to be joined by large numbers of white ribboners as we pass through Kentucky and Tennessee. As you all know, it is necessary that we have one hundred to insure a special train, and we therefore hope that everyone who is planning to attend this convention will send in her name as soon as possible in order that we may have a more definite idea of how many to plan for. The trip is always much more pleasant when we have our own special service and you can help us greatly in our plans if you will let us know that you hope to go with us. Many will find it more convenient to join us at Cincinnati and cars will be added to the official train at that point for their accommodation.

According to the schedule as now planned the White Ribbon Special will leave Chicago at 9:30 a. m. Monday, November 9, and Cincinnati at 8:30 p. m. that evening, arriving at Chattanooga at 6:30 a. m. We will have breakfast after leaving the train. The Hotel Patten of that city has offered to furnish a rest room without charge and to give every courtesy and attention for the comfort of our delegates. They will serve breakfast and luncheon on the a la carte plan, if preferred, or a table d'hote meal at 75 cents each. The latter could be served more quickly and thus allow more time for the sight-seeing trips.

The three hour Chickamauga Park trip by automobile, returning via Missionary Ridge, costs $1 per capita, and will probably be taken in the morning. After luncheon special street cars will take us up Lookout Mountain, returning by way of the incline and street cars to the terminal station. It will take about three and one-half hours for this trip.

Both the trip to Chickamauga Park and Lookout Mountain are of great historic interest and beauty and you will not wish to miss either of them. November will be an ideal time to visit our beautiful southland and we hope that every white ribboner will begin now to plan to make this trip with us. Special representatives of the railway lines over which the official train will run will be on the train to show what special attention is necessary and to see that the proposed arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of delegates are carried out. A reduced rate has been authorized for our Convention, and by the payment of one dollar additional the ticket will be good to December 10. We hope that every one who can possibly do so will come by way of Chicago and make the trip on the official train.

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

Report blanks have been sent to all state superintendents. Local report blanks can be supplied by me for 20 cents per 100 to any state superintendent who may desire such helps.

The prize banner of this department was lost by the state last having it in charge, so no banner will be offered by this department for a time, but a new prize will be offered for next year, and state superintendents can begin planning for it any time now. It will be a five dollar white ribbon pin to be the property of the state superintendent wearing it. This prize pin will be given to the state superintendent in whose state the most local unions are taking up the regular "Study Course on Alcohol" prepared by this department. This course can be studied in the regular meetings of the local unions in the first ten to fifteen minutes of each meeting for a year. These first minutes are frequently wasted in idle talk, so it need not be said that time cannot be spared for study. It is useless to keep inviting women to join our ranks unless we educate them to be workers against alcohol. Let 1915 be a study year of the reasons why alcohol should be banished from every home both as beverage and as medicine, and prohibition will have a large advance. Circulars explaining this Study will be furnished to state superintendents free, upon application, to be given out at conventions or in other ways, as thought best. The cost of the Study is only for the two books and the questions on them, $1.85 in all. Books, questions and instruction circular can be obtained from me, and local unions may begin at any time now.

A short time ago a nurse wrote to THE UNION SIGNAL asking if the W. C. T. U. has any book dealing with the question of substitutes for whisky and brandy. If the local unions all had the department book, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," which is part of the Study Course referred to, this book would be on hand to loan to nurses and such physicians as might be interested to read it. We are not doing all we should to educate against alcohol those who need the education, and who might really welcome it if brought to them in a kindly way. No doctor or nurse can possibly be offended if a woman offers a leaflet or book and says, "I have been much interested in reading this, and I should like very much to know what you think of its teachings."

Many of the religious papers continue to advertise Coca Cola, and even some Sunday school publications carry this advertising. Our women should not only continue to protest against this advertising, but they should also take up the matter in the Sunday schools, and give out the leaflets against Coca Cola. There are now three strong, clear leaflets on this subject. "What is in Soft Drinks?", "Opinions on Coca Cola by Medical Experts," each 35 cents per hundred, and "Dr. Harvey W. Wiley on Coca Cola and Drugs." 25 cents per 100. These do no good to boys and girls if they are not circulated. East Orange, N. J., is giving out 1,000 of these leaflets in Sunday schools. The president of the W. C. T. U. there says of the department leaflets, "They are all very fine, wonderful information."

A while ago a man wrote to the headquarters of the American Medical Association at Chicago asking for the best helps for his son in preparing an essay on the subject of alcohol. The answer sent him by the officers at headquarters of this important medical association was that the best helps he could find in available form on alcohol were to be had from the Medical Temperance department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is certainly encouraging to receive such high commendation from such a source. And this should cause our local unions to have confidence in sending out the literature of this department. Every local union should have at least the 30 cent sample package of about fifty leaflets from which selections can be made for leaflets for study and distribution. There are leaflets showing that beer should not be used by nursing mothers, that alcoholic liquor of any kind should never be given to children, that people with weak hearts are injured rather than helped by alcohol, that digestion is hindered, not promoted by alcohol, that alcoholic wines are not useful to old persons or to any one else, that many of the best known physicians of the world are not favorable to alcoholic liquors as medicine, etc. Just the things women ought to know are in these leaflets, especially in the booklet entitled, "Safe Remedies." "My people perish for want of knowledge," yet the local unions are doing so

(Continued on Page Twelve)

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# FAVORABLE REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HON. H. W. BLAIR, CHAIRMAN, JULY 9, 1888

It is proper to say that there are members of the committee who concur in the report recommending the submission of the proposed amendment to the states who do not, by such action, indicate their approval of the adoption of the amendment as a part of the Constitution nor that they would themselves advocate its ratification by the legislatures of the states; but in deference to the immense mass of petitions for this amendment of the organic law, coming from the people in all parts of the country, and believing that an opportunity should be given to them to be heard upon the merits of their cause in the forum of the states, where alone it can be heard and decided, the majority of the committee would deem a refusal to submit the proposed amendment to the states for consideration analogous to the denial of the right of a party to be heard in court upon a question of private right. The method provided in the Constitution for its own peaceful amendment would be destroyed by failure to submit the proposition for amendment in cases of grave moment involving the approval and prayers of multitudes of people, for where the remedy sought is admitted to be without the jurisdiction of the fundamental law, the petition is really addressed to the only tribunal which can enlarge that jurisdiction, that is to say, to the states themselves. Should, then, Congress in such case refuse to submit the proposal of the states, such refusal would constitute a substantial denial of the right of petition itself.

The changes in the national Constitution, made indispensable by the development of the nation, can only be peacefully accomplished by a judicious and liberal exercise of the power of Congress to propose amendments to the states upon the petition of those who desire to be heard in the great court of the people exercising their sovereignty through the states, as in the formation of the Constitution.

It is well-known that but for the belief in the conventions of the states that the opportunity to amend the Constitution would be most liberally afforded by Congress in accordance with the forms provided in that instrument, the original ratification never would have been obtained.

While the committee would by no means justify the submission of trifling or uncalled-for propositions for the consideration of the states, yet they firmly believe that the perpetuity and peace of the country under the forms of constitutional government demand that there be no captious or arbitrary denial of the right of petition for the amendment of the fundamental law through the forms of Congressional submission to the tribunal of the people in the states.

The agitation for national legislation for the extirpation of the traffic in alcoholic poison made and sold to be used as a beverage will never cease to disturb and finally destroy great political parties until they submit the question of the enlargement of national constitutional jurisdiction so as to include control of the subject. When this proposed amendment is submitted to the action of the states the subject will pass in its important features from the national arena to that of the several states until the fate of the proposed amendment is decided. When decided, if adversely to the ratification, the subject will be eliminated from national politics, at least for many years.

If, on the other hand, the proposed amendment should be ratified and become a part of the national law, the chief curse of the world would be summoned to the block of national justice, and die by the hand of the only power which can wield an axe big and sharp enough to cut off its hydra head. Then we should have peace.

But the agitation for the destruction of the liquor traffic cannot cease until the evils which it inflicts upon mankind are removed or the human race is destroyed. It is useless to cry peace, peace, when there is no peasce. It is time to face the subject. Evasion has become almost impossible, and the effort requires an activity which is too exhaustive for long continuance. Petitions for the oppor-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# MONTANA LIQUOR MEN FORESEE DOOM TO TRADE

## PREDICT WOMAN SUFFRAGE WILL WIPE OUT SALOONS IN TWO YEARS

Special Correspondence.

Montana, the "Treasure State," must soon lose its distinction as the "wettest" state in the Union. The liquor interests are reading aright the "signs of the times." They fear the franchise will be granted the women of the state next November and they are expecting to be put out of business two years later. Several of the saloons have closed. On July 1, in Hamilton, six went out of business and the remaining five declared for "strict observance of the law and legitimate business." Wholesale and retail liquor men in different parts of the state have all set the limit of two years to their liquor selling. One saloon man told a merchant, who called his attention to laws he was violating, that he didn't expect to have more than two years more for his business and that he was going to run it to the limit during that time.

The temperance forces are coming together. The Anti-Saloon League, the pastors, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are co-operating as never before. The state Christian Endeavor convention and the state Epworth League convention during the past month have each, on invitation of the W. C. T. U. president, appointed a fraternal delegate to the state W. C. T. U. convention, which meets in September. All these young people are enthusiastic for a "Saloonless Nation in 1920," and every one of them is advocating woman suffrage.

The suffragists of the state are active and the anti-suffragists are organizing in many cities. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is working along its own conservative educational suffrage lines, distributing literature from headquarters in Helena, encouraging educational franchise work in all departments, and bringing into the state splendid suffrage speakers, chosen not to make spectacular display, but to do good solid work. Many of the unions have held suffrage demonstrations and exhibits and sales. The state paper has had suffrage matters in every issue and the enlarged special Franchise edition, which was sent to editors and preachers of the state, was nearly all devoted to woman suffrage. The Legislation department has compiled a twelve page folder containing the "Laws of Montana relating to the Legal Status of Women."

The excellent work done by our first National speakers, Mrs. Unruh and Miss Rowan, has been supplemented by Mrs. Shepard, and now Mrs. Wallace of Kansas and Mrs. Hatcher of Alaska are entering the field. Mrs. Shepard's tour of five weeks through Montana was a series of triumphs. She addressed fifty-seven meetings, reaching several thousand people. She raised our standard and broadened our outlook; she brought us cheer and encouragement; she put money into our treasury and gained new members. Wherever she went she is wanted again. She was a glorious success.

Many of our local presidents are organizing in places near their home unions, and thus developing the district or county organization which we are planning to establish next year. Mrs. Marshall of Columbus has organized four new unions in her county, Mrs. Gilmore of Glendive, Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Dingman of Kalispell, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Snell of Lewistown, Mrs. Fingerson of Harlowtown, and others, are planning to organize in their counties. Mrs. Dawes of Bozeman held a county temperance rally. Mrs. Blair of Livingston assisted in organizing and holding meetings near her city. Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag of Cascade, our distinguished charter member, now in the East, helped to re-organize Great Falls. Miss Ethel Van Vliet of Corvallis, after her term at summer school, will take the field for W. C. T. U. work. Thus the work is advancing, the membership increasing, and the subscription list to the state paper growing. The official board is urging a larger membership as a memorial to our late National leader, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

The president, Mrs. M. W. Alderson, was present at the annual meeting of the state federation of women's clubs. The federation at her request adopted a resolution favoring co-operation with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union where the lines of work of the two organizations paralleled and appointed a fraternal delegate to our convention. This coming together of these two great women's organizations is a grand thing. The president gave a few sermons during the past two months on W. C. T. U. principles and work and spoke to the state Christian Endeavor convention on "The Great Bar to Efficiency." She has also secured the co-operation of men of affairs in child conservation problems.

### Annual Convention to Be Held at Kalispell

The state convention will be held in Kalispell, September 17 to 20. It will be a great convention. The unions, old and new, are planning to send delegates. Speakers of national prominence and statewide influence will have places on the interesting program, which is in the hands of a committee, of which Mrs. J. E. Erickson is chairman. Kalispell is planning special entertainment which will assist convention work and promote social intercourse among the members who will gather from all parts of Montana.

Lewistown and all Montana are glad that Mrs. Maria Chapman Weed has returned to Lewistown for the summer. We hope she may improve in health so that she may remain permanently in her Montana home.

# Favorable Report on Constitutional Prohibition

(Continued from Page Eleven)

tunity to amend the national Constitution must be heard and will be heard. These people represent a power of thought and a moral force far greater than their mere numbers. Whoever expects to withstand the shock of their charge will yet regret that its irresistible power was not seasonably realized. To deny this is to subvert the republican form of government, and the honorable opponents of the measure will not always refuse to its friends that hearing in court which is the sacred right of every American and especially in a matter of so great national concern.

It is claimed by the advocates of this amendment that the liquor traffic is a unit of evil which submerges the whole nation, and that there can be no complete and certainly no permanent elevation of any part above this "sea of trouble" which is not the result of a lifting force exerted continuously by the nation in its organic capacity everywhere. This evil runs with the blood throughout the whole system of national life, and nothing but national constitutional treatment will cure it. From the very nature of the liquor evil, and the fact that we are a nation and but one nation, this omnipresent evil cannot be controlled by the feeble efforts of states. From their juxtaposition they could hardly protect themselves against each other, even if they were absolutely independent nations.

National constitutional legislation, therefore, becomes necessary to preserve the police power itself, which under existing national laws and the relations between the states themselves, as well as between the general government and the states, is nullified and the health, morals and good order of society destroyed.

## MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

(Continued from Page Ten)

little to give the knowledge that might save. The leaflets can be obtained from me or from National Headquarters.

This new suburb of New York City in which I reside now has a regular post-office, a branch of the office at Flushing. In making out orders for leaflets to me have them read either to Flushing or to Forest Hills. Forest Hills Gardens is a part of Forest Hills, so you may address me either at Forest Hills or at Forest Hills Gardens, it makes no difference. Do not put Elmhurst on the address any more.

I have not been able to get any word from the superintendents of Arizona, Arkansas, California South, New Mexico, Mississippi, or Utah in over a year. Will some one in those states kindly tir up the superintendents?


## GOOD CHANGE

### Coffee to Postum.

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by an Ills. young lady. She writes:

"I had been a coffee drinker nearly all my life and it affected my stomach—caused insomnia and I was seldom without a headache. I had heard about Postum and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change. I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum, he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION DECLARES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Fifty-second Annual Convention at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 4-11, a Notable Occasion—David Starr Jordan Elected President

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

The National Education Association Convention, just closed, held eighty-three meetings in the seven days, with two hundred and three speakers outside the general discussions. The general meetings were held in the St. Paul Auditorium which seats 10,000 people. The Armory was used for the various exhibits.

The Minnesota state W. C. T. U., under the direction of the state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Margaret J. Kelley, and the state president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, had a ten by ten foot space in which were exhibited the splendid posters put out by the Scientific Temperance department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They also had *Temperance Educational Quarterlies*, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* for free distribution, as well as the "Teachers' Leaflets," "How to Conduct a Prize Essay Contest," etc., etc. More men stopped before the exhibit and manifested more interest than did the women. One man asked as he looked at the comparative food values of flour and beer—the cost of the former $6.50 per barrel and the latter $25 per barrel, with 88 per cent food value in flour and only two per cent of food value in beer: "By what authority do you print such statements?" His attention was then called to the signed analysis by Harry Snyder, B. S., professor of chemistry at the State Agricultural College of Minnesota. He seemed satisfied with the authority. Another man studied the chart of the smoker's heart as demonstrated by Professor William A. McKeever, of Manhattan College, Kansas, and told how many cigars he used to smoke, but had wonderfully reduced the number. Then he said, "If that is the effect on the heart, I guess I would better quit altogether."

The Gulick Hygiene Series were also on exhibition as model text books. The dry exhibit attracted the attention of the newspapers as well as the multitudes who thronged the Armory.

### Woman Suffrage a Popular Subject

From the moment when President Joseph Swain, head of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, said he was a Quaker and that all Quakers believe in the enfranchisement of women, to the close of the convention the National Education Association went on record for equal suffrage. Ofttimes the enthusiasm was so great that one could almost believe that an equal suffrage convention was in progress. Miss Grace C. Strachan, district superintendent of schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave an interesting talk on "Salaries Based on the Position and Not on the Sex of the Incumbent," which was a fine symposium of equal suffrage arguments, some of them quite humorous.

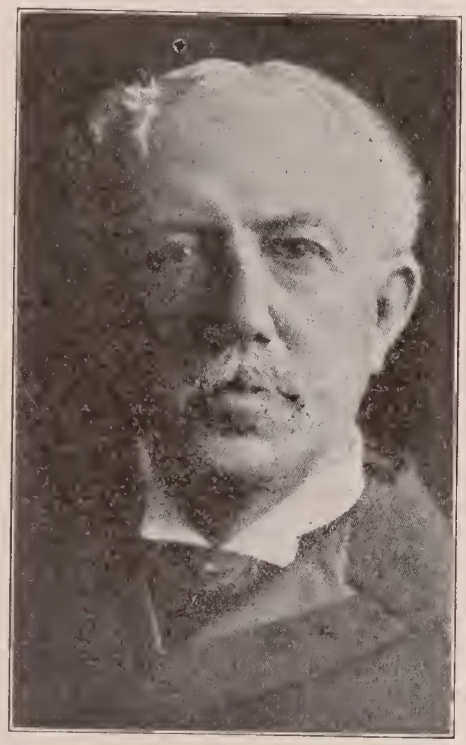
Miss Margaret Haley, of Chicago, who spoke on "Present Salaries of Teachers" asserted that there were 22,000 teachers, out of 30,000 in Illinois who receive less than carpenter's wages, or $804 per year. She said there were 9,257 teachers in Illinois, who receive less than $400 per year or less than the wages of any class of laborers.

Miss Haley claimed that it had taken eleven years to get the National Education Association to act or to move for better salaries. "Teachers of the United States you cannot expect better conditions until you organize and until you go after the ballot," were her ringing words which brought enthusiastic applause.

The resolution on woman suffrage was as follows:

"The association regards efficiency and merit, rather than sex, as the principle on which appointments and selections should be made, and therefore declares itself in favor of the political equality of the sexes and equal pay for equal services."

Sex-hygiene received a great deal of attention. Baroness Rose Posse, president of the Posse Normal School of Gymnastics, Boston, Mass., presided over a symposium on "Shall sex-hygiene be taught in the public school?" N. D. Showalter, president of the Cheney Normal School, Washington, in a helpful talk said, "The sex problem has always been here. We have held it off, and even now we do not know how to approach it. If the question were 'Shall sex hygiene be taught to the teachers, to the fathers and mothers?' I should say, yes, at once. Yet we realize that the child must know, too. Yet the child must not be left to get his information from the wrong source. The question of life naturally goes to the mother and father; so naturally the campaign should begin with the fathers and mothers. The teacher must be taught so they may teach the parents. The old saying, 'Know the truth,' is not enough. It is necessary to develop a strong will and strong conviction of right. Develop fine ideals of chivalry on the part of the boys and modesty on the part of the girls. The teacher must have the co-operation of the parents in all this training. Teachers should call meetings of the fathers and mothers to talk over these matters. We must answer questions of the girls and boys honestly. I am not going to say that sex hygiene cannot be taught by the teacher directly to the child, but I like better when John asks me a question to say, 'Yes, you must know, John, but let us talk about it with your father.' A meeting is appointed and the matter is explained in a clear wholesome way and it puts the boy and his father in closer relation, a relation of frankness, so that the boy will naturally go to the father for further talks when the occasion arises.



Dr. David Starr Jordan,
New President of National Education Association, a strong advocate of temperance.

"So with the lady teacher when Mary asks a question. 'Yes, Mary, you must know the truth, but I want your mother to know all we shall say.' So the meeting is arranged and it will put mother and daughter in a relation of love and frankness. I would not have doctors give sex instruction to a class. They talk on the pathological side of the question often telling something which will make the child shudder and a feeling of disgust will come to the sensitive. I like to deal with the biological side best, with the constructive."

Dr. Charles H. Keen, supervisor of hygiene and physical training of the Minneapolis schools, read a paper in which he said the main argument for teaching sex hygiene in the schools is because the responsibility is shirked in the home. Indeed many things which ought to be taught in the home are being put on the school because the parents are so busy in business and club work and reforming other people's children that they have no time to teach their own. Sewing, cooking, whittling, the care of the eyes, ears and nose now go to the teacher in the school. Dr. Keen's contention was that sex hygiene should be taught by the parents.

Clara Gregory Baer, professor of physical education at Newcomb College, New Orleans, La., said, that after thirty-three years of practical experience with college girls in the south, in lecture work below the senior year she taught sex matters from the biological standpoint. In the senior class she made the matter personal purity.

Professor Cummings, of Salt Lake City, Utah, said that he had taught his own boy general truths but the night before he was to leave home for college, he and the mother and the son had a talk together, of the temptations he would meet and the battles he must fight and father and mother said to their son, "Come back with your virtue or in your coffin."

On the last afternoon of the convention in a joint session of the department of School Patrons with the department of Secondary Education, in the great Auditorium, packed with people, with intense interest the following topics were discussed: "The Responsibility of School Patrons in Regard to Teaching Sex Hygiene," by William B. Owen, principal of the Chicago Normal School; "The Responsibility of the Teacher with Regard to Teaching Sex Hygiene," by Ralph E. Blount, instructor in physiology of the Waller High School, Chicago; "Some Experiments in Sex Education," by James E. Peabody, department of biology, Morris High School, New York City, and "Sex Education, What May Wisely be Attempted under Present Conditions?", by Thomas A. Balliet, dean of the School of Pedagogy, New York City.

Nearly all the educators thought that sex hygiene should be taught in the home though they were willing that the teacher in the public schools should teach the parents. William B. Owen said: "There is a vocabulary in which to discuss matters pertaining to sex, with propriety, decency and self respect." It remained, however, for Ralph E. Blount, of Chicago, to come out flat-footed for positive teaching in sex matters by the teacher and he said the teacher must teach the truth. Our newspapers are full of tragedies of outraged girlhood, and blighting disease compels us to act. The first principle in teaching sex matters is that the subject be not lugged in, but that it be

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Virginia.

Write for Catalogue

J. W. FIFE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place NEW YORK


## NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION DECLARES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

taught naturally as we go along. It can be taught in the geography lesson, in history and literature and physiology. In the latter study there should be definite knowledge. Nature study presents the most natural method of teaching sexology, which should be done always in a frank, clear way.

The resolutions adopted by the National Education Association were for political equality of the sexes; equal pay for equal work, regardless of the teacher's sex; pensions for teachers; simplified spelling; sabbatical year for the teachers to rest and travel; physieal inspeetion of children; co-operation betwcen parents and teachers in teaching sex hygiene; and uniform wording of national songs.

The American School Peace League held a session on Thursday afternoon in the big auditorium and four prize orations on Peace were given by four Minnesota boys. The prize was won by Clyde H. Fredrick, of Minncapolis. The peace gold medal was presented to him in a fitting speech by Philander C. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who said: "What the schools today believe to be right will be enacted into law in the next generation."

The Religious Education Association held two sessions in Y. M. C. A. Hall. Papers and diseussions as to how to develop the religious life in institutions of higher education were given by such men as Frank Strong, chancellor of University of Kansas, J. Forsyth Crawford, profcssor of Philosophy, Beloit College, Wis., Vernon P. Squires, University of North Dakota; and Robert L. Kelly, president Earlham College, Indiana. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that to develop religious prinelples in the students there must be a faculty composed of men of strong and deep religious convietions. Respect for religion can be taught by a word here and a word there and right actions following right motives on the part of the professors.

St. Paul gave the warmest kind of welcome to the National Education Association. Those who came from Phoenix, Arizona, and from the Carolinas to enjoy the cool Minnesota breezes fell into a temperature of 90 degrees in the shade, and remarked that it seemed just like home.

David Starr Jordan, ex-president of Leland Sanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal., was unanimously elected president for the coming year. The next meeting will be held in Oakland, California, in August, 1915.

Governor and Mrs. Eberhard tendered a reeeption to the dclegates in the rotunda of the beautiful capitol building. Five thousand passed the receiving line, and then went to view the beautiful paintings, statues, marbles and earvings in Minnesota's magnificent capitol.

# ARIZONA FILES INITIATIVE PETITION

## FOUR THOUSAND SIGNATURES TO SPARE

MRS. IMOGENE LA CHANCE, Acting President Arizona W. T. C. U.

From all over the state come letters and reports showing the great interest of the people in the proposed constitutional amendment for statewide prohibition. The petitions with nearly 7,000 signatures, where less than 3,000 were needed, have been filed with the secretary of state. If only those who favor the cause do their duty, there is no reason why we should not carry the election in November. Should we fail, it will be because Christian men and women have not measured up, for there are more than enough to win the battle if all do their part.

We are calling upon local unions to use every effort to impress upon voters, especially the women, the importance of registration and of voting at the November election. Young people's societies and Sunday schools are being instructed and organization among them is going forward in an encouraging fashion.

Mrs. Grady Gammage, whose malden name was Miss Dixie Dees, and who raised the $3,000 educational fund in Arkansas last summer, fired the first gun of the statewide campaign by making a six weeks' tour of the entire state, during which she aroused great enthusiasm for the cause. organized seventeen new loeal unions and put $225 into our state treasury to continue the work. The new unions are all earnestly working in this campaign and the outlook was never so eneouraging as now.

Mrs. Gammage, with her husband, who is the champion orator of the University of Arizona, will continue in the field through the summer for the candidacy of Hon. Eugene Chafin for United States Senator and for statewide prohibition.

The Temperance Federation is doing splendid work under the direction of the executive committee and the management of the superintendent, Mr. G. R. Rinehart.

The co-operation of all Christian and temperance forces is the most encouraging feature of this eampaign. In union is strength, and through union in faith and work, we hope to win.


**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

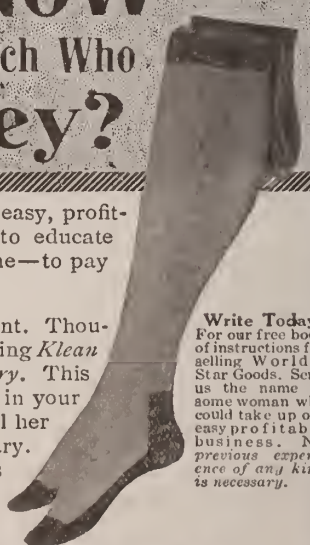
*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat. will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON. 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jernsalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges, U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to besent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

DO YOU KNOW

A Woman in Your Church Who

Needs Money?



A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

**Write Today** For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind is necessary.*

**$3,000 the First Year**

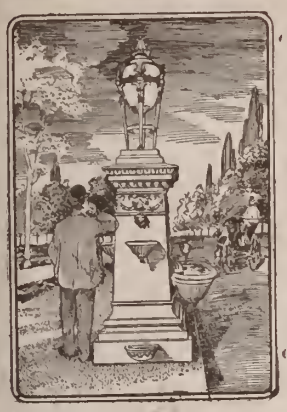
One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

**World's Star Knitting Company**

**Department 501** **Bay City, Michigan**

**Mott Drinking Fountains**



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ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

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USE IN
Sunday Schools
Public Meetings
Chautauquas
Parades
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*Price Per Hundred 25c*

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

### HE USED THE STICKERS

A Virginia county W. C. T. U. president who had occasion to write to a young man on business, as usual enclosed in her letter some prohibition campaign literature and used "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" stickers on the back. "Thank you for the literature and *liquor flags*. I used them both very advantageously," the young man wrote in reply to her letter, adding the folowing incident which we give in his own words: "There are nine men boarders here, three of whom are strong advocates for liquor. Every meal for the past two days we have discussed that subject and as these three fellows were in favor of it I extracted those three little blue pennants from the back of your letter and hurrying home early to dinner placed them on their respective glasses at the table. Every one entered the dining room at once and no one knew I had been there before. All were seated, and the first man, thirsty as usual, picked up his glass and found it said, 'The Liquor Traffic must Go.' Everyone became very much excited, and I believe we made some converts to the dry cause."

## THREE EASY QUESTIONS ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

A correspondent in the *New York World*, who signs himself "A Liquor Dealer," desires replies to three questions concerning the financial disaster and human suffering which he thinks would follow the adoption of nationwide prohibition. They are so easily met that we are surprised that one familiar with the liquor business did not recognize the true answers to his own inquiries.

1. Where are the millions of people who will be thrown out of employment and business to find a means of earning a living and how is the financial loss to the various industries materially affected to be covered?

When the liquor business has been banished from our land and the making of drunkards has ceased, there will be so much more demand for things useful to life that all the persons who have been thrown out of employment by the abolition of the rum traffic will find ready occupation in the enlarged industrial and commercial life of the country. More boots and shoes, clothing and hats, food and furniture, and every other desirable thing will be required. Somebody must produce these things, and the money now invested in the liquor business will find its way into legitimate channels.

2. What is to become of the vast properties rendered useless, including the effects as well as the buildings now used by the brewers, distillers, etc., and how is the enormous loss of rentals to property-owners to be covered?

Turn over the properties to respectable uses. They will be needed to meet the increased demand for the commodities and luxuries of life to which we have already referred. In the same way the supposed loss in rental values of real estate will be entirely covered.

3. From what other source is the government to collect the enormous revenue it now receives from the several interests involved which the enactment of the prohibition law will put out of business?

The government which has the good sense to cut itself loose from the rum traffic will be clear-headed enough to find sources of revenue entirely adequate to its needs, without in the least degree debauching its people.—*The Christian Advocate.*

## ALCOHOL A DEADLY FOE TO NATIVE RACES OF AFRICA

**"I can bear testimony to the fact that alcohol reduces in a frightful fashion the natives' resistance to sickness. If the sale of this drink is not soon prohibited the fate of the population is certain. It will disappear."**

Thus writes Dr. Albert Schweitzer, a German physician and scholar of prominence, who has given up his career in the German universities to engage in the humblest medical relief work at a remote station on the French Congo. Dr. Schweitzer's impressions as recorded in a missionary journal of Paris have been quoted in part in the *Record of Christian Work*. The German physician has not been sparing in his condemnation of the practice of white traders in awakening an appetite for alcohol among these children of the Dark Continent who are absolutely unprepared to withstand its ravages.

In writing of some of the natives who come to him for help because of the afflictions brought on by alcohol, Dr. Schweitzer says:

"The misery is great. 'With us everybody is sick,' said a young man to me the other day. 'This country devours its inhabitants,' remarked an old chief. He could have added, since the advent of the whites. For it is the diseases which these have brought and the alcohol with which they inundate the country, that ruin the population. Even leprosy and the 'jigger' are imports. The latter was unknown in Africa before 1872. On an average I treat thirty to forty cases a day. Sometimes the number reaches sixty."

In speaking of the destruction being wrought by traders who have made Africa the "cesspool for European spirits," Dr. Schweitzer records the following conversation:

"'When I came to the country fifteen years ago,' said a merchant on the way up, 'the banks of the river were adorned with large and numerous villages.'

"I asked the reason for the change. He shrugged his shoulders. **'It's alcohol, always alcohol. On pay days you can see the population of a whole village, men, women and children, dead drunk in front of their houses. They no longer till their farms, but cut trees in order to procure the fatal drink. I have journeyed over a large part of Africa and can assure you that alcohol is the worst enemy of all the colonies.'"**

### WORKING FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

The Universalist Young People's Christian Union at its national convention in Boston, July 8-15, adopted strong resolutions in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and sent telegrams to that effect to the House of Representatives and Senate.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America and the B. Y. P. U. of the South, in their recent convention at Kansas City, Mo., unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to pass the Hobson resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition. The resolution charges that "the liquor traffic is responsible for three-fourths of all the crime, vice and misery throughout the country."

Basing their plans on the action of the Pennsylvania penitentiary, the inmates of the Federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas, announce their intention of presenting to Congress a petition asking for nationwide prohibition.

**Every One Uses Postcards**

KEEP THIS ASSORTMENT ON YOUR DESK

Rest Cottage, tinted or in sepia.
Frances E. Willard.
Frances E. Willard Statue.
Flag Postal (L. T. L.).
Nationwide Prohibition by 1920.
A New Declaration of Independence.
The Saloon Bar.
A Clean Sweep.
Save the Boy.
The Home Crusher.
To the Voter.
Spent Annually.
The One Who Pays.

Price, per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00

**NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**
Evanston, Illinois

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

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THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

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Address Evanston, Ill.


### 1914 WIN ONE CIRCLE

Secure one new subscription for the yearly UNION SIGNAL, forward same to us, with a request for membership, and you will be enrolled. A membership card, badge and pin will be forwarded.

**Request for membership must accompany the order.**

### ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS

One thousand members in the "Win One Circle" for 1914 is what we desire before the National Convention in Atlanta, in November, and we feel certain every subscriber will deem it a privilege to secure one *new* subscriber for the paper which means so much in temperance work and is a constant inspiration to greater effort.

As a memorial to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, we want at least one thousand NEW names. Just a little effort, just a little thought in calling attention to one or more of the splendid articles in any of the numbers and the subscription is secured. Mention THE UNION SIGNAL in your Sunday school teachers' meetings. Teachers not only need, but are looking for the latest facts concerning temperance. It is the live issue of the day. At the recent International Sunday School Convention, Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens urged the teachers to use current events as illustrations in teaching the Sunday school lessons. You will find these events recorded in the SIGNAL every week.

### SIGNAL SENT TO MINISTERS

The Southwestern Branch W. C. T. U. of Washington, D. C., forwarded $10 and names of ten ministers as subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL saying, "We have decided to follow the example set by some of our sister organizations." This is certainly a splendid work and we trust that there will be many of the "sister organizations" that will follow this example.


PACKAGES OF

**Assorted Leaflets and Blotters**

for

**Chautauquas and Fairs**

Pkg. No. 1—500 Leaflets, 500 Blotters. $2.00
Pkg. No. 2—400 Leaflets, 350 Blotters. 1.50
Pkg. No. 3—300 Leaflets, 200 Blotters. 1.00
Pkg. No. 4—200 Leaflets, 200 Blotters. .75
Pkg. No. 5—200 Leaflets, 100 Blotters. .50

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois


# OUR PRESS PARAGRAPHS

The National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity is publishing a monthly press sheet. Its purpose is to help local press superintendents in filling local W. C. T. U. columns, and to supply temperance material—thought-arresting, prohibition-vote-making items—to the country newspaper which does not use either the ready-prints ("patent insides") or the plate service.

The paragraphs are short—making good "fillers"—printed on one side of the sheet for easy clipping, and are, we believe, of a character that will receive the approval of most editors, no matter what their—the editors'—personal views or political affiliations.

Specimen copies were sent last month to state presidents and to state press superintendents asking them to secure the consent of editors to publish more or less of the material and to send the names of the newspapers to us, the sheet to be mailed to these direct from this office. Responses have been most gratifying.

The first regular number was issued July 15, and 1,500 were printed. The demand for it among press superintendents and other W. C. T. U. workers has already passed our expectations, and the list of editors who signify their willingness—many of them their great desire—to make use of it, is rapidly lengthening. New York W. C. T. U. takes 500 copies each month and pays for them. It has sent out the first number to 500 editors of the state with a personal letter to each.

Many orders from state press superintendents for "more" copies of the sheets have come too late to be filled this month. The August issue will be a larger one and our alert, faithful press superintendents will then be supplied with as many copies as they can use to advantage.

We ask two things of state superintendents: (1) to personally supply such local superintendents, as are furnishing temperance matter to their local papers, and (2) to send the names of newspapers NOT PUBLISHING A LOCAL TEMPERANCE COLUMN but consenting to use the "Press Paragraphs" to Mrs. Clara C. Chapin, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, in order that they may be placed on our regular mailing list and the sheet sent to them each month direct from Evanston.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

CLARA C. CHAPIN, DIRECTOR
JENNIE M. KEMP, ASSOCIATE.

### PUBLICITY MEN DISCUSS WHISKY ADVERTISING

The question of a newspaper accepting whisky advertisements was discussed at a number of conferences at the tenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, which met last month in Toronto, Canada. The general sentiment upon this point seemed to be against such practice, although some of the delegates insisted that if a whisky advertisement were free from misstatements it should be classified as clean advertising. However, Mr. E. C. Clifford, of the *Minneapolis Journal*, was most heartily applauded when he declared vigorously against liquor advertising.

### EXCESSIVE DRINKING VOIDS CERTIFICATES OF FRATERNAL INSURANCE ORDER

The Modern Woodmen of America have the following by-law regarding the excessive use by a member of intoxicating liquor: "If any member of this society, heretofore or hereafter adopted, shall become intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors, or in the use of drugs or narcotics, or if his death shall result directly or indirectly from his use of intoxicating liquors, drugs, or narcotics, then the certificate held by said member shall, by such acts, become and be absolutely null and void, and all payments made thereon shall be thereby forfeited."


NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Atlanta, Ga., November 11-18, 1914.

# Special Reduced Fares From All Points

**DATES OF SALE:**

From points north of Cincinnati, November 9, 10, and 11. Final limit returning November 24, 1914.

From Cincinnati and points south, November 10, 11, and 12. Final limit returning November 23, 1914.

Privilege of extension to December 10, 1914, by deposit of ticket and payment of fee of $1.00.

**WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL.**

Leave Cincinnati (Q. & C. Route) ..... 8:30 P. M., Monday, November 9
Arrive Chattanooga (Q. & C. Route) ..... 6:30 A. M., Tuesday, November 10
Leave Chattanooga (Southern Ry.) ..... 3:45 P. M., Tuesday, November 10
Arrive Atlanta (Southern Ry.) ..... 8:45 P. M., Tuesday, November 10

Special train will remain at Chattanooga from 6:30 A. M. until 3:45 P. M., November 10. Visit Chattanooga and its scenic and historic places of interest: Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge, and Signal Mountain.

Party from the Chicago and the Northwest will leave Chicago in special train (White Ribbon special) via. Pennsylvania Lines 9:30 A. M., Monday, November 9.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

(C. N. O. & T. P. Ry.) and SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

**For sleeping car reservations and complete information, call on or write any one of the following representatives:**

A. J. Lytle, N. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Chicago, Ill.
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Stanton Curtis, A. G. P. A., Southern Ry. ..... Chicago, Ill.
G. A. Fisher, T. P. A., Southern Ry. ..... Cleveland, O
W. A. Beckler, G. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Cincinnati, O.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 30, 1914. | No. 31


## *The Guardian*

—Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BEGIN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. —RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATIES URGED— INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA— REPRESENTATIVE CENSURED FOR RELATIONS WITH LIQUOR DEALERS DURING PENDING LEGISLATION OPPOSED BY THEM.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

A walk through the Senate or House office buildings at this time discloses unexpected activity. Bags of mail matter stand outside the doors of certain Senators or Congressmen awaiting transportation, and trucks carrying packages of printed matter are trundled through the halls, while inside of many of the rooms may be seen women busily engaged in addressing envelopes or packages to go to the mail; for although legislation may be lacking in the Senate and House, there is great activity in campaign work. The patriotic Senator or Representative who is "staying on the job" in Washington is not above looking after things connected with his campaign in the fall. With the aid of the public printer, the franking privilege, and numerous extra clerks, he is sending tons of speeches and other kinds of information concerning his efforts to his constituents, and the continued need of his services in representing them at the nation's Capital.

### Beginning of Big Criminal Prosecution

The most important act of the week was the order of President Wilson to Attorney General McReynolds directing him to begin the biggest criminal prosecution ever contemplated by the United States government under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. He instructed Mr. McReynolds to lay before a grand jury charges against the directors of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. Some of these directors are the most important financiers of the country. If convictions are obtained, imprisonment and heavy fines are the penalties. The directors are accused of the formation of a gigantic traffic monopoly in New England, and crushing competition in interstate commerce. Mr. Wilson also directed Mr. McReynolds to begin a civil suit for the dissolution of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, designed to cut loose its 336 subsidiary ship lines, trolley lines, and steam lines, accumulated under one management in what the Interstate Commerce Commission recently styled "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration revealed in all the history of American railroading." This action followed the refusal of the directors of the New Haven to fulfill the agreement reached last January for the voluntary dissolution of the system. The directors refused to be controlled by legislation just enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts to permit this dissolution.

### Ratification of New Peace Treaties Urged

President Wilson, through Secretary of State Bryan, has notified the Senate Foreign Relations committee that he wishes to press for ratification before adjournment of the present session of Congress, the new peace treaties negotiated with foreign powers. The President's plan was communicated by Mr. Bryan in a statement to members of the committee. Copies will be sent to every Senator when the treaties already signed are submitted for ratification. Treaties already have been signed with Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Bolivia, Portugal, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Italy, Norway and Peru. A treaty with Uruguay will be signed very soon.

Colonel Roosevelt, in a letter to Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, has asked for an opportunity to be heard in opposition to the pending treaty proposing to pay Colombia $25,000,000 for the partition of Panama. Upon receipt of the letter from the former President, Senator Stone called a meeting of the Foreign Relations committee to consider the request of Colonel Roosevelt, who has repeatedly expressed opposition to the treaty. When he appears Colonel Roosevelt is expected to divulge all the details of the seizure of the strip while Congress was waiting to act. Mr. Roosevelt makes of the Colombian treaty something of a personal matter. It was while he was President that the foundations of the Panama Canal, so to say, were laid. He directed whatever was done. He believes he knows the full story as no other man does. This carries with it a complete repudiation of Colombia's attitude in the case, and the contention that the treaty negotiated and now with the Senate should be rejected. Mr. Roosevelt asserts that Colombia and not the United States was at fault, and characterizes Colombia's claim for damages as blackmail.

**Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday of last week introduced in the House, 5,000 telegrams protesting against the Hobson Amendment. The friends of the measure should be very active in sending letters and telegrams to their Senators and Representatives, following up the petitions already presented.**

### International Agreement on Safety of Life at Sea

The Senate is now considering the ratification of the international agreement on safety of life at sea, which was signed in London last January by representatives of all the principal maritime nations of the world. According to the terms of the agreement it must be ratified before December 1 of this year. This agreement prescribes certain rules and regulations that shall be uniform for all the nations, and which have for their purpose the provision of better ships and better plans for rescuing lives when the unavoidable accident has happened. As is known, the "Titanic" went to the bottom because its master held it on its course at full speed, despite his knowledge that icebergs were close to him. The "Titanic" collided with an iceberg within ten minutes after the time its officers knew they were in the vicinity of ice. If the proposed international agreement had been then in force, article 10 would have applied, viz: "When ice is reported on or near his course, the master of every vessel is bound to proceed, at night, at moderate speed, or to alter his course so as to get well clear of the danger zone."

### Representative Censured for Relations with Liquor Dealers.

Facing the censure of the House because of his relations with liquor dealers and pawnbrokers of the District of Columbia, while legislation to which they were opposed was pending in Congress, Representative J. T. McDermott, a Democrat of Chicago, has resigned his seat in the House. At the same time he announced that he would go home to the stockyards district of Chicago, and present himself for re-election to the next House. Mr. McDermott said he had already forwarded his resignation to Governor Dunne, and had announced himself as a candidate for re-election. It had been announced that the House would pass a censuring resolution, and in making his speech to the House, Representative McDermott said he preferred the men and boys of the Union stockyards of Chicago, to the social lights of the world from which he had been barred by lack of standing and education. Speaking of the Liquor Dealers association of the District of Columbia, and the fact that he had borrowed $500 from it during the pendency of local liquor legislation, and of the fact that the Pawnbrokers association here was friendly to him while the "loan shark" law was being framed, Representative McDermott said, "I have been compelled to borrow money from my friends, and it happened that afterward these people from whom I borrowed became the opponents of certain legislation which passed the House affecting their business."

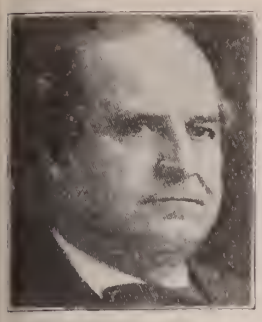
Francisco I. Y. Calderon, leader of the Mexican liberal party, who is to be minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of General Carranza when the latter becomes provisional president of Mexico, was received by President Wilson on last Thursday. Mr. Calderon is the first Mexican of any faction to be received by the President since the beginning of the present administration. The President has made it a rule that he would not even receive representatives of the Mexican factions, leaving such negotiations entirely to Secretary Bryan. The rule was broken not only on account of the prominence of Mr. Calderon and the important part he will take in reconstructing Mexico's international affairs, but as an indication of the friendly spirit of the President toward the incoming administration in Mexico.

T. H. Kuwashima, director-in-chief of the new Japanese society to interpret for western peoples the civilization of the Orient, particularly Japan, who is arousing interest in the organization in Washington, was a caller at the White House on Friday with Secretary Bryan and had a pleasant chat with President Wilson. After his visit to the White House, Mr. Kuwashima said that the President had expressed himself as greatly interested in the purposes of the new organization, the charter members of which include some of the Japanese nobility and prominent educators, as well as English and American educators residing in Japan. Mr. Bryan is to be asked to become the first vice-president of the new international peace society.

*Saturday, July 25, 1914.*

# SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

*"I shall ask no political rights for myself that I am not willing to grant to my wife"*



William J. Bryan

Secretary of State William J. Bryan on the evening of July 16, issued a formal statement, declaring himself in favor of granting full suffrage to women. We give the larger part of the pronouncement as follows:

"As men and women are co-tenants of the earth and must work out their destiny together, the presumption is on the side of equality of treatment in all that pertains to their joint life and its opportunities. The burden of proof is on those who claim for one an advantage over the other in determining the conditions under which both shall live.

"This claim has not been established in the matter of suffrage. On the contrary, the objections raised to woman suffrage appear to me to be invalid, while the arguments advanced in support of the proposition are, in my judgment, convincing.

"The first objection which I remember to have heard was that as woman cannot bear arms she should not have a voice in deciding questions that might lead to war, or in enacting laws that might require an army for their enforcement. This argument is seldom offered now, for the reason that as civilization advances laws are obeyed because they are an expression of the public opinion, not merely because they have powder and lead behind them.

### Woman and the Home

"Second—It has been urged by some that woman's life is already full of care and that the addition of suffrage would either overburden her or turn her attention away from the duties of the home. The answer made to this is that the exercise of the franchise might result in a change of thought and occupation that would relieve the monotony of woman's work and give restful variety to her activities. And surely the home will not suffer if the mother, 'the child's first teacher,' is able to intelligently discuss with her family the science of government and the art of successfully administering it.

"Third—Many well-meaning men and women affirm that suffrage would work a harm to woman by lessening the respect in which she is held. This argument would have more weight had it not been employed against every proposition advanced in favor of the enlargement of woman's sphere. This objection was once raised to the higher education of woman, but it is no longer heard. The same objection was offered each time the door has opened, and woman, instead of suffering degradation, has risen.

"And are not the second and third objections above stated refuted, to some extent at least, by the fact that in the states which have adopted woman suffrage (and in the other nations that have adopted it) there is no agitation for a return to the system under which man has a monopoly of the right to vote?

"If one were in doubt as to which side of the controversy to take, he would be justified in giving weight to the fact that organization and enthusiasm are on the side of those who favor woman's suffrage. Organization is an evidence of earnestness, as well as of a comprehension of the subject. People do not associate themselves together to obtain a given end until they have reached a definite conclusion in regard to its desirability and feel that its accomplishment is worth the effort for which it calls.

"It is quite evident that those who disinterestedly desire woman's suffrage are willing to make greater sacrifices to secure it than those who disinterestedly oppose woman's suffrage are willing to make to prevent it.

### Mother's Right to Help Children

"As for myself, I am not in doubt as to my duty. It is not my purpose to discuss the subject with elaboration at this time, but I desire to present the argument to which I give the greatest weight. Without minimizing other arguments advanced in support of the extending of suffrage to woman, I place the emphasis upon the mother's right to a voice in molding the environment which shall surround her children—an environment which operates powerfully in determining whether her offspring will crown her later years with joy or 'bring down her grey hairs in sorrow to the grave.'

"When one considers the cost to parents, especially to the mother, of raising a child, it seems impossible that any one would attempt to lead a child astray or rob its parents of the priceless reward to which they are entitled; and yet there are in every generation—aye, in every community—those who are inhuman enough to deliberately lie in wait to make wreckage of the lives of young men and young women.

"They lay snares for them; they set traps for them; and the men who ply this ghastly trade for gain are allowed to use the ballot to advance their pecuniary interests. **I am not willing to stay the mother's hand if she thinks that by the use of suffrage she can safeguard the welfare of those who are dearer to her than her own life.**

**"The mother can justly claim the right to employ every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interests she guards, and the ballot will put within her reach all the instrumentalities of government, including the police power.**

"If she is a widow, there is no one who is in a position to speak for her in this matter of supreme importance; if her husband is living, she can supplement his influence, if they agree as to what is best for those under their joint care; if they do not agree, who will say that only the father should be consulted?

"Politics will not suffer by woman's entrance into it. If the political world has grown more pure, in spite of the evil influences that have operated to debase it, it will not be polluted by the presence and participation of woman."

# DEMOLISHING ANTI-SUFFRAGE ARGUMENTS

The arguments that a mere man can use to defend his prejudices against woman suffrage are so pitifully weak and meagre that it seems almost cruel to deprive him of what little satisfaction he may find in them, yet for the sake of the cause it must be done. Mrs. Florence D. Richards, the intrepid president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., favored the workers at National Headquarters with a short visit the other day, and in the course of a most delightful talk to the white ribboners and a few friends assembled in the reception room, told how she demolished two points an "anti" had been relying upon in his speeches. She had been speaking on suffrage in a Michigan city, and the gentleman who followed her as the last speaker on the evening's program, congratulated himself that he was to have the very last word. After admitting very graciously that the eloquence of Mrs. Richards had almost converted him to a belief that women should have the ballot, he gave expression to a haunting fear that should the women be lifted up to political equality with their brothers the men would drag them down into the miry pool of politics.

**We might produce reams of testimony and of opinions in favor of woman's ballot, from statesmen, educators, philanthropists and reformers, but it is a significant fact that the great liquor trusts are ever and unalterably opposed to woman's ballot, and in all the suffrage campaigns now waging, they are our greatest foes. Wherever the question of licensing the liquor traffic is pending, women should have the power to do their full part in fighting the fiercest enemy that imperils the home.**

*—Lillian M. N. Stevens*

Mrs. Richards confessed to the presiding officer, by whose side she sat, to an overwhelming desire to reply for just one minute, and consent was given. She began by gently inquiring who it was that made that pool of politics so abominably miry, and then reminded the good brother that the sex she represented were adepts in the use of the scrubbing brush and broom, and if, metaphorically speaking, the men would kindly pass over to them the political scrubbing brush—the ballot, they would cheerfully undertake to clean and polish the miry pool so they could see their own faces in it—or something to that effect.

The gentleman orator had also referred touchingly to his admiration for the sentiment, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," and Mrs. Richards took occasion to agree with him that the sentiment was sublime, the only trouble with it being that it was not true. "It would be all right," remarked Mrs. Richards, "if we could keep our children in cradles all their lives, but unfortunately before we have had much opportunity to train them they outgrow the cradle and go out upon the streets that their fathers have made—the streets lined with saloons and other demoralizing places. Give the mothers the ballot, we pray you, that we may make the streets, as well as the cradles and the homes, safe places for the boys and girls."

# BARONESS DE LAVELEYE OF BELGIUM VISITS REST COTTAGE

Baroness de Laveleye, president of the W. C. T. U. of Belgium, recently spent some days at Rest Cottage as the guest of Miss Anna A. Gordon. During her visit it was the privilege of the workers at Headquarters to hear from her lips many interesting incidents connected with her trip around the world. Since attending the World's Convention at Brooklyn last October she has visited Egypt, India, Burmah, Japan and China, returning to the United States by way of Vancouver, B. C.

One afternoon of her stay in Evanston in a delightful talk she shared many of the experiences of her journey with a company gathered in the reception rooms of National Headquarters. Among those thus favored were Mrs. Florence D. Richards, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., Miss Epha Marshall, corresponding secretary of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and Miss Louise Hollister, National organizer.

The Baroness referred to her joy in being among so many like-minded with herself on the temperance question, a pleasure she does not have in her own country, where very few have as yet come to realize the enormity of the liquor evil and to take a stand against it. She told of the 200,000 saloons which curse Belgium—one for every thirty-four inhabitants. Belgium, however, is feeling the influence of the wave of temperance sentiment that is sweeping over the world, for it has a compulsory temperance education law and forty of its physicians are total abstainers and members of a temperance organization. It also has a law against the sale of absinthe.

The Baroness could give the people engaged in the campaign in California some convincing testimony on the evils of wine-drinking. A director of an asylum in Switzerland had told her that more than one-half of the inmates were there as the result of drinking wine and beer. She spoke also of a man who at one time held one of the highest official positions in Switzerland who from wine drinking

Baroness de Laveleye

alone, in middle life, became feeble-minded.

Professor Emile de Laveleye, the father of the Baroness, was one of the leading political economists of Europe and is the author of a number of books on the subject which have been translated into other languages. He was a friend and associate of William Ewart Gladstone, and with him was largely responsible for the emancipation of Bulgaria. He was also a leader in the peace movement in Europe. Upon hearing that the daughter of this noted authority was in Tokyo, Japan, the leading society of economists invited her to attend one of its meetings and speak to them—an honor never before accorded to a woman, since the inception of the society thirty-five years before. The mayor of Tokyo presided. At the close of her address she asked for a vote of the fifty-five gentlemen present as to whether they favored franchise for women, and out of the fifty-five, sixteen indicated by raising their hands that they believed in equal suffrage.

She spoke of many encouraging signs of progress in Japan and was especially interested in its law providing that no person under twenty-one can smoke in public. She spoke enthusiastically of the work being done by Miss Flora Strout in Burmah, where the Baroness stopped for some time and gave a few addresses.

She found the sentiment against the traffic in liquor in Ceylon intense but was grieved to hear that the government had recently opened six hundred and thirteen new saloons, which so incensed the people that they refused to give ground for them, and the saloons were finally located in the graveyards.

The sentiment for woman suffrage in British Columbia, the Baroness discovered, was at high tide, and the cause very popular, even the girls agreeing that they were going to vote when they grew up. She spoke at various points, among them Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster.

The Baroness sailed for Europe the latter part of this month but promises to return for the Anti-Alcoholic Exposition in 1915. She will always receive a hearty welcome to the United States, where she has made many warm friends.

## W. C. T. U. REFRESHMENT, READING, WRITING AND MUSIC TENT AT THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT, LIVERPOOL, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA

Home influences are being thrown about the youth of the military encampments of New South Wales, Australia, through the maintenance of W. C. T. U. refreshment, reading, writing and music tents. The department of Military Camps was adopted at the last state convention and shortly afterward, through the efforts of Mrs. G. E. Ardill, state superintendent of legislation, permission was secured of the minister of defence to carry on the work. Mrs. Mildenhall was appointed superintendent of the booths, a committee was formed and ten weeks later the enterprise was an assured fact. The first W. C. T. U. tent was established at Liverpool (where there are now nearly 4,000 "Trainees") under rainy weather conditions, warranted to try stoutest hearts, but the military authorities were most courteous in their efforts for the comfort of the workers. Gospel, temperance and purity addresses were delivered and twenty-two young men voluntarily signed the temperance pledge. This counter attraction provided by the white ribboners for the soldiers is a decided success. Beginning at the left of the picture, the members of the committee, who are herewith presented are Mrs. Legrand, Mrs. Mildenhall, state superintendent of military camps; Mrs. Ardill, treasurer; and Mrs. Southcott, associate department superintendent.

## PERSONAL LIBERTY RESTRICTED IN GREEK NAVY

According to Count P. D. Tsukalas of the Greek Navy, as reported in the *New York Times*, the crew of the Navy of Greece are never permitted to have liquors of any kind, but the officers are allowed beer and wine at mess and on land, although they cannot use them between meals. The Count claims that since the promulgation of this order (which to a believer in total abstinence seems far from adequate) the efficiency of the Navy has increased fifty per cent. The Count adds, "The men are keener of mind and brighter, more alert and more active. A man with a befuddled brain should not have charge of anything, because he hasn't even charge of himself. It is plain to be seen that a man even partly under the influence of liquor is not in condition to obey his orders intelligently and perform his duties efficiently."

Celebrating Independence Day in St. Albans, West Virginia

The W. C. T. U. of St. Albans, W. Va., was enthusiastic in its celebration of July Fourth this year, as this day was set apart as a time of jubilee to mark the independence of the state from the legalized liquor traffic. In the interesting parade W. C. T. U. floats were conspicuous, that of the Young People's Branch, with girls in white holding flags in one hand and red, white and blue parasols in the other, being awarded the first prize. Scarcely less interesting were the Loyal Temperance Legion floats filled with children dressed in white; one for the boys, who were resplendent in tri-colored sashes and cocked hats, and another for the girls, each of whom carried a tiny flag.

# CHAUTAUQUA THE INSPIRING

MARY B. WILSON

Chautauqua, N. Y., is not only "Chautauqua the Beautiful," as Mrs. Fry so appropriately named it in her delightful article in the SIGNAL of July 2, but it is also "Chautauqua the Inspiring." A glance over the program for this season reveals the names of such noted people as Dr. Peter Ainslee, Dr. Washington Gladden, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dr. Timothy Stone, Prof. Charles F. Kent, Prof. Francis B. Gummere, Mr. Lincoln Hulley, Mr. Edward H. Griggs, Prof. Scott Nearing, Mr. Earl Barnes, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt—names which instantly take one's thoughts to the heights of theology, every day religion, social service, moral and mental education, philanthropy and civics. The question box following an address, brings one's thoughts to a focus in a pertinent query, and the frequent symposiums sharpen one's wits.

The musical program for the summer, under the leadership of Mr. Alfred Hallam, a great director, who can keep a choir of 500 and an audience of 5,000 up to time and key, is filled with such treasures as the "Peter Pan Song Cycle," "Erl King's Daughter," "The American Flag," and "Samson."

### Anniversary Week

But the great interest of the season is centered in Anniversary Week, when the magnificent music festival marks the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the formation of this institution whose influence reaches around the world.

During this music week Victor Herbert's orchestra of fifty pieces and the Schubert Club of Schenectady, N. Y., of fifty male voices, will be heard in addition to the regular choir, orchestra and vocal and instrumental soloists. The vast audiences will greet with trained appreciation old favorites such as "Elijah," and "Chimes of Normandy," and give a warm reception to newer works, such as "Natoma" and "Fair Ellen," but the foundation of this great music festival is found in one particular instrument, the grand piano, where dependable, sympathetic, artistic work is done by that marvel of accompanists, Mr. Frederic G. Shattuck.

The parlor in Kellogg Hall, headquarters of the National W. C. T. U., is bright with posters and flowers, and looks cool and inviting to callers. Visitors are charmed with the beautiful window, presented as a memorial to Frances Willard by the late Emilie D. Martin and her husband, of New York. Those who are really in erested in the temperance question browse in the literature and carry away such leaflets as will help them in their work at home. Twice a week meetings are held by a unique union, known as the Willard Federated Union, composed of women from all parts of the country. It is an honor to belong to this union. Join it, no matter where you are, by sending in your quarter.

Kellogg Hall

At one meeting echoes of state work were given from Illinois, Michigan, West Virginia, Texas, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. At another, Mrs. Alice Peebles of California, United States field matron for Indian work, told of her experiences among the Indians of her state. At another, Mrs. Joseph McWilliams from the Philippines, told of the education of the Filipino girls. At a fourth, Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich of Minneapolis discussed several of the sex problems in which the W. C. T. U. is tremendously interested.

The union is carrying on a poster, blotter and fan campaign; our large new poster, seven by ten feet in size, being prominently displayed near the traction gate, smaller ones in denominational and boarding houses, blotters in registers and on public writing desks, fans everywhere!

### National W. C. T. U. Day

The greatest day of the season to the members of the W. C. T. U. is August 12, which is listed on the Chautauqua program as "National W. C. T. U. Day," when our acting National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, will make an address in the amphitheater. This will be followed by a reception in her honor. The entire week will be devoted to special meetings. The Woman's Club will listen to an address on "The Meaning of the White Ribbon," and another on "Our Indebtedness to the Immigrant." Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher will give two of her fine illustrated lectures. Dr. William Bainbridge of New York will speak to parents, and Mrs. J. B. Wylie, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Mrs. Helen Bullock and others will present special phases of temperance activity, and leaflets will be distributed broadcast.

The questions in one's mind at the close of the day are, "How can I come nearer to the heights which have been revealed to me today in word or music?" "How can I pass on to some one else the influences which have affected me?" The ideals which Chautauqua places before us must certainly inspire us to noblest action and broadest sympathy in our own individual world.

Nothing but "the best" is admitted by the Chautauqua management; nothing but "the best" satisfies a Chautauqua audience, nothing but "the best" should be the result of a Chautauqua summer.

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When we consider that the "sane Fourth" movement has reduced the accidents on that day from 5,600 in 1908 to 1,100 in 1913, it is excellent proof that prohibition does prohibit when there is sufficient public sentiment back of it. It is also to be noted that while the prohibitory laws enacted for this purpose have not entirely wiped out the evil, very few people speak of them as failures.

# THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS

The young man ran his soft white fingers through his tousled blond locks, stretched his long arms lazily and struggled to his feet. The crisp magazine which he had been reading fell to the ground.

"You're called to the city and don't know what to do about it?" he echoed ponderingly. "That's easy. Go!"

The big man in the gray suit eyed his tall son with a pair of expressive eyes. The corners of his firm but kindly mouth curled in a quiet smile. To his son Dave McGuckin was a kind, even an indulgent father. Disobedient prisoners told a different story. They had seen the flash of his eye, the set of his firm lips and the clenched hands which call for instantaneous obedience.

Now he looked at the tall boy with an indulgent smile as one would have watched an infant. "How could I leave the place?" he asked, nodding toward the great brick building with its iron-barred windows. A stranger would have noticed that the tall board fence was tipped by iron spikes. "Do you think they would work alone?" he demanded.

"Where's Johnson?" The young man thrust his hands into his trouser's pockets and jingled the loose coins aggressively. Young McGuckin was a giant as to height.

"Johnson's sick! Wilcox has gone to his mother-in-law's funeral."

"Poor man!" pitied young McGuckin jestingly. "And Telfair?"

"They're all done up. I've got two green guards, neither one worth a rap. I'm tired out myself with helping. I'm obliged to go to the city. If I don't I'm five hundred dollars out of pocket and, with you two boys in school, I need every cent."

A long, low whistle was the young fellow's answer. Apparently both men were watching the big red brick building located in the middle of a smooth grass plot which was bejeweled with red geraniums and golden cannas, but in reality they were thinking of the factory and its ninety-eight men in stripes. Above the rattle of the machinery, the boy's deep voice boomed out: "I have it, dad. What's to hinder me from taking your place? I've been in the work-house all my life and know the ropes better than any of the guards. In school I was considered the best shot as well as an all-round athlete. Things are quiet now but if they did raise a rumpus I'd be right here with the goods. I am strong as a bear."

Impatiently at first, but with growing relief Dave McGuckin listened. When Earl had finished, the big superintendent caught him jovially by the shoulder. "You can look after things, of course. I almost forgot that you were a man!" Then he added with a sigh of relief, "I'll get my suitcase and hike. There's no one who needs watching unless it might be Jones. His time's almost up but we have always had to guard him closely. And Earl"—the superintendent pulled a big key from his pocket—"don't forget to have those windows fixed right away. Telfair said the grating was weak in several places. We've a bad set of prisoners now. They might take a notion to break out at any time. If you want to know anything, ask Johnson. He's as well posted as I am. I'll be back day after tomorrow. Good-bye. I'm going out the back way."

With a hurried shake of the hand the big superintendent strode away, leaving his son standing on the veranda rubbing his chin thoughtfully. It was a comfortable home in which the McGuckin family lived. There were soft chairs and beautiful furniture. The long hallway was cool and comfortable. A big piano stood in an alcove but at the end of this passage an ugly iron grating told that the prison was not far away. Joined immediately to the house were the quarters of the men who were paying the penalty for real or fancied sins. For them there were only hard labor, plain food and confinement.

The door opened suddenly and the big negro guard appeared. "It does seem hard," remarked the young man whimsically "but folks get their punishment in this world as well as the next, I suppose. Of course criminals must be shut up or we wouldn't have a safe country in which to live. It keeps them out of mischief, but it is hard."

The negro laughed showing his white teeth, again closing his thin lips as he comically rolled up his big white eyes. "Laws, when you've watched dem men as much as I hab you'll be clar disgusted an' forgit to pity er be kind!" he said. "Positively, it's the wust set I eber seed hur. All de way to get along is to keep yer eye peeled an' a gun ready."

"I guess I'll walk through and see what is going on!" said the young man.

"Step in the office and git a gun," commanded the guard "I'll tell you things round hur don't look good to me. I'd ruther the boss'ud a gone any other time an' now."

"You think I can't manage them?" The young man squared his broad shoulders and laughingly followed to the little office which overlooked the prison yard. Just as one of the trusties tramped by, he selected a gun and stuck it carelessly into his pocket. The man was a fine looking fellow in spite of the torn striped shirt through which could be seen one smooth, white shoulder, but he had adapted his gait, his whole bearing to the slouchy garments which he wore. Involuntarily, as he passed the window, he glanced up at the young man in the immaculate flannels. His eyes gleamed with hate as he looked from the snowy trousers to the uniform which he so despised. "That's a decent looking chap. What's he in for?" inquired young McGuckin indolently.

Hauer, the guard, laughed triumphantly. "That's all you know about mind reading," he said slapping the young man familiarly on the back. "He's the fellow I had to threaten with the dungeon before he'd go to work this morning. He was a jewelry salesman once on a time and he don't want to soil his hands with dirty work."

"What is he doing?" demanded McGuckin masterfully.

"Washing. Don't you see them tubs?" ejaculated Hauer, as the fellow slouched from the laundry, carrying a great basket filled with soiled clothing. Disgust and hatred were written upon the perspiring, sensitive face. Jones placed the basket on the ground and wiped his wet face with his ragged sleeve.

"I don't blame him for kicking. It's beastly hot!" muttered young McGuckin looking across the yard where the heat arose in long quivering waves. "It's quite a descent from diamonds to dirt and in that heat. Shucks!"

"Folks come here to be punished!" snapped the guard, picking up his club and striding disgustedly away. "If you want to go to the broom factory, come on." As Hauer spoke he turned the great brass key and the iron grating swung heavily forward.

Earl looked about him critically. He had been home from school several weeks and this was his first visit to the prison of which his father was superintendent. When Dave McGuckin had taken charge of the Washington Work-house the papers had been filled with disgusting accounts of the filth, the abuse of the prisoners, and general disorder. McGuckin's first move was to thoroughly cleanse every cell, burn every mattress, paint every floor and wall and door. It was now supposed to be the cleanest prison in all the land. The freshly scoured board tables, the lately mopped cement floor, the windows, and even the dungeon were immaculate. "I could eat from that table myself!" remarked the young man as he ran his hand over the smooth, white boards. "Why the cells are open. Where are the men?" Their voices echoed curiously through the empty corridor. "The cells don't look bad!"

"They're clean anyhow," grunted Hauer. "That's more'n most of 'em can say, and the food's better than most of 'em had at home, but they want their liberty —that kills all the other advantages. No matter how low down a man is he don't like to be *made* to do things." With another turn of the key the guard let the superintendent's son into the factory.

For a moment Earl McGuckin could hear and see only the rattle and bulk of machinery. When his eyes were accustomed to the glare and his ears to the noise he saw a group of—hyenas they almost seemed—in their striped garments. Their eyes were downcast. They dared not raise them. Their hands were busy. They dared not cease until their tasks were done. With machinelike precision, they fed the straw into the hopper, wrapped, slashed, cut, and after much effort brought forth the perfect broom for which the Washington Work-house was noted. There was not a command, not a voice to be heard. Silently, grimly, defiantly the men performed their tasks under the eye of a grim-faced guard who sat in the gallery with his fingers always upon the trigger of his gun. If they so much as glanced upward they caught the glitter of cold, blue steel. As Earl watched there was a sudden struggle, a cry, and the guard immediately collared a tall youngster, and led him struggling away. "What's the matter?" Earl asked in Hauer's ear.

"Wouldn't do his work right," yelled back the guard. "He spoiled his brooms yesterday. I'll let him eat bread and water until he's ready to work."

Earl McGuckin said nothing, but the pity which had filled his heart when he saw the diamond salesman, sprang up anew. The heat was intolerable. He mopped his hot forehead and breathed long and deep but the foul air almost staggered him. "Let me out of here," he gasped. The door swung open and closed again upon the grinning face of Hauer, the negro guard.

Earl McGuckin returned to his hammock under the trees. At his command, one of the "trusties" from the kitchen brought him iced lemonade and a fan. He took up the magazine which a short time before had fascinated him, but he could not read. The faces of the diamond merchant and the struggling boy who refused to make brooms swam before his eyes. "It doesn't look right!" he said. "Three-fourths of those fellows drank whisky and did things they wouldn't have thought of doing if their brains hadn't been on fire. They suffer for what whisky did to them. Is there any justice about that?" He rose from the hammock and paced back to the tall fence and peered through. "Why shouldn't the man who sold the stuff suffer? How is it going to make a young boy better—cramming him in with a lot of criminals? Hauer's too beastly hard. I'd be half-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# BOBBY'S BEST BIRTHDAY PRESENT

MILDRED THAYER

Bobby and his mother were returning home after a morning's shopping in the city. The street car bumped along, and Bobby droned a sing-song tune which kept a merry pace with the bumps. He was thinking of tomorrow with all the glad surprise it might bring forth Tomorrow was Bobby's birthday and he would be six years old. Suddenly Bobby stared at the man opposite, and then turned to his mother and whispered:

"Mother, do I want some cabbage?"

Mrs. Raymond smiled. "What a question, son! Whatever made you think of cabbage?"

"'Cause—'cause—O mama, see that man across! He asked me. What is the matter with him, mama? He looks so red and puffy, and he laughs so funny at me."

Mrs. Raymond glanced quickly at the man, who was still grinning foolishly and mumbling away to himself about "cabbage and fresh air." A moment after he lurched from his seat and with the conductor's help stumbled out of the car.

The next morning at the breakfast table Bobby dropped his fork and peered across at his father through the green leaves and whiteness of some tiny rosebuds mother had put there for her little boy's birthday.

"Papa," he said soberly, "did mama tell you about the drunk man?"

"The drunk man? No," replied his father in bored tones. "What about him?"

"We saw him in the street car," said Bobby. "He was all red and funny, and he asked me if I wanted cabbage, and laughed. That's all the sense he had. Mama said he didn't even know what he was saying."

"H'm! How do you know he was a drunken man? What do you know about drunken men, anyway, Bobby?"

"I know, 'cause mama told me," declared Bobby with decision. "And I've learned about all that in my Loyal Temperance Legion."

"Oh, yes, I suppose so. Well, what do they teach you in your Loyal Temperance Legion about drunken men?"

"Miss Walton says," replied Bobby eagerly, "that it's wicked to drink such bad stuff. And she says it makes men sick, and sometimes it makes them die. And they are bad to their little boys and girls. She says that God doesn't love a drunk man. I'm glad you aren't a drunk man, papa. You never drink any, do you?"

Mr. Raymond's face flushed painfully, then turned pale as he answered:

"Only a very few drops now and then, Bobby, at dinners and banquets."

"Oh, I'm sorry," said Bobby sadly. "I didn't suppose you would—'cause you're my father, you know. Miss Walton says it's wrong to touch even a drop. She calls it playing with fire."

Mr. Raymond's face was so grave that Bobby was inclined to think he had made his father angry. The rest of the meal was eaten in silence. A shadow seemed to have fallen over even the pure white rosebuds.

That night Mr. Raymond started to go to his little son's room to tell him something very important. Outside the door he suddenly stopped, for Bobby was saying his evening prayer:

"Thank you for the fire-engine you gave me, and the velocipede—and everything," prayed Bobby. "God bless mama and God bless papa, and"—with a little gasp—"please, God, don't let him get like the cabbage man in the street car. Don't let him ever drink—any more—please, God. And God bless Bobby and make him a good boy."

Mr. Raymond hurried into the room, and catching his little son up from his mother's knee, he sat down upon the bed with him and began very slowly:

"Bobby, what would you say if father were to give you another birthday present?"

"Another birthday present?" gasped Bobby.

"Yes—a very queer one—different from all the rest," said his father. "It's a promise."

"Oh!" said Bobby. He wasn't sure he knew just what a promise was, but his father hastened to explain.

"You see, Bobby, I've been thinking all day about what you said this morning. Miss Walton and your L. T. L. are all right, son, and if every one would mind what they say there wouldn't be any drunkards. It is wrong to touch a single drop, and I'm not going to do it ever again, not even at dinners and banquets. That's a promise, Bobby!"

By this time a very happy little boy was being tucked into bed.

"O father," said Bobby, bouncing joyfully about the covers, "I like this birthday present best of all! I'm so glad you told me tonight. Now I can be happy all night. God must be very glad, too."

"Yes," said Mr. Raymond, "He is glad. He wants your life to be just like those beautiful white rosebuds we had on the table, Bobby. So do I, and I'm going to do all I can to help you, and be the best example that I know how to be."

"I knew you were like that, papa. A drunk man couldn't be any—example—could he?" drawled a sleepy little boy.

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Judge—I wish to ascertain if the witnesses are all here, and I will therefore read out the list. Those that are present say "Aye!" the contrary, "No!"

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Our attention is called to the fact that Eva Louise Mayes, whose picture appeared on the children's page of the issue of July 2, is a Legioner of Missouri and not of Iowa, as stated.

Loyal Temperance Legion of Northfield, Minnesota

The L. T. L. of Northfield, Minn., although somewhat less than a year old, has a membership of fifty, all under thirteen years of age Last fall they took part in a city parade, and this year will prepare another float for the Fall Home Coming and Street Fair. By gaining members for the Improvement Association of the city they have been able to earn their L. T. L. dues.

# The Union Signal

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Evanston, Illinois, July 30, 1914

**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18**

## "IT WILL THEN BE CHILD'S PLAY"

Nearly every argument of the liquor interests against statewide prohibition ends with something like the following from the Brewers Association of the Northwest:

"Whisky smuggling and its distribution through secret and vicious channels would monopolize all the activities of all machinery, in the impossible task of enforcing statewide prohibition."

And who, pray tell us, will be and is engaged in this violation of the law? The prophecy of the liquor dealers that phohibition *WILL* not prohibit is based on a determination that prohibition *SHALL* not prohibit. The one and only adequate and conclusive answer to this challenge is National Constitutional Prohibition. Congressman Hobson has well said that if by Federal Amendment providing for National Constitutional Prohibition, we annihilate the traffic, root and branch, the matter of enforcement will be child's play, for the power which is back of the bootlegger and the blind tiger is the brewer and the distiller, and by this act of the Federal government, they will be forever eliminated from our national life.

Therefore let us urge upon all voters the necessity for bringing pressure to bear upon the Senators and Congressmen in their respective states and districts.

### How to Do It

FIRST. Secure from the state or National W. C. T. U. a supply of forms of petitions and resolutions (free), also postcard appeals (40 cents per 100).

SECOND. Make a house-to-house canvass of your town or city, asking every voter to sign the petition and also to write a personal letter or telegram to his Senators and Congressmen, urging favorable action on the Hobson Resolution.

THIRD. Watch the papers for announcements of meetings of influential organizations in your vicinity, and present to them for adoption the Hobson Resolution.

FOURTH. Learn the attitude of your Senators and Congressmen, and candidates for these positions, on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition, and if unfavorable, bring to their attention facts and arguments which will lead them to see the truth.

## ELIMINATE BY ALL MEANS

The chief moving picture censor of Pennsylvania, J. Louis Breitinger, has condemned certain scenes in "John Barleycorn." If Mr. Breitinger's suggestion for improving the pictorial presentation of Jack London's autobiographical story were followed, it would eliminate or reduce to the point of inanity the strongest and most forceful scenes. For instance he recommends the elimination of caption to one scene stating that no deal is consummated without John Barleycorn, the reducing of scene of boy drinking from pail, drinking scene at Italian picnic, drinking scene in saloon, drinking scene in yacht, Japan drinking scene, drinking scene in saloon after sailors' pay day. Although Mr. Breitinger vehemently insists that he is quite unprejudiced in his judgment of the films, one cannot forget that the gentleman is reputed to be an attorney for the liquor interests, and that these same interests offered $25,000 for the suppression, in campaign states, of these moving pictures.

Inadvertently Mr. Breitinger has in his suggestions struck the keynote of the movement that he is fearful the pictures will promote. If pictures of realistic drinking scenes, which so vividly and tragically portray not only the accessibility but the aggressive ubiquity of the drink evil, are not proper to be displayed to the public, is it not high time that the actual events which they depict should forever be eliminated from our national life? If the pictures of the wrecks made by John Barleycorn are objectionable to such sensitive souls as Mr. Breitinger, how much more objectionable must be the very existence of the legalized liquor traffic with its train of vice, crime and misery.

By all means let us eliminate—not the pictures—but every brewery and distillery and saloon in the land, and let us do it by the only known method—National Constitutional Prohibition.

## "DON'T WANT TO BE QUOTED"

Many people are troubled over the statement given out by the Internal Revenue department showing that there still continues to be an enormous consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States. Apparently a persual of these official figures gives little comfort to the liquor dealers in view of the fact that their places of business are being closed up, their sales are falling off and the sentiment against their business is growing at a phenomenally rapid rate. "I don't want to be quoted," wails a drink merchant when interviewed by a correspondent of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*. "I have nothing encouraging to say about trade. There seems to be a lull all along the line, and it is just as well to say as little as possible."

"Don't ask me about business," cries another dealer. "If one of my customers gave me a large order, it would take my breath away. I occasionally get an order for a few barrels of a particular brand, but if the buyer intimated that he wanted fifty or one hundred barrels I would think there was something the matter with my head. Such orders are out of the ordinary at this time."

## "WE'LL FALL IN AND PUT IT THROUGH"

It was after a great parade arranged by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which had been observed with intense interest by the business men of the community. As one of them looked at the last fluttering flags on the last float, he remarked thoughtfully, *"You W. C. T. U. folks are certainly going some. When you get to the last whoop, we'll all fall in and put the thing through. We can't afford to till the last minute, though."*

We do not for a moment imagine that the frank admission of this individual represents the attitude of the business men of the country. We believe, rather, that they are saying:

*We cannot afford* to keep out of this fight for statewide and nationwide prohibition. For the sake of our employes and their greater efficiency we must work for the cause that will free the nation from a traffic which incapacitates a man for doing good work.

We must get into this fight against John Barleycorn for the sake of the community. *We cannot afford* as taxpayers to be paying into the treasury of the county and state money to be used, not in improvements, but in caring for the men whom the drink evil unmakes, and in looking after the criminals, the poor, the insane who are the finished product of the traffic in liquor.

We must have a part in this conflict for the sake of the children—our biggest investment, for whose training and education we are spending not only money, but time and energy and love. *We cannot afford* to risk their being ruined by the saloons.

*We cannot afford* as patriots to stay out of this nationwide war. Not for the world would we miss the opportunity of the ages to strike a blow at America's most deadly and insidious foe. Of course we'll sign these petitions and send off these telegrams and letters to our Senators and Congressmen, and help with the campaign fund. We never could forgive ourselves if we neglected to have a part in the livest and most stupendous enterprise for the good of humanity that is before the people of the United States today.

We are pleased to announce that orders for the prohibition map can now be filled Size, 18x24, 15 cents.

# MEANING OF TRUE PROGRESS

LADY HENRY SOMERSET

(Excerpts from recent address at B. W. T. A. meeting)

The Christianity of the future rests with the women of today. We are at the great turning point in the ways of the world. Christianity is now no longer the listless acceptance of certain tenets or creeds which may or may not be held. Christianity has to be an active, devoted, understanding following of the Lord, who is our hope, and unless our movements are impregnated with that high aspiration we shall descend to the lower scale of busy work, which means very little accomplished, and which never brings any inspiration to light the way of others.

There is much work in the world, spelt with a large "W," which means so little and which accomplishes so little, which is so busy, and rushes from place to place, but which never digs deep enough or toils long enough, or sows through the dark days patiently enough, to produce any lasting harvest. It may be sometimes that our work seems small, when we realize, as we do today, that this great world needs so much. We shall go back, you and I, to our little corner, and it may seem perhaps such a small bit of this great vineyard—but it is a little bit that needs to be tilled. If each one does her best to the best of her ability, if each one holds such real enthusiasm for the things of God that she can impart it to those who come near her, the world will be all the better for the little fields you and I have been called upon to till. So never let us think any little bit insignificant in comparison with the world's work, or that our movement is only a woman's movement and means nothing. We must realize it means everything, if we do it in the power and spirit of God.

Progress does not mean surrender of the old-fashioned virtues as they may be called. Rather, I think, progress means turning those ideals into great, broad, generous channels that shall sweep out through the world at large. Let us hold to the attributes in which we believe. Let us hold to humility, for humility is one of the greatest of all virtues. Let us hold to patience, for patience means that in time, and by the power of God, we shall have the victory. Let us hold to our dependence upon the Great Power, which alone can work in and through us. Let us hold to it, and instead of trying to escape the thorny ways, let us rather walk gladly in the way of self-sacrifice, feeling the influence of the light which gleams already from the land of the dawning day. Never let us despise those attributes which hitherto have been woman's best asset, but rather let us feel that our desire is that we should turn them into wider channels so that others shall be caught in the current and borne along into greater good.

## RED LETTER DAYS TO BE OBSERVED

**July 31-August 3**

Many local unions are holding their meetings in the open air during the months of July and August. White Ribbon Missionary Day, July 31 (the birthday of Mary Allen West), and Fresh Air Mission Day, August 3 (the birthday of Lady Henry Somerset), lend themselves admirably to out-of-door programs. For the former, a trip around the world with our white ribbon missionaries will be most acceptable. If the meeting is held upon a porch, a map of the world may be suspended where it can be seen by all, and various members may briefly tell of the visits of W. C. T. U. workers and the progress of temperance reform in the various lands.

In preparation for the observance of Fresh Air Mission Day, members of the union may visit nearby fresh-air camps, municipal play-grounds and social settlement summer parks, and report at the meeting some of the work done and ways in which the W. C. T. U. can definitely help in these commendable activities. No program on this occasion would be complete without a short account of the work being carried on by Lady Henry at her Duxhurst Farm. We give above a short excerpt from an address delivered by Lady Henry last May at the annual council meeting of the National British Women's Temperance Association. This can be given as a late message from the one whose birthday is being celebrated.

## ARTICLES OF INTEREST IN JULY MAGAZINES

"The French Campaign Against Alcoholism," *American Review of Reviews.*

"The Young Man Who Quit," *Ladies' Home Journal.*

"National Prohibition and a Constitutional Amendment," *The Outlook.* July 18.

The "banish-the-bar" or prohibition issue was successful at elections throughout Manitoba in practically all the former strongholds of the liquor interests.

## MILWAUKEE LOSES 212 SALOONS

Milwaukee, Wis., will have fewer saloons as a result of the Baker law passed by the legislature, a statute which provides that there shall be only one saloon for every 250 inhabitants. Following recent action by the city council in conformity with the new state law, the Milwaukee chief of police notified the owners of 212 saloons that their places must be closed.

## COLORADO PROGRESSIVES FAVOR DRY STATE

Progressives of El Paso county, Colorado, in an assembly held at the Colorado Springs court house, the purpose of which was to elect delegates to the state Progressive convention, passed resolutions favoring state and national prohibition, and a suffrage amendment to the National constitution.

## MRS. HATCHER GIVES UNIQUE ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., and former editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, is doing a unique work on the lecture platform in Montana and other states. She is giving a forceful suffrage and temperance message, based on facts and experiences of her life in Alaska, illustrated by exceptionally fine stereopticon views. Everywhere she has spoken, she has had large and enthusiastic audiences. Mrs. Hatcher is on her way east, where she expects to spend the remainder of the summer.

A meeting of Catholics, which will consider prohibition of the liquor traffic as the means best suited to free the country from the evil effects of liquor drinking, will be held in Niagara Falls, August 4. This is the first organized effort of Catholic abstainers in favor of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

## TWO NOTED FRIENDS OF W C.T.U. PROMOTED

During the past two weeks, two leaders in the Methodist church, warm friends of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have been called to another world: Dr. Milton Terry, professor in the Garrett Biblical Institute, and Dr. William B. Palmore, editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate.* Dr. Terry and his family were neighbors and beloved friends of Frances Willard. Since Miss Willard's going, Dr. Terry has been a frequent speaker at the February memorial service at National Headquarters, and also a contributor to the memorial number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Of Dr. Palmore, Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls, of St. Louis, writes, "He was one of the best friends the W. C. T. U. ever had, and for years gave the room for our meetings, rent free. One of the last things he did was to help me to get the tobacco resolution before the Southern Methodist Conference." Dr. Palmore enjoyed telling of the time when he had the privilege of introducing Miss Willard to the Missouri legislature. He was then chaplain of the state penitentiary, and because of the unpopularity of the cause she represented, Dr. Palmore was the only state official who had the courage to introduce her.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. HARRIET C. LOWMAN, a charter member of the Waverly, (N. Y.) union, and one of the oldest and best beloved members of Tioga county, also a life member of the state W. C. T. U.

MOTHER HAWK, Plymouth, O., a Crusader, aged eighty-four. Mrs. Hawk was an active member of the W. C. T. U. since its organization, and was recently made a member of the state organization by the county union. Reverently and almost as a memorial to Mother Hawk a number of those present at the committal service at the cemetery, signed the petition for statewide prohibition as it rested upon the lid of the casket.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
*MRS LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E PRESTON ANDERSON JAMESTOWN N D

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*
AUGUST 3—*Fresh Air Mission Day (birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)*

# CURFEW AND WOMEN OFFICERS

## AN APPEAL

The policewomen idea is worthy of propagation. It "fits in" with other department work admirably. MOTHERS' MEETINGS workers are glad to know that curfew and protection for boys and girls are in the category of a policewoman's duties. No one realizes the need for PURITY work more keenly than she, or more clearly sees the relation between the liquor traffic and the social evil. Her heart aches over the mothers' sons and daughters who must be RESCUED or go down to eternal death. She has learned at first hand something of the relations of TEMPERANCE and LABOR, and her office is a distributing center for TEMPERANCE LITERATURE. Her presence and labor help CHRISTIAN CITIZENS to see and do their duty, and her opportunities for EVANGELISTIC WORK are many. She works hand in hand with the LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, for by actual experience she knows the necessity for good laws and their enforcement. She forms a sort of connecting link between theory and practice.

The time is coming when the police department of every city will have its woman's division for the protection of girls and women. IT RESTS WITH OUR WHITE RIBBON HOSTS TO PUT THE STAMP OF CHRISTIANITY UPON THIS COMING ARMY OF PROTECTIVE WORKERS. Shall we seize the opportunity before it passes?

The interest of some of the busy leaders in the different states has greatly encouraged me in the work of this department. Without it my courage would have failed. The lack of state superintendents through whom to reach the local unions has been a great handicap. This department could not have been organized without the votes of the various state presidents, who are members of the Official Board and Executive Committee of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Therefore, we look to them for the appointment of state superintendents who shall co-operate with me in agitating for curfew ordinances and the appointment of policewomen who shall help enforce these ordinances. If every executive committee will consider this matter at the next state convention, and will then appoint a superintendent of Curfew and Women Officers, a great advance step will have been taken and my heart will be encouraged for future effort.

In the absence of state superintendents who should gather information and send in reports, let every local union in cities and towns having a curfew ordinance, send a card to me answering these questions:

1. Have you a curfew ordinance?
2. Is the ordinance properly enforced?
3. Has the enforcement of the curfew been a benefit to the children?
4. Are any efforts being made for the better enforcement of the ordinance?

Write name of city and state very clearly. Please assist me in my attempt to get a report and it will greatly encourage my heart. It will not disturb me in the least if several unions from the same city send in a report. It will be counted but once. *Send the card.*

A program for an open meeting which will serve to interest people in the work of policewomen, has been prepared. It will also bring before them conditions in their own community. Send stamp to me for sample program and helps.

MARY E. BROWN.

*316 1-2 Queen Ann Ave., Seattle.*

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

*West Washington:* Olympia (West, Y. P. B.), Orchards, Chehalis, Seattle (Central) $3, Pleasant Ridge, Rhoda, Belleville, Edison, Big Lake, Bay View, La Conor, S. Anacortes, Harmony, Sedro Woolley, Lynden $3.22, Everett (Willard), Centralia (Willard $1, Busy Workers), Camas, Burlington, Ferndale $1, Excelsior, Beach, Everson. Total $50.22.

*New York:* Buttville, Cornwall, E. Leptondale, Highland Falls, Middlehope, Middletown, Montgomery, Newburgh, Port Jervis, Walden, Warwick, Congers, Pulaski, Dundee, Middlesex $1, Rushville, Brasher Falls, Canton, Colton, DeKalb Junction, Gouveneur, Henvelton, Lawrenceville $1, Madrid, Massena, Norfolk, Norwood, Nicholville $2.25, Parishville, Potsdam, Richville, Raymondsville, Rensselaer Falls, West Hermon, Winthrop, Elizabethtown, Keeseville, Pekin, Wrights Corners, Youngstown, Beacon $1.10, Pine Plains, Poughkeepsie $3, Schultzville Y. P. B., Stanford, Wappingers Falls $1, Central Bridge, Black River, Clayton $1, Onaquaga $1, Union, Windsor, Yorktown Heights, Cooperstown, Decatur, Oneonta Plains $1, Westford, Westville, Delta, Syracuse (South Side), Valois, Rhinebeck, Jamesport $1, Ellenville, Kingston, Wallkill, Clinton, Delta, Oriskany Falls, Rome, Taberg, Utica (Somerset), Westmoreland, Mt. Vernon (Juniors), Churchville, Clarkson, Greece, Rochester (6th Ward $3, 9 & 10th Wards, 12, 15, 18, 19th Wards), Sanborn, Spencerport, Johnsons Creek, Niagara Falls (South), Warrens Corners, Hensonville, Castile $5, Dale $1, Gainsville, Hermitage, Java, Perry $4, Johnsonburg, Lamont $1, Portage, Silver Springs, S. Warsaw, Warsaw, Wyoming, Cold Spring, Mahopac Falls, Patterson, Brewster $3, New York City (Central, Fordham, Ft. Washington, Hope, Lathrap, West End, W. Harlem), Elba, East Elba, Le Roy, Linden, Pavilion $1, Stafford, Bainbridge, Norwich, Smyrna, Blodgett Mills, Virgil, Bombay $1, Brainardsville $.78, Ft. Covington, Moira, Santa Clara $1, Saranac Lake, Brooklyn, (Bethesda, Central $5, First, Janes, Mary Wardell, Onward, Signal $4, Vigilant), Albion, Carlton Y. P. B. $1., Canastota, Cazenovia, De Ruyter, Lakeport, Munnsville, New Woodstock, Oak Hill, Oneida, Union Corners, Glens Falls, Glens Falls Mission, Luzerne, Warrensburgh $3, West Glens Falls, Fort Scott. Total $318.13.

*Colorado:* Pagosa Springs $2.25, Swink, Ault, Monte Vista, Ft. Morgan, Dry Creek, Victor, Awada, Campaign, Akron, Merino, Berkeley Y. P. B., La Junta, Julesburg, Coum City, Colorado City, Platteville, Evans, Bristol, Colorado Springs, (Frances Willard, North End), Pavonia, Rogers Mesa. Total $45.25.

*Illinois:* $54.70, Saybrook. Total $56.70.

*New Jersey:* Asbury Park (Monmouth Y. P. B.), Matawan $1, Riverside, Hancock's Bridge (W., L. T. L. $.50), Westville Y. P. B., Ramsay, Allendale, Dumont $1.35, Arlington, Jacksonville $3, Hope $1, Belvidere, Little Falls, Ocean Grove (Willard), Red Bank, Plainfield, East Orange, Orange $2.25, Deerfield $1, Newark (Gordon), Frenchtown, Peapack & Gladstone, Camden (Central), Oak Ridge, Pennington $4, Bridgeboro Y. P. B., Burlington, Jersey City (Goodwin Y. P. B.) $3. Total $45.85.

*Wyoming:* N. Cheyenne, Casper, S. Cheyenne, Wheatland, Pine Bluffs, Muir, Carpenter, Jirek, Lingle, N. Burns, Sheridan. Total $22.

*Tennessee No. 2:* $2.50, Nashville (Fisk University Y. P. B.). Total $4.50.

*Pennsylvania:* Coraopolis, McDonald, Swift, Wilkinsburg $5, Perryville Ave., Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Homewood, Scott, Queenstown, Kittanning, Manorville, Dayton, College Hill, Fallston, New Brighton, Shippingport, Stauffer Willard Memorial, Lillian Stevens $3, North East, Mohrsville, Mohnton, East Smithfield, East Athens, Canton, Camptown $2.35, Rome, Wyalusing $3, Towanada, Monroeton, Milltown, Athens, Powell $1, Warren Center, Sayre, Warrington, Newtown, Bris-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

# Some Things Which Will Help to Make California Dry

JULIA D. PHELPS

Open air rallies draw great crowds. In Pomona 5,000 attended the rally on July Fourth. Spirited songs and speeches made votes. The Los Angeles W. C. T. U. Federation held a great park meeting, the program being given by 150 Young Campaigners, in caps and pennants. Picnic parties from all over the park gathered to hear their rally-cry,

"Young Campaigners—why?
Make California dry,
Victory—v-i-c-t-o-r-y
California dry! dry!! dry!!!"

During the carnival of states in the immense tent in Fiesta Park, the W. C. T. U. decorated a booth in white, lining it with posters, and gave out "California Dry" leaflets. Thoughtful men and women stopped to ask questions and get help; light-hearted youths received gladly the little bouquet with a "California Dry" Flower Mission card attached, and little children took eagerly the National W. C. T. U. tag with the sweet boy face on one side and on the reverse the legend "*Fathers, Mothers, the saloon takes one boy in nine, have you one to spare? If not, vote California dry, November 3, 1914.*" Young fathers and mothers walking along with their baby in the buggy grew thoughtful as they read it.

For three weeks this work went on. Various societies occupied other booths, but the W. C. T. U. booth always in white and always at it, kept its place. An excellent Young Campaigner's book has been prepared, Sunday schools are organizing. Ministers are actively in the campaign week days, as well as Sundays, serving on local dry federations, preparing leaflets, and raising funds.

The W. C. T. U. takes no vacations but presses on in the fight. Many ingenious devices catch the public eye and constantly remind the voter to "Vote California Dry, November 3." The Christian Endeavor Federation of Los Angeles has raised $250 and engaged bill-board space for huge posters.

Jack London's stirring story of his own life, "John Barleycorn," aroused much comment when published in the *Saturday Evening Post*. Even more far-reaching is the series of moving-pictures drawn from this book and on exhibition now in the East. The pitiful story of the constant temptation offered by a licensed saloon impresses upon each audience the hideous depths to which governments have fallen. The long struggle and final victory of the hero are vividly pictured. The early exhibition of this film in Los Angeles drew crowded houses and made its own appeal for a state law which should render such scenes impossible. A systematic effort has been made to muzzle newspapers by offers of well-paid liquor advertisements. To the credit of Southern California most papers in dry cities, and some in wet cities also, are refusing this bribe preferring liberty to fight for "California Dry" to money. The press is filled day by day with dry and wet controversies, for these things are "news." The comment is usually fair, and often favorable. All temperance forces are working helpfully together and present a united front to the common enemy.

# TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

tol, Richboro, Fallsington, Langhorne, Yardley Riegelsville, Quakertown, Wrightstown, Lakefield, Carversville, Churchville, Harrisville, Jacksville $4, Slipperyrock, Emelie D. Martin, Morrellville, Johnstown Central, Tusseyville $5, Bellefonte, Phillipsburg, Center Hall $3, West Chester, Honey Brook, West Grove, Spring City, Toughkennamon, Centre $1, Pleasant Hill $1, Oklahoma, Curwensville, Lock Haven $3, Flemington, Avis, Bloomsburg $1, Orangeville $1, Atlantic, Rundells, Hydetown, Meadville, Vrooman, Springboro, Titusville $15, Mechanicsburg, Boiling Springs, Broad Street, Linwood, Lansdowne $3, Middletown, Chester, Ridley Park, Clifton, Mt. Pleasant, Margaret Mesenger, Willard, Wilcox, Hallton, Clarington, Nebraska, Tionesta, Kellettsville, Endeavor $1, Morrellville $1, Emaus, Gilfoyle, Path Valley, Mercersburg, Waynesboro, Greencastle, Fort London, St. Thomas, Huntingdon, Orbisonia, Indiana, Marchand, Plumville, Blainsville, Ambrose, Marion Centre, Homer City, Juneau, Siegel, Lititz, Brockwayville, Mifflintown, Carbondale, Scranton Central, East Side, Willard, Strasburg, Lancaster W, Normal Y, Manheim, Octararo, Christiana, Lambert Y, Denver, New Holland, Little Britain, Landisville & Salunga, Pequea, Elizabethtown $1, Ephrata, Paradise Y $5, Millersville, Central, Ellwood $2.50, Ebensburg, Slippery Rock, Willard Memorial, New Wilmington $3, Croton, Scotland, Harlansburg, Plain Grove, Volant, West Side, South Side, Allentown Central, Frances Wilard, Somerset, Macungie, Edwardsville & Larksville, Dallas, East Pittston $2.42, West Pittston, Wyoming, Forty Fort, Luzerne $5, Kingston, Picture Rocks, Central, Montoursville $3, Abbie M. Everett, Newberry, Frances Willard $1.60, Willard, Kane $6.55, Rixford, Port Allegheny, Bradford, Duke Center, Cool Spring, Fredonia $1, Greenville, Grove City $5, Millbrook, Mercer, Salem-Kennard, Sharpsville, Sharon, Transfer (W, Y. P. B.), Stroudsburg, E. Stroudsburg, Middle Smith, Delaware Water Gap, Worcester, Bryn Mawr $5, Collegeville, Norristown, Lansdale, E. Bangor, Milford, Dingsmans Ferry, W. Philadelphia $3, Germantown, George's Institute, Memorial, Franklin, Scandinavian, Berean, S. W. Phila. $4, Haddington, Frances E. Willard, Philadelphia $7, N. W. Phila., German, L. M. N. Stevens, Frankford, Faithful, Fox Chase, A. E. Thomas, Middleburg, Forksville, E. Rush, Hallstead, Kingsley, Susquehanna, Conewango Hgts., Stoneham, Clarendon, Conewanga, Columbus, Warren (Central) $3, Sugar Grove, Washington, Tylersdale, Charleroi, Claysville, Canonsburg, Monongahela, Lakewood, Honesdale, Beach Lake, Lake Como, Gravity Atco, Clinton Center, Scottdale, Vandergrift, Greensburg, Jeanette, W. Newton, Ligonier, Irwin, Monessen, New Florence, Greensburg, New Alexander, Meshoppen, Tunnel, Falls, Delta, Shrewsbury. Total $568.42.

*Utah:* $16.10.

*Maryland:* $100.

*California:* Graton, Petaluma, Oroville, Davis, Lincoln, E. Auburn, Mendocino, Oakland. Total $16.

*Louisiana:* Winnsboro $2.35.

*Kansas:* Onaga.

*Wisconsin:* Appleton, Baraboo, Chetek, Demarest (Eau Claire), Evansville, Lake Geneva, Mazomanie, Washburn, Waukau. Total $20.

*Texas:* $77.50.

*Nebraska:* Gering.

*Ohio:* New Comerstown, Attica, N. Fairfield, Bloomdale, Dayton (Central) $3, Riverdale, Colerain, Bowling Green, Lockland, Berlin Heights, Sparta $1.50. Total $22.50.

*North Dakota:* $28.

*North Idaho:* $20.85.

*Montana:* $41.

*South Carolina:* Saluda, Johnston, Allendale, Chapin, Utopia, Leesville, Cangare, Georgetown, Manning, $8, Paxville $1, Denmark, Florence, Scranton, Edgefield $3.65. Total $34.65.

*Virginia:* Robert's Memorial, Dendron, S. Boston, Portsmouth, Willard, Dayton $2.80, Amherst $2.50, Ryan $1.50, Manassas, Harburton $1.50, Boone Mill, Martinsville, Allison, Chincoteague, Guinea, Cottage Place, Salem. Total $34.30.

*Maine:* S. Durham, Otisfield $1.50, Portland $5, Gray $2.50, Stroudwater $5, Friendship $1, Elenan Reid $1, Greene, Patten, Boundary, Danforth, Mars Hill & Blaine, Westfield, Houlton, Carlbou, Ft. Fairfield, Smyrna Mills, Maple Grove, Amity and Cary, Cary's Mills, Island Falls, Mars Hill and Blaine Y. P. B., E. Raymond, Bolster's Mills, Cumberland Mills, Newhall, Falmouth, S. Portland, Westbrook, New Gloucester, Freeport, Farmington, Kingfield, Wilton, Bar Harbor, Sedgwick, Southwest Harbor, Ells worth, Winter Harbor, Camden, Thomaston, Appleton, Wiscasset, New Harbor, Waldsboro, Brownfield, Norway, W. Paris, Mexico, S. Paris, Bethel, Rumford, Rumford Center, N. Orrington, Orono, Enfield, Passadumkeag, La Grange, Silvers Mills, Greenville, Monson, Dover and Foxcroft, Parkman, Madison, Shawmut, Pittsfield, Fairfield, Skowhegan, Machias, Milbridge, Dennysville, E. Steuben, Milltown, Cherryfield, Calais, Kennebunk, Springvale, Kittery, Kittery Point, Old Orchard, N. Berwick, Damariscotte and New Castle. Total $172.

*Michigan:* South Haven, Berlin $1. Total $3.

*Tennessee:* Mt. Vincent, Rives. Total $4.

*Southern California:* Arlington.

## LILLIAN STEVENS' CAMPAIGN FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| West Virginia | $600.00 |
| In Memory of L. M. N. Stevens | 25.00 |
| In Memory of L. Baily by his daughters, Ann and Elizabeth | 25.00 |
| A Friend, Canada | 15.00 |
| Board of Superintendents | 50.00 |
| Kansas City Meeting pledges | 15.00 |
| Sophia L. W. Plimpton | 8.40 |
| First Baptist S. S., Mason City, Ia. | 2.00 |
| Dorothy Jean Strain | 1.00 |
| Kansas | 3.15 |
| New York | 125.00 |
| Massachusetts | 140.00 |
| New Jersey | 73.27 |
| Illinois | 49.12 |
| South Carolina | 25.00 |
| N. California | 10.00 |
| S. California | 10.00 |
| North Dakota | 17.53 |
| Florida | 3.50 |
| Colorado | 14.90 |
| | $1,212.87 |

**ACIDITY**

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# WHAT OTHER LANDS TEACH OUR OWN

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction World's and National W. C. T. U.

The one great fact which stands out almost pre-eminent as we examine the temperance work of other lands is that the United States with all its progress lacks that "keen research" of which Wordsworth speaks,

"Unbiassed, unbewildered, and unmoved"

into the nature and effects of alcohol. By this statement we would not depreciate such work as has been done by Dr. Hodge of Clark University, or by Dr. Stoddard of Cornell Medical School, or by Dr. Winfield Hall of the Northwestern Medical School. Neither would we forget the painstaking zeal of many years of such men as Drs. Crothers, Mason, Gordon, MacNicholl and Reid Hunt. Yet, notwithstanding all of these, we clearly see that other lands are teaching us that we need a far deeper interest in the alcohol problem on the part of our great medical schools and our universities.

We have much to learn from Sweden in the influence which has been given the temperance movement by its universities. Sweden has a league of anti-alcohol students, numbering 11,000, called the Svenska Studenters Hel-Nykterhets Forening. This league is made up of gymnasial, polytechnic and university men. For years in Stockholm free public lectures have been given on the nature and effects of alcohol, and the government of Sweden is sufficiently interested to aid in bearing the expense while everything possible is done for the enlightenment of the teachers in the public schools.

Germany likewise is teaching us many lessons as we read the effect of the convincing arguments of her universities upon her Emperor. With such men as Prof. Max von Gruter in the chair of Hygiene in the University of Munich, and his associate, Professor Kraepelin, and Professor Rubner of the chair of Hygiene in the University of Berlin giving their invaluable time to the most careful scientific research into the nature of alcohol we see that every step taken by Germany means that there can be no such thing as retreat.

Even France, probably the largest consumer of alcohol of any nation in the world, may teach us something as we study the careful, painstaking work done in the Pasteur Institute and the labors of M. le Dr. Legrain and Dr. Laborde, whose time is never too precious to be given to the most careful research along scientific lines.

Switzerland, Austria, Finland, and even Russia instruct us much in the lives and work of such men as Prof. Dr. Forel, late of the University of Zurich, Professor Kassowitz, in the University of Vienna, Prof. Taav Laitenan of the University of Helsingfors, and Dr. Mendelson of St. Petersburg. England through scholars like Prof. G. Sims Woodhead of Cambridge University, Sir Victor Horsley and Sir Thomas Barlow and the Great British Medical Association is making the poisonous nature of alcohol clear not only to her physicians but to all thoughtful people. The Province of Quebec, Canada, has had a Royal Commission engaged in studying the alcohol question and hundreds of the Canadian physicians have received enlightenment through it. Even China seems to be able to give us some light, for Dr. Wu Lien Teh at the International Medical Congress held in London, August, 1913, said that Western trained doctors who ordered alcohol in China are turned out of the house. This famous Chinese doctor directed the preventive work against the Manchurian plague and gave much of enlightenment to the world.

Other lands are clearly telling us that all of our higher schools and our men of science can find no more profitable line of study today than that which concerns the problem of alcohol, neither can our government aid any nobler cause.—*The Temperance Cause.*

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Strong Suffrage Sentiment in North Dakota

MRS. BARBARA H. WYLIE

*"North Dakota's womanhood sure will win the fray,*
*And we'll be enfranchised all on next election day.*
*North Dakota's splendid men are helping all the way*
*While we are marching to victory."*

Suffrage sentiment is growing rapidly these days. National and state workers have been doing most effective work. Mrs. Harriet D. Hall, National organizer, has closed an itinerary of nine weeks, during which time she has covered a large part of our great state, promoting the general interests of the work, organizing local unions, and creating interest in suffrage everywhere she went. Mrs. Hall has worked in North Dakota several years and is a general favorite.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., was with us for five weeks and her winsome personality, coupled with her strong and convincing arguments, won many friends to the suffrage cause. Mrs. Shepard was the chief speaker at seven district conventions and three chautauqua assemblies. She also spoke at many of the larger towns and numcrous requests are made for her return.

Miss Rose Bower, of South Dakota, recently ran over for a neighborly visit to the southeastern part of the state, where, by means of her silver cornet and her persuasive logic, she arrested much attention and helped us in the compaign.

Mrs. Kate Selby Wilder of Fargo, president of Fifteenth district, has given several months in the field, organizing local unions and greatly strengthening the work. Mrs. Wilder is a very attractive, forceful speaker and has succeeded in making "votes for women" popular.

Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, our state organizer, has been busy all the year. When schools are in session, she addresses the children. In the afternoon she holds a meeting for mothers and in the evening gives an address on the general work of the W. C. T. U., illustrating the same with stereopticon views. During the summer months, Mrs. Bowers has introduced equal suffrage into her addresses and is helping us win the battle.

Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles, of the Agricultural and Training school at Park River, has done some very acceptable work. She is a strong speaker and will give us further help in the campaign.

Miss Pearl Kirk was winning her way through the Sixteenth district with "The Voiceless Speech" and a stereopticon, when she was called west by illness in her family.

The state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, has been "in labors more abundant." Not only has she directed the forces at W. C. T. U. suffrage headquarters, but she has spoken at four district conventions and on several other occasions. We are highly appreciative of such a guiding hand in the present campaign.

### Chautauqua Assemblies

Chautauqua assemblies have been centers of interest for woman suffrage this month. Everybody wore the "votes for women" button, and pennants floated from tents, cottages and automobiles.

Besides the splendid addresses of Mrs. Shepard, to which reference has been made, many of the leading men and women of the state were heard advocating the ballot for women.

Conspicuous among these, at North Chautauqua, were Judge and Mrs. C. W. Buttz, Rev. Albert Torbet, Prof. J. H. Haig, Mrs. William Falger, and Superintendent Barnett. Addresses were also made by our state president, Mrs. Anderson, our vice-president, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best and our recording secretary, Mrs. Necia E. Buck.

At Valley City Chautauqua the W. C. T. U. institute was in charge of the state treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Heidel, assisted by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wylie. Here, also, strong addresses were made by Rev. F. L. Watkins, of the Enforcement League, Mr. W. J. Arnold of *The North Dakota Standard*, State's Attorney Engleart, and several others.

At Mouse River Loop Chautauqua hundreds of people were swayed by Mrs. Shepard's personal charm and unanswerable logic.

At all of these gatherings, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* were distributed, and temperance and suffrage literature scattered freely.

The "Votes for Women" league has also placed at Chautauquas and at many other places over the state, speakers who are helping greatly in the campaign. All forces work together in perfect harmony with one common object. It is a significant fact that where the anti-suffragists have been, interest in the ballot for women has increased.

### State Headquarters

From this center of activity, work is being planned to cover the whole state by election day, November 3. Literature, supplies of all kinds and suffrage news for state papers, are being constantly sent out.

Automobile trips are planned for the last month, and ministers and other public speakers are offering their assistance. In our approaching silver anniversary convention to be held in Fargo, September 25-28, suffrage will be the dominant note. We are to be favored with the presence of our acting National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and our National superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston. Mrs. Livingston will remain after the convention and with Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Tennessee, and the state workers already mentioned, will make the closing days a whirlwind campaign for which victory seems assured.


## A Compendium of Temperance Truth

By EDITH SMITH DAVIS
Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, World's and National W. C. T. U.

### Every Phase of the Alcohol Problem Covered

Invaluable to all Libraries.
A Reference Book which no temperance lecturer or writer can afford to be without.

### An Alcohol Encyclopedia in a Nutshell

*Ready August 1, 1914*

Two hundred and forty pages
Tuffibre Leather Paper Binding

*Price Fifty Cents*

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges, U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order. W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.


## OREGON'S PROHIBITION POSTERS

The Woodstock union of Portland, Oregon, under the direction of Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, National W. C. T. U. campaign manager, exhibited in its section of the Fourth of July parade most attractive home-made posters, in which colored letters and pictures were effectively combined on a light tan paper background. One, a picture of a boy scout on a hill looking off into the distance, bore the words, "The Boy Scouts Spy Oregon Going Dry." The question, "Have You Registered?" was made emphatic by an attractive woman standing with upraised hand and pointing finger. The picture of a child and dog under an umbrella in a hard rain, gave point to the words, "We Wish Oregon Would Go Dry," while still another contained a beautiful sunset view surrounded by the words of the prophecy, "The Sun Sets on a Dry Pacific Coast, November 3, 1914."

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., who is campaigning in Oregon in the interests of a dry state, is determined that every Oregonian who comes within sound of her voice shall be informed of the benefits which have come to her home state as a result of its prohibitory law, and accordingly she is well supplied with a trunkful of facts and figures. She does not expect to use all of them, but is prepared with information with which to answer any question which may be raised. Moreover, Mrs. Mitchner is delighting her audiences, and many invitations for her to speak are coming to the state headquarters. She is making friends for the cause among business men as well as elsewhere, and an address by her at a Civic League luncheon recently was a tremendous success.


## PRIZE FOOD

**Palatable, Economical, Nourishing.**

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes.

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years.

"We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all.

"When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts, I was almost a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life.

"After using Grape-nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day.

"They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptoms of stomach trouble, even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor's bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

# Ithaca's Independence Day Celebration

Perhaps the largest temperance celebration held in New York state on the Fourth of July was the imposing parade under the management of the Ithaca (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., the largest union in the United States, whose president is Mrs. Mary B. Wood, recording secretary of New York State W. C. T. U.

To Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, of Washington, D. C., belongs a large share of the honor of the success of the parade. As a specialist along these lines she was engaged to assist the management in organizing and carrying out this demonstration. Her fertile brain fairly teemed with capital ideas, and she designed many beautiful floats and other unique features of the parade. She spent only seven days on the work, but with the aid of an intelligent local committee every detail was carefully worked out. She proved absolutely invaluable to the enterprise.

The parade, in which the entire county was represented, contained thirty-five floats, twenty-one automobiles, forty-six other vehicles as well as the marchers, in all about 1,000 persons. The route led through the business section of the city and was about a mile in length. Crowds flocked to Ithaca from all parts of the country to witness the demonstration and enjoy the festivities of the day. On the principal business street the sidewalks were blocked with spectators as the procession passed. The weather was perfect and the entire celebration a splendid success.

The parade was led by a patriotic division in which the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps and other organizations appeared in line. The Relief Corps had a handsome float fitted with forty large flags.

The second division formed in three sections, each with marshal and aides, and followed the banner of the Tompkins county Reform League, an organization of which the W. C. T. U. is an important part. It was led by flag-bedecked automobiles in which were seated the officers of the League, the mayor of the city of Ithaca, the pastors of the county and other distinguished citizens. A large float, "Tompkins County Wet and Dry," followed. The central figure was that of a young woman in white wrapped round and round with a long black scarf and wearing a badge inscribed, "The City of Ithaca Wet, Fettered by the Raines Law." About her circled nine young girls in white, representing the townships of the county, including Ithaca township, and each wore a badge with the name of the township and the word, "Dry." This float brought to the licensed city of Ithaca a forceful reminder of the trend of public sentiment in the county where every township has voted out the saloons.

Ludlowville W. C. T. U. had a large automobile entirely covered with bunting and carrying a beautiful "Columbia." Kennedy's Corners W. C. T. U. had an imposing float using the design, "Plenty for Jane when John Stays Sober."

Ithaca township and city had a separate section led by a mounted marshal and an imposing "Uncle Sam." A little boy seated in a decorated dog-cart served as the mascot. The first float, "Our Nation's Need" was drawn by a pair of white horses and decorated with bunting arranged in simple lines. "Queen Prohibition" in white robes stood on a raised platform while at each corner was a young girl attendant. These represented "Patriotism," bearing a shield and dressed in national colors; "Prosperity," in white and green, with a horn of plenty overflowing with fruits and sheaves of grain; "Peace," in white with a white dove resting on one upraised hand; "Purity," in white, carrying a single stem of Easter lilies.

In the attractive L. T. L. demonstration about fifty little girls in white rode on a white and green float decorated with daisies, while the boys occupied a float, following the "Life Boat" design shown recently in THE UNION SIGNAL. Ithaca W. C. T. U. was represented by a delegation of fifty women in white seated in a decorated auto truck.

A fine display was made by the Sunday schools of Ithaca, and the Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls in uniform attracted favorable comment. A group of young boy aides carrying brooms from which fluttered red, white and blue streamers marched behind a banner eight feet long inscribed, "A Clean Sweep for Prohibition." Flags, banners, posters and placards were lavishly used in the parade, and a commercial exhibit showed what could be bought to bring comfort to the home for the price of "Three Beers a Day."

In the afternoon a temperance mass meeting numbering at least 3,000 people was held in the great open air auditorium of beautiful Renwick Park, on the shores of Cayuga Lake. The meeting was addressed by a former saloonkeeper once high in the councils of the liquor dealers, who gave much inside information on the way the enemy works. He was introduced by Ithaca's total abstinence mayor, who stands for good citizenship all along the line. The last hour of this wonderful temperance Fourth was devoted to a baldheaded man's gold medal contest.

The Ithaca W. C. T. U. is also in the midst of a poster campaign which is attracting the attention of the entire surrounding country.

# Varied Activities of Connecticut White Ribboners

Special Correspondence.

After a strenuous year's work Connecticut white ribboners are gathering records, coming together in county conventions, comparing notes and rejoicing over achievements. Several institutes have been held in the state and this method of co-operation grows in favor. Conferences of earnest workers cannot fail to be helpful. New Haven county, under the leadership of Mrs. Alta H. Downs, has been active. At its recent institute held in Milford a clinic was held. Some diseases affecting local unions, paralysis, dyspepsia and starvation, were discussed and remedies suggested. This feature was interesting and instructive, as well as amusing.

Forty years ago this month, a meeting was held in the city of New Haven, called for the purpose of organizing a W. C. T. U. There are now four unions and an L. T. L. in the city, all in active work. Recently, with other organizations, they have urged the appointment of women on the school board, with the result that the mayor appointed a woman as a member of the school board and another on the advisory board for the trades school.

Middlesex county has made substantial gains in sentiment, activity and membership, with new unions and new legions to its credit. The county has held its first institute, which was in every way satisfactory. Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, National organizer, has been working with the unions and the county president writes of her, "She is a veritable cyclone." One of the features of a recent county meeting was a symposium, "What my union has done to help make this a saloonless nation in 1920." Fairfield county, which has for its motto, "For the people had a mind to work," closed its annual meeting with a gold medal contest. Its twenty-two unions, fifteen legions, one Y. P. B and fifteen departments prove that the members live up to their motto.

Our three eastern counties unite in tri-county meetings several times a year. To this group Mrs. Liza K. Fuller, the efficient and energetic editor of our *White Ribbon Banner* belongs. Early in the season Mrs. Fuller planned to visit each of the unions in her county and as far as possible this has been done. The three counties, represented by their presidents, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Holman and Mrs. Randall, are now arranging for their summer meeting at the Willimantic camp ground. Willimantic union has had a most satisfactory experience with its rest room and, at every opportunity, has added suppers, sales, luncheons, etc.

Warehouse Point, one of the unions of Hartford county, has held a double silver medal contest and also given prizes for essays by the school children. Forestville members gave a silver tea, and both silver and tea were satisfying. New Britain, one of the larger unions of the state, is preparing for the state convention to be held in October. Hartford county held its annual convention in Hartford and the speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, who spoke on "The Stand the Physician of Today Takes in Regard to the Use of Liquor as a Medicine."

The county prize of $5 offered by the S. T. I. superintendent was awarded to the Hartford pupil who won the first prize offered by the Hartford union, the second prize going to a Bristol student. A number of essays have been written by pupils in the county, many more than ever before. A gold medal contest was held recently at the Connecticut Chautauqua under the auspices of the three counties, Hartford, New Haven and Litchfield, with Mrs. Mary E. Welles, president of the Hartford union presiding. Mrs. C. B. Buell, state W. C. T. U. president, has visited most of the county conventions and been most helpful with her ready words of cheer and advice. There is much interest among temperance workers throughout the state for the National Prohibition Amendment. Most of the young people's societies are in line for active service and we are all looking for a national advance of our cause.

## German Temperance Literature

**The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.**

**1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.**

**2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.**

**3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.**

**4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.**

**Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.**

**J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas**

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., made the suggestion at a recent meeting of temperance workers in Pasadena, that September 28, the birthday of Frances E. Willard, be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for "California Dry."

Mrs. Lucy Spaeth, corresponding secretary of the Alaska W. C. T. U., writes that the float of the Ketchikan union in the Fourth of July celebration attracted considerable attention. The float was a miniature one, white with a touch of the national colors, and behind it marched the L. T. L. The white ribboners had a stand where they served hot lunches.

A feature of the June quarterly convention of the Allegheny county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. was an impressive memorial service to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, which was participated in by Mrs. Jean B. Wylie, National superintendent of Bible in the Public Schools, Miss Martha Steele, county recording secretary, Mrs. Caroline McDowell, superintendent of World's Missionary Fund for the National W. C. T. U., and Mrs. E. P. McMasters, county president.

Fairhope, Ala., as a result of the efforts of Mrs. Addison De Coudres, a white ribboner of Evanston, Illinois, who spent the winter in Alabama, has recently enjoyed a musical contest in which many local musicians participated. Medals were awarded to Miss Fancher as winning soloist; to Miss Florence Russell and Mr. Ralph Keller for the best duet, while the quartet winners were Misses Hazel Wharton and Florence Russell and Messrs. H. E. and Gordon Lowell. The church, where the contest was held, was well filled, and the audience manifested great interest.

Saturday, June 27, was the great day at Lake Madison, (S. D.) Chautauqua, the chief speaker being Miss Marion Drake who made the famous aldermanic campaign in the first ward of Chicago against "Bath House" John Coughlin and gave him such a scare that he has since taken several steps in the direction of reform. About fifty women and a number of men wearing yellow caps and sashes and carrying flags and "Votes for Women" pennants escorted Miss Drake from the hotel to the auditorium, where Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, president of the state W. C. T. U., had charge. The program of the evening was opened with music and a reading by M. Jean Wilkinson, after which Miss Drake spoke. Her talk was most dramatic in its quiet earnestness and impressed upon her hearers the importance of the suffrage victory in Illinois and made them realize that the ballot in the hands of South Dakota women would be of untold value to the state. The campers at Chautauqua are becoming much interested in the success of the suffrage amendment this fall and the leaven is working in many directions.

Trumbull county (O.) W. C. T. U., under the management of the county president, Mrs. Grace Ford of Warren, conducted a series of W. C. T. U. institutes in which Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, National superintendent of the Health department, gave eight addresses on the several subjects, "Health," "Race Betterment," and "Suffrage."

The Cashmere (Wash.) W. C. T. U. recently installed a beautiful drinking fountain. The principal speaker at the impressive dedication service, held July 3, was Judge Chase, an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. who has passed his eighty-third milestone. Mrs. Hilda Halferty, president of the local union, in a very appropriate speech presented the fountain to the city, and the gift was fittingly accepted by the mayor, Mr. George Johnson.

The Frances Willard W. C. T. U. and the home missionary society of the Richard street M. E. church, Joliet, Ill., enterprising organizations which take no vacation during the hot months, in accordance with an annual custom, met recently with Mrs. Talcott and Mrs. Louther who are encamped at Electric Park, Plainfield, Ill. A most enjoyable social time followed the devotional exercises. Plainfield is one of the towns which this year entered the dry ranks, and because of this several large business houses of Joliet have already held picnics there.

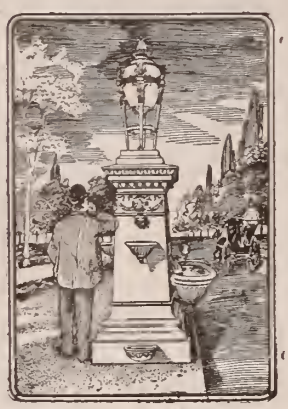
At the annual convention of the Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian church, held in Philadelphia, May 12-15, a committee was appointed to send a telegram to Congress urging the passage of the amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition. The committee on recommendations submitted the following one:

"Believing that the Son of God was manifested to destroy the works of the devil and realizing the liquor traffic to be one of Satan's mightiest weapons and one of the greatest hindrances to the spread of the Gospel, we most earnestly recommend that *this* year temperance work be given special attention in all our societies; that the vast sums of money now spent in liquor may be turned into missionary channels both at home and abroad. We further recommend that our women keep themselves sufficiently well informed that they may urge their Representatives to Congress to do their full duty for the protection of the people."

Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, addressed the convention on "The Needs of the Immigrant." Mrs. H. S. Petrie, superintendent of Proportionate and Systematic Giving for the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., moved that an amendment be made to the standard of efficiency providing for a ten per cent increase in the number of tithe payers in each local woman's missionary society.

Leading temperance workers of Rhode Island have combined their energies in an organization called the Allied Temperance Committee, consisting of three representatives from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, three from the Anti-Saloon League and three from the Prohibition party, and others from Christian, philanthropic and reform organizations which are willing to co-operate in a temperance educational campaign throughout the state. A poster campaign has been inaugurated and is well under way. A W. C. T. U. institute will be held some time during the summer, and a song booklet is to be published for use at public meetings, campaign rallies and regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. Many religious, educational and philanthropic bodies in the state have endorsed the Sheppard-Hobson joint resolution.


**Mott Drinking Fountains**



*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


The Petworth W. C. T. U. (Washington, D. C.) had charge of the rest tent for mothers at the Fourth of July celebration held by the citizens of Petworth. The letters, "W. C. T. U." and pennants, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," adorned the exterior of the tent while on the walls of the interior, leaflets were displayed. Literature was given to the mothers who welcomed this place to the care for their children. Libby Park, where the celebration was held, is a natural park, adjoining the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, and is much frequented by the residents of Petworth. Recently the White Ribbon Recruits of this union were entertained there by Mrs. Lank, the charming superintendent of that department. Mrs. H. S. Petrie, superintendent of Medal Contests, has held nineteen silver and three gold medal contests since December 12, 1913, in addition to the more recent one held July 17, in the Mt. Vernon M. E. church, the contestants in which were Misses Alice Harbaugh, Helen Bingham and Ruth Clayton. The department of Proportionate and Systematic Giving issued a circular letter to the members explaining the work of this department, as outlined at the National Convention, 1913, and asking for contributions to the Campaign Fund. In a few weeks $15.55 was received, $7 having been previously donated. Leaflets on tithing were sent with the appeal. Petworth union was well represented in the suffrage deputation which appeared before President Wilson June 30.


**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire, quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat, will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

**FRECKLES**

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


**THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD** has proven a most popular premium, and is given for six yearly subscriptions to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. It is understood that these subscriptions must be sent in at one time and the premium requested when the list is sent. Many local unions have secured this admirable biography for their Sunday school or public library, and it is hoped that every local union will place at least one copy in its community, either in the public school library, Sunday school library, high school library, or general public library. This beautiful book is written by Anna Adams Gordon. Over 100 copies have been sent out thus far this year, and have gone into states as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| California | 7 |
| Colorado | 1 |
| Connecticut | 2 |
| Florida | 2 |
| Georgia | 1 |
| Illinois | 7 |
| Indiana | 7 |
| Iowa | 3 |
| Kentucky | 1 |
| Kansas | 4 |
| Maryland | 3 |
| Minnesota | 3 |
| Michigan | 6 |
| Missouri | 1 |
| Nebraska | 1 |
| New Jersey | 7 |
| New York | 12 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| Ohio | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 2 |
| Oregon | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 6 |
| Rhode Island | 8 |
| South Carolina | 1 |
| South Dakota | 2 |
| Texas | 2 |
| Tennessee | 2 |
| Utah | 1 |
| Virginia | 1 |
| Washington | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 3 |
| Wyoming | 1 |

### THE CAMPAIGN SIGNAL FOR POLICEMEN

You will be glad to know that we women officers placed more than fifty copies of the campaign issue of THE UNION SIGNAL in the homes of police officers here in the city for this year. We hope they may win many votes for prohibition.

MARY E. BROWN,
National Superintendent.

*Seattle, Wash.*


# Bill Board Poster

*Number 2*

**Treating**
**CAUSES**
**99% of All Drunkenness**

**Stop Killing Your Friends**

**Drink is Responsible for 90% OF ALL CRIME**

**7x10 feet. Printed in red and black; eight sections, so as to be easily handled**

**PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS**

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

*Ninety per cent of the country's crime is caused by drunkenness and ninety-nine per cent of the country's drunkenness is caused by the practice of treating.—JUDGE CHARLES N. GOODNOW of the Morals Court of Chicago*


### THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS

(Continued from Page Six)

way kind. I know what I'll do!" Young McGuckin turned the words over in his mind. "I'm master here for the present. I'll do just as I please."

With all a boy's enthusiasm, he ran for the telephone. He gave an order quickly, concisely. "Yes, on ice, send 'em out right away. Thank you. Goodby." "Hauer's off duty at twelve o'clock," he planned, smilingly.

As the young man swung and planned, Jones in the laundry bent over the red hot stove where the soiled clothes were boiling. Talking was strictly forbidden but the guard was at the other end of the yard. Jones looked about him cautiously. "We've got everything ready," he said to the cook in a low, colorless tone and without raising his eyes. "I armed every man in the place today with the traps the kid brought one at a time. I buried them and waited." The cook nodded anxiously.

"McGuckin's gone today; left them green guards and his swell of a son in charge. I hated him when he stood there so cool and comfortable looking at me with that sneer on his face. We'll give that fine fellow a knock in the head about midnight. When McGuckin comes back this model work-house"—there was a sneer in the man's voice—"will be empty and that college athlete will be holding the bag. By morning we'll be miles away."

"They'll catch us if we do get out," worried the cook.

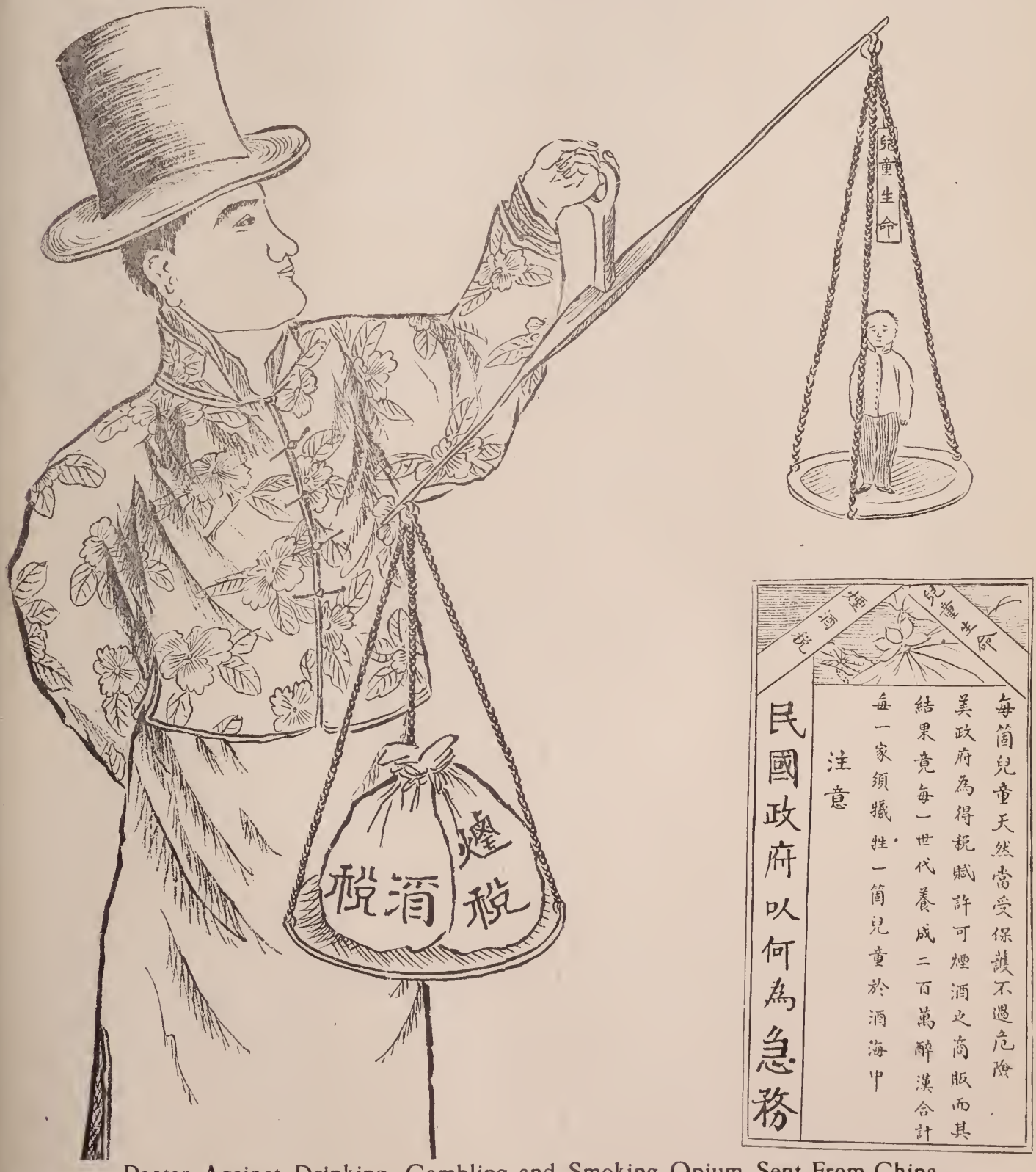
"They'll not catch us!" muttered Jones picking up the heavy tub and staggering to the door. "Remember no sleep, but when the cuckoo calls, move!"

(To be continued.)

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 6, 1914. | No. 32


Poster Against Drinking, Gambling and Smoking Opium Sent From China

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE


Our Washington Letter—China's Door Open to Temperance Teaching—Defaming the Name of Liberty—Business Men of West Virginia Foresee Improvement in Business Under Prohibition—Joseph Chamberlain and the Liquor Question.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

GOVERNMENT TREASURY OFFICIALS FACE WAR SITUATION CALMLY—U. S. WHEAT CROP FOR 1914 PROBABLY LARGEST EVER PRODUCED—NAVY REGULATION TO END DESERTIONS—CONGRESSMAN SHARP LAYS BEFORE HOUSE HISTORY OF ELLEN M. STONE RANSOM BILL.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The declaration of war by Austria against Servia did not come as a surprise in Washington, where European events are being thoroughly studied. Treasury officials are watching very closely every angle of the gold situation as affected by the shipments of American gold abroad. But they assert that they are not worried over the situation, and that every demand made upon the Government for gold will be met and can be met without embarrassment.

July 28, $10,600,000 in gold bars were shipped to London. This is said to be the largest shipment of gold ever made from America to Europe. The supply of gold bars at the New York sub-treasury having given out, and the use of coin resorted to, treasury officials were asked whether more gold bars would be shipped to replenish the supply. John Burke, treasurer of the United States, said to reporters: "No details of the shipment of gold bars will be made public, because we do not consider it good public policy to announce when bars or coin are to be shipped to New York or elsewhere. We do not think we ought to tell what the Government is doing in the matter of gold movements. There are several reasons why that would not be wise." "But," Mr. Burke added, "you can say that the Government stands ready to meet any demand for gold that may be made upon it, and that it is in a position to do this. Whether the demand will be met with gold bars or with gold coin we do not care to discuss. We have a stock of $1,280.000,000 of gold in bullion and coin."

### This Year's United States Wheat Crop Probably Largest Ever Produced

The Agricultural Department declares that this year's wheat crop will be the largest ever produced. It is estimated that it will total 930,000,000 bushels, exceeding last year's crop, which was also a record breaker, by about 167,000,000 bushels. The oldest men in the trade say that they never have been confronted with such a serious situation as now exists in the wheat trade of the world. The United States has a surplus of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell. Europe is short and has bought 75,000,000 bushels in this country so far this season. The war scare has caused traders to recall the shortage in the crops of Europe. The Hungarian wheat crop is 127,000,000 bushels—25,000,000 bushels short of last year. Russia's spring wheat crop is short 152,000,000 bushels, and there is also a large deficit in her winter wheat yield. Every country in Europe has less wheat than last year, and very small stocks.

On President Wilson's urgent request that Secretary Bryan's new peace treaties with twenty nations be ratified at the current Congress, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has referred the treaties to a sub-committee with instructions to study them and report. Senators practically had decided to postpone action until next session, but owing to the threatening situation in Europe, ratification may be hurried.

### Navy Regulation to End Desertions

A Navy regulation aimed to end desertions from the service in time of peace, has been issued by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. The regulation provides that dissatisfied enlisted men may in the future buy an honorable discharge from the service by repaying to the Government the allowances expended upon them. Deserters, and all men who overstay their leave, will be taken back into the service on probation. If they offend a second time, they will be dishonorably discharged. By making it easy for men to obtain a discharge Mr. Daniels believes that he can end desertions. However, if men continue to desert, he does not believe it benefits the service to put them in prison. Dishonorable discharge will also be the penalty for drunkenness on shore, but first offenders will be taken back on probation. Mr. Daniels said that the regulation was decided upon after a referendum among the ablest officers of the service. He also said, "The Navy has no time for drunkards, be it ashore or afloat, nor for those who in violation of their oath are not present and ready for duty when required."

Copies of the Secretary's review of the case of Ensign Borchardt, who was recently courtmartialed on a charge of being intoxicated while ashore in Vera Cruz, Mexico, and who was senteneed to a loss of one hundred numbers in his grade, and to be reprimanded publicly by the Secretary, have been received on board the naval vessels now in New York. The Secretary's comments are being read with great interest by the officers, for it is generally believed that the Borchardt case was one of the principal reasons why the order prohibiting intoxicating liquors on board the ships was issued. The Secretary's reprimand is one of the most severe ever administered to an officer of the Navy, and the Secretary does not hesitate to say that in his opinion the sentence of the court was not "nearly so severe as the case demanded."

### Congressman Sharp Gives Resumé of Ellen Stone Ransom Bill

Hon. William G. Sharp of the Fourteenth Congressional district of Ohio has been selected by President Wilson as ambassador to France, and on Wednesday last, July 22, at the opening of the morning session, Mr. Sharp rose to a question of privilege, and proceeded to make a most comprehensive resumé of the Ellen M. Stone ransom fund bill. In explaining his reasons for bringing the subject before the House, Mr. Sharp said he wanted to present the matter, as at least forty per cent of the personnel of the House were new men, and wholly unacquainted with the nature of the legislation desired. He then proceeded to sketch the history of the bill, introducing letters to Congress endorsing the movement from President Theodore Roosevelt, from the State Department, through Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root, and one dated July 18, 1914, from Secretary William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Sharp informed the House that the bill had passed the Senate favorably four times, besides being favorably reported by the House Committee on Claims, but up to this time had not passed the House, and indeed, had received very little consideration. This was why he desired to bring the subject before them and explain the merits of the measure. All honor to this noble American gentleman for his earnest appeal, probably his last public effort in the House of Representatives before severing his connection with Congress to assume his new duties.

### Circular for Care of Infants

A circular has just been issued by Assistant Surgeon-General W. C. Rucker, and C. C. Pierce, Surgeon United States Public Health Service, on "Rules for the Care of Infants." These rules are most explicit, and young mothers especially should avail themselves of the information given. It points out the need of watchful care of mothers as the one thing to keep their children alive, using their best common sense. It says, "Of all the babies born in the United States from twelve to twenty out of every one hundred die in the first year of life, and the greatest number die during the warm months." This circular may be had by applying either to Dr. Rucker or Dr. Pierce, addressing them United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Senator Sheppard has had the petition for National Constitutional Prohibition from Petersburg, Alaska, containing one hundred and eighty-nine signatures, read by the clerk in the Senate, and copied in the *Congressional Record.*

### Status of Sheppard-Hobson Amendment

Nothing new has as yet transpired relative to a vote on the Sheppard-Hobson amendment, and it seems more and more likely that nothing will be done at this session, but we hope to secure a set date early in December, when action will be taken. Adjournment seems as far away as ever, and many Senators and members of the House have left the city.

*Saturday, August 1, 1914.*

# CHINA'S DOOR OPEN TO TEMPERANCE TEACHING

MRS. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH. President W. C. T. U. of China

Nurses on the staff of the hospital at Kiukiang, of which Dr. Mary Stone is superintendent, who, after an address by Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, president of the China W. C. T. U., became members of the local union of Kiukiang. Miss Jennie V. Hughes, principal of the Knowles Bible Training school, located in the same city, says these young women are "among the choicest to be found in the country. They are now pledged as they go throughout the Yang Tse valley to teach temperance and to lecture wherever opportunity presents." This picture was taken on the occasion of the celebration of Dr. Stone's birthday, and Dr. Stone is the central figure in the first row.

A great leader has been promoted, but how glorious for Mrs. Stevens, after so many years of beautiful service, to go to the heavenly home with all her powers intact. At Washington, D. C., at the time of some of the hearings before the Senate and House Committees the writer was impressed with Mrs. Stevens' great tactfulness in combatting theories expressed by the opposing side. Her logic was convincing and persuasive. Our hearts thrill to read of the victories won in the homeland for temperance and for woman suffrage. Surely it is love and love alone which conquers. Jesus Christ founded his kingdom on love and it will abide.

### White Ribboner Befriends American Soldiers in China

The writer left Pekin the afternoon of April 21 to go to Shanghai and other cities for a long anticipated visit. At Tientsin it was pleasant to meet Mrs. E. B. Gordon, for many years an ardent W. C. T. U. member in the homeland, but now maintaining a school for Chinese boys who are eager to learn English. Across the street 1,500 American soldiers have their barracks. Mrs. Gordon's mother heart went out to these men, and she opened her school room for their use in the afternoon and evening, heating it and furnishing lights. Meetings are held and Bible classes are conducted, but best of all, a mother heart is ever responsive to the boys' hopes and longings. Little can one in the homeland imagine the terrible temptations assailing these defenders of their country's interests. The men of our army and navy are better paid than those of any other nation, and their big hearts and generosity at all times are well known. How to get this money into their own coffers is the aim of all too many men who live on the proceeds of vice and intemperance. Our American soldiers look so strong and manly and walk about with such dignity and self-respect that we are often very proud of them. Alas, too, at times we are ashamed. Many a one ready to despair, has made a fresh start under the inspiration of sweet-faced Mrs. Gordon, and not only is living a true life himself but is helping others to do the same.

The all day's journey on the railroad to Chinanfu presented a splendid opportunity to discuss the evil of cigaret smoking and to distribute leaflets. One pitiful-looking victim said that he knew his health was being ruined by the habit, but that its grip was too strong for him to free himself. At Chinanfu we visited the large and wonderfully instructive museum of the English Baptists. One saw there charts on the fly as a carrier of disease but none on the evils of tobacco or alcohol. We trust ere long the scientific temperance charts will hang in as conspicuous a place as do those on the coal area or on the economic development of different countries.

### Visit to a Chinese Family

At Chinanfu we were the guests of Mrs. Kung, a native Chinese, long the president of our anti-cigaret league in Peking. She was living with her son, the principal of the provincial college, a gifted young man. Never was more beautiful hospitality shown. At noon we were taken to a German restaurant and at night to a Chinese one. We were given rides about the city and in a charming house-boat on Lotus Lake where on islands or little peninsulas are famous temples or monuments. On the latter part of our trip we were joined by Mr. Kung, the son, and later by two charming younger children, a boy and a girl. At the Chinese restaurant one of the dishes brought on the table was of living shrimps which jumped so they fairly made the cover hop, to say nothing of ourselves at the prospect of swallowing them! Fortunately it was decided that the feast was bounteous enough without them and they were removed. Out of respect to us no wine was served at this feast. It gave me a rare opportunity to explain just why I did not, even for courtesy's sake, urge them to partake. Did it seem a waste of time to stop with these friends, the younger generation all being direct descendants of Confucius, and also to go the next day to the grave of China's greatest sage? These friends I covet for Christ, and reverence for the sage only helps to give point to our words when we explain that Christ is greater, that He is our sun in the heavens, while Confucius is the moon whose radiance has been caught from the light of the sun.

### Children Learn of Injury From Alcohol and Cigarets

At Nanking our real work for temperance began, although the most effective work is often the quiet conversation with different individuals. In Nanking, and going to and coming from Shanghai, it was the privilege of the writer to speak eight times. One meeting was for missionaries and other European ladies. The revival of the various unions was promised and a strong committee was formed with Mrs. Dr. Beebe as chairman, which promised to begin active work in all the missions and to have one or two mass meetings each year. Nanking is a great missionary center, the missions of many boards and provinces uniting in a union university. There was a track meet for boys of the various day schools, who did great credit to themselves and their teachers. At the intermission these school children with an admiring company of girls from the girls' day schools, all came into the ring and sat down on the grass, while I was asked to mount a square table and address them. In these days of scant skirts, it was a question whether I would be equal to the feat of ascent and descent without confusion, but it was accomplished without disgrace. It was a beautiful group to which to speak. The injury of alcohol and cigarets and the attitude of all athletes toward them, was my subject.

The same day I addressed all the girls' boarding schools in the city. It was such a beautiful company of young women, presided over by Miss Tang, the president of one of the "Y's." At the close of this meeting I went to the home of Mrs.

(Continued on Page Four)

*Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich,*
*Peking.*

*3 Gordon Road, Shanghai,*
*May 13, 1914.*

*My dear Mrs. Goodrich:*

*I have received your letter of May 7, and the two books of the Gulick Series on Health, also some literature on anti-cigaret smoking, for which I thank you. I am in hearty sympathy with you in this question. I am forming an anti-smoking society and will take active steps by holding public meetings and circulating literature on the subject and will send some literature to you as soon as I get it printed. If cigaret smoking is allowed to go on unrestricted the evil will soon be greater than that caused by opium smoking. I am glad that missionaries and other good people like yourself are co-operating with us in this movement.*

*I remain,*
*Yours truly,*
*(Signed) WU TING FANG*

*As there is but one keystone to an arch, so there is but one to the prohibition movement. In the nature of the case this must be so, and every temperance expert knows that prohibition by an amendment to the national constitution is that keystone to the arch, that clincher of the argument, that final outcome of the mightiest reform movement under the sun.* —FRANCES E. WILLARD *in 1889.*

# China's Door Open to Temperance Teaching

(Continued from Page Three)

Williams, where, after a delightful social hour with a group of Chinese ladies, most of them wives of the Chinese members of the university faculty, I delivered an address on social service. It was pleasant to have among them a charming young bride, the wife of a member of the foreign office who has spent six years in Germany, she herself having been one of our camp fire group of "Y's" in Peking last year. She will, I am sure, help in the work for temperance.

### Chinese Boys as Legioners

One Sunday I spoke in the Friends mission where an adopted son of ours is doing beautiful work as pastor. I also addressed several schools. At Chinkiang a W. C. T. U. meeting was conducted by the young teachers and students, the president presiding with rare dignity and poise. A large company of ladies was present, and it was pleasant to address so eager a company. Later I met the leaders for a more personal talk. I found Miss Hyde lovely in her interest in the work and in her efforts to advance it. A number of workers are ready and anxious to do more along temperance lines and with Miss Tarrant as chairman of the Temperance committee, we can hope for aggressive work. Already she has in her school a fine band of one hundred and fifty boys to whom I spoke through an interpreter. Their eagerness for pins was inspiring, for they wished it to be known where they stood. In some churches the Chinese leaders still partake of wine at feasts. It is the cigaret, which, through the principal tobacco company with its immense staff of agents, is doing more than any other agency to bring about the degeneracy of the race, and which needs to be fought most strenuously. Old and young men and women are coming under the influence of its seductive power.

### Wu Ting Fang to Use His Influence to Secure Scientific Temperance Instruction

As the China Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference was meeting in Shanghai, I met workers from many parts of China. At a reception given by the American Woman's Club of Shanghai to the Consul General and Mrs. Salmon, also to Judge and Mrs. Lobinger, I had the pleasure of meeting His Excellency, Wu Ting Fang. Knowing that Dr. Wu while in Washington had become a vegetarian and also an abstainer from both alcohol and tobacco, I could not forbear asking him to use his influence to have temperance teaching introduced into the public schools of China. During our conversation he suggested we exchange literature on the two latter subjects, and as a result of doing so I received the letter which appears on page three.

An advertisement saying that since China is beginning to pay great attention to hygiene all ought to learn to smoke "government cigarets," is going the rounds. It is claimed that these cigarets are unsurpassed as an aid to better hygiene, etc. The company advertising hails from our land and England. I also learned that a brewery with hotel and beer garden is to be erected in Peking at the Jade Fountain in the Imperial grounds adjoining the summer palace, which is now to be open to all visitors for a fee.

One object of my visit to Shanghai was to discuss with Y. W. C. A. secretaries some plan of union effort. I found them most sympathetic and I very much hope a satisfactory and wise plan may be evolved. It was my privilege, too, to lunch with Dr. Farnham, the husband of Mrs. Farnham, who for so many years was the president of the China W. C. T. U. Hale and hearty in spite of his four score years and ten, he was eager to invite a company of ladies to hear me talk on our work, but my engagements were so many I felt obliged to forego the privilege. The time is ripe for a forward movement in Shanghai, but the field should first be earefully studied and a canvass made of those who can tactfully and enthusiastically carry on the work. Many a worker would rally to our standard if only there were some one to take the initiative.

### Students and Nurses Join W. C. T. U.

At Wuhu I spoke in several day schools and won the promise that the work there should be started or revived. Again wending my way up the Yang Tse river I reached Kiukiang, where a warm welcome awaited me from Miss Hughes, Dr. Mary Stone and others. As a result of the meetings held fifty from the Bible school and twenty-six nurses joined the society. The president of the society is Frances Willard Wang, a fine, capable young woman from whom we hope much. Miss Hughes and Miss Stone are ready to give their best to our work.

China's door is open. Does the eoming in of Western civilization mean that China must learn the lessons that the West, to its sorrow, has had to learn? Is there not some way by which we can save these millions of people? Miss Willard heard as in a vision the call to help her sisters in the Far East. In your magnificent fight in America and England, do not forget us! Remember that the forees you are dislodging there are in many cases, with skill and business acumen, starting here to create a market for their goods. It may be God has ready just the woman who can give all her time to organizing the forces to combat these evils. Is it you? If it is, oh, what a joy it will be to work for Him and with Him!

## VESTED RIGHTS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Quoting decision after decision of the courts to prove that there is no inherent right in a citizen to sell liquor and that the vested rights argument is a bubble tbat can be punctured by the veriest tyro of a lawyer, Congressman Hobson in his address before the International Sunday School Association asked some pertinent questions which it would be well for the opponents of National Constitutional Prohibition to ponder. He inquired, "Has not every baby a right to be born without degeneration in his blood, and is not alcohol largely responsible for its being there? Has not every boy and girl a right to bo born into a comfortable home, and who despoils the home as does the liquor traffic? Has not every child a right to an education, and is it not true that in a majority of cases the children are deprived of this privilege by the liquor evil?"

Talking about vested rights, have not the children a few, and can we as a Christian nation justify ourselves in tolerating an institution which nullifies these rights of childhood?

The picture herewith presented shows tho mode of travel in Rhodesia, South Afriea, in whieh eountry Mrs. Mackenzie of Kimberly, president of tho South Afriean W. C. T. U. and Miss Solomon, presidont of the Cape Province union, aro traveling with the object of arousing public interest in temperanee reform. The vehiclo in use is the Mazoo Royal Mail coach. Two years ago Mrs. Hartnoll of Cape Town visited Rhodesia and did pioneer work for the cause, with the result that a union was formed at Salisbury and interest created in Bulawayo and other towns. The visiting whito ribboners are speaking upon temperance, social reform and woman suffrage at public meetings for men and women and also at afternoon drawing room meetings and "at homes."

# DEFAMING THE NAME OF LIBERTY

## DR. JOSEPH H. CROOKER DEFINES TRUE "LIBERTY"

The Goddess of Liberty has been described as protesting pitifully at having her name associated with such disreputable commodities as beer, whisky and rum, and her picture (facsimile of which is given on this page) adorning a so-called "protective stamp" which is being used on the commercial stationery of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

Were the guardian of New York harbor endowed with the power of locomotion and speech, she would undoubtedly step down from her pedestal and demand redress from these outrageous misrepresentations of her character. She has, however, an able advocate of the high type of "personal liberty" for which she and every patriotic American stands, in the person of Rev. Joseph H. Crooker. In his recent book, "Shall I Drink?" he characterizes the individuals who oppose restrictive liquor laws in the name of liberty as either "totally ignorant of what science has demonstrated respecting alcohol," or "engaged in the liquor business and wanting this liberty for mere gain." Of the latter he says:

"Little attention need be paid to the representatives of the liquor interests when they indulge in loud assertions of their rights. That is simply the old cry of the pirate, the gambler, the slaveholder: 'You must not interfere with my business, no matter how evil that business may be.' The 'rights' of the brewer? But what about the 'rights' of the children, who are robbed of a good inheritance and a good home because the saloon exists? The 'rights' of the distiller? But what about the 'rights' of the voter, who finds his ballot practically destroyed by the political gang operated from the dramshops? The 'rights' of the saloon-keeper? But what about the 'rights' of the taxpayer who has to bear much heavier burdens on his account?

"Why so keen about the 'rights' of liquor-drinkers, and so indifferent to the rights of the mother who wants a clean, safe place in which to rear her children? Why so loud in denunciation of all laws restrictive of the liquor business, and so indifferent to the destructive restrictions which this business puts upon the home, school and church? The representatives of the liquor interests are the chief nullifiers of all laws, who respect the rights of none and abolish the rights of thousands (through them the pauper, the criminal, the sick, the insane lose their real liberty) and who purchase their freedom to do evil by the ruin of the souls and bodies of mankind. Why talk so much about 'restraint of trade,' and ignore the 'restraint of virtue' carried on by 250,000 drinking places in our land?"

### True Advocates of Personal Liberty

"Total abstainers are the true apostles and advocates of 'personal liberty' in its highest and noblest form; friends of the only freedom that is genuine and important. Total abstinence from intoxicating and injurious liquors is the only true realization and complete consummation of human freedom. We are freest when at our best, and we are at our best only when sober. Science teaches us that liquor actually destroys man's liberty in two ways: By paralyzing his higher life (lessening vigor of thought, will and conscience) and by deceiving him, making him believe that he is stronger when in fact he is weaker!

"Indulgence in what is harmful to oneself and others is an abridgment of liberty. Those who seek to redeem the race from the curse of drink are the greatest emancipators of mankind. Those who indulge in what involves danger to themselves and carries injury to others are not really free, however much they may boast of their freedom. Only those are free who maintain the highest life, who subject appetite to reason and conscience, and who respect the spiritual and permanent welfare of others. To demand liberty that one may maintain a business whose profits mean the ruin of innumerable lives, is little less than blasphemy."

---

**Gentlemen:—**
**As a proof of the fact that**

# PETITIONS AGAINST THE HOBSON BILL

**should continue to pour into Washington, read this:**

## Flood of Dry Petitions

## Congress Receives Thousands of Appeals for Prohibition.

**Washington, June 28th.—(Special.)—A flood of petitions asking the passage of a national prohibition amendment to the Constitution has come from Illinois to Congress during the months of May and June. The petitions are from churches, business concerns, philanthropic societies and individuals. In the aggregate they represent the demand of thousands of citizens. The number of petitions protesting against the passage of the prohibition amendment is much smaller, but large enough to show that the opposition is formidable.**

**Action has been postponed, but meanwhile there should be a steady flood of protests mailed to YOUR CONGRESSMAN at Washington.**

SEND FOR MORE

# PROTESTS!

The Supply is Unlimited

### THE SUPPLY IS UNLIMITED!

The appeal to the opponents of the Prohibition Amendment which appears on this page is a sample of the kind of literature being sent out to the retail dealers of the United States by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America. Accompanying it is a cartoon portraying two Shylock-featured individuals explaining to each other that, "No liquor would be sold in dry towns if the people in the dry towns did not order it." These cards the retail dealers are requested to give a prominent place in their establishments, where they will be noticed by all customers, who will thus be led to discuss the idea presented by the cartoon. For, sagely remarks the writer of the letter, "Every bit of work of this kind is important, as it helps to educate the people of the United States as to what this prohibition movement really means." The communication closes with an urgent plea to "please help us keep a steady flood of protests going to Congressmen during the next month." Ever on the alert for their own interests, the liquor men are keeping close watch of the records at Washington showing the number of petitions which have been sent in by both the friends and the enemies of the Amendment. In response to the summons shown on this page, undoubtedly thousands of letters and telegrams, as well as the regular form of protests, have been sent in to Washington.

"Whether or not I will vote for National Constitutional Prohibition depends upon the sentiment of my district," said a member of Congress the other day to a newspaper reporter, who was endeavoring to learn his views on the subject. The sentiments of their constituents is precisely what many of our Representatives in Washington are desirous at the present time of learning, and the advocates of "personal liberty" are doing all in their power to persuade them that this sentiment is antagonistic to National Constitutional Prohibition. Shall the friends of the movement sit idly by and permit this campaign of misrepresentation to continue? Every member of both the Senate and the House of Representatives ought to receive such a flood of communications in the form of telegrams, letters and petitions urging him to act favorably on the Hobson Amendment that there shall be in his mind not the shadow of a doubt as to the course of action that is expected of him.

# THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS

(Continued From Last Week)

When the guard marched by, Jones was industriously scrubbing the door-sill. All the afternoon the men in the laundry worked doggedly and wearily. There was an unusually large wash that day. At four o'clock they were still sweating over the steaming tubs, but their hearts were light. Joy and fear tugged at their heart-strings. With these two feelings was a madness which bade them try all and die to gain their liberty. The clouds hung low. At four-thirty by the clock the superintendent's son, as cool and clean as ever, appeared. Incidentally Jones noticed that he carried no gun. To the man's surprise young McGuckin walked up and laid a friendly hand on the bare shoulder.

"You're the only white fellow in here so I want you to help me," he said. "I brought a little refreshment for you fellows. It's so fearfully hot. I thought you needed something to cool you off," he added apologetically, as he pulled off his straw hat and mopped his dripping forehead. Jones silently moistened his parched lips. Then the barred door swung open and Phillips marched in from the kitchen with a wash tub on his head.

It was piled to the top with great slices of luscious dripping watermelon. The blindest man could see the red fruit so plentifully sprinkled with coal black seeds. Four and twenty mouths watered. Four and twenty black men's tongues fairly lolled from their mouths as they imagined themselves face deep in the dripping prize.

"I don't think about this thing as some folks do," continued Earl. "I know you're sorry for doing wrong and I hope when you go away from here you'll brace up and be better men; but that wasn't what I was going to say. I was going to say, that this stunt is mine. Nobody knows a thing about it. It's original from the word go. Fall to and help yourselves. That's all there is to it!"

The men stood with folded arms and bared heads and cautiously peered from the corners of their eyes at the tall young giant. The gleam in his blue eyes told something—HE MEANT IT. "Fall to!" he repeated joyously. "Use your hands, raise up your heads like men, bury your faces in it; crunch it, rind and all if you like and remember there's not a guard to watch." The men eyed him doubtfully. "Only your humble servant and I've not a gun nor 'billy' about me. Don't you hear?"

The men stood as if dumbfounded. "My heavens if you were as hot as I am you'd pitch in. That melon is *iced!*"

They sprang upon the luscious, dripping mass like hungry dogs. For a time not a sound was heard except the crunching jaws and occasionally the loud sipping of some enthusiast who was drinking greedily from the cool green bowl. When the last piece was gone, one by one they wiped their tired faces and sheepishly slouched toward young McGuckin who still stood smilingly watching them. "Thankee, boss, you don't know what that meant to us!" they whined in weird singsong as they doffed their tattered hats and marched away.

"You don't know what this meant to us, nor to you," remarked Jones curiously as he fell in line behind the others, who had struck into a curious dog trot on their return to their cells. "Thank you very much!"

Young McGuckin watched them until the last striped suit had disappeared, then he rubbed his hands together gleefully. "Well, I guess it paid," he chuckled to himself. "I haven't had so much fun for a year but that Jones is a queer guy. What could he have meant by saying that it paid ME?"

No cuckoo's call disturbed the quiet of the work-house that night. A week later when Ralph Jones secured his release he walked from the prison door with the same aristocratic air which even the prison stripes had not obscured. In his suit of blue, wearing a white Panama hat, his appearance was not unattractive. He paused before Earl McGuckin, who sat reading in the hammock. The young man did not recognize the former prisoner and looked up inquiringly.

"I did not deserve the sentence. I was innocent and suffered for the guilty!" he announced quietly "and but for you I might have earned a longer one, for I was desperate. I am going out into the world a better man because of your kindness and I thank YOU."

"I'm awfully glad!" cried young McGuckin springing to his feet and pulling one well-kept hand from his trousers' pocket to grasp the other man's work-hardened one. "I surely wish you good luck, Jones, wherever you go, but I must ask you one question. I, too, enjoyed our little party, but I couldn't help but wonder how it paid ME!"

Jones smiled enigmatically and laid in McGuckin's hands the neatly tied parcel which he carried. It was so heavy the young man almost dropped it.

"I think this will explain. There's my car. Good-by!" exclaimed Jones, breaking into a run.

There was a flutter of a handkerchief. The yellow car with its passenger went on its way. When it was out of sight the young man returned with his package to the hammock. "What in the mischief!" he exclaimed wonderingly. The knots were tied so securely that exasperated Earl whipped out his pen-knife and quickly cut the cords. Just as he did so the big superintendent swung up the walk in time to see the display.

"What in the mischief!" he cried, unconsciously repeating his son's expression. "You've got enough paraphernalia to riddle the work-house from garret to cellar." He grew pale when Earl repeated the story, but neither the superintendent nor his son realized the deadly peril which had hovered over them. Nor did they know that they had been saved by the "milk of human kindness."

## MISSION OF THE ROSES

ESTELLE ROSE

It was Flower Mission Day in one of our great penal institutions. "That is our incorrigible," explained the warden to a group of visitors, as he pointed to a stony-faced woman crouched in a cell. "She seems lost to every good influence," he continued. "She refuses to talk for weeks at a time, and causes more trouble than any other inmate here."

"Do let me talk to her," pleaded a sweet-faced visitor, one of a group of fashionably attired ladies. Permission was granted and she was allowed to enter the cell.

"Perhaps you would let me sing to you?" she ventured, laying a handful of roses across the folded palms of the woman convict. Without waiting for permission or reply, the sweet voice rose high and clear, with its message of hope and love. At its conclusion the woman sank to her knees, the stony face quivering and the frail body shaken with convulsive weeping.

"It's the bonny roses," she was kissing them passionately. "Like them on me bairn's grave back at the auld hame," and she clung to the comforting hand of the visitor until she departed, promising to bring roses next week.

Each Saturday a box of fragrant blossoms was handed to the woman in her cell, and impossible as she seemed and hopeless, the beauty and fragrance of the flowers softened and brightened the sin-hardened soul, and effected a complete transformation in her nature. She became as a little child in sweetness of disposition. Shall we not agree that flowers with their blessing of healing, are "sent to do God's work in unrevealed paths and to diffuse influence by channels that we hardly suspect?"

## AN INCIDENT IN A WHITE RIBBONER'S DAY

H. FRANCES JONES

May I pass on to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL the following incident which was told to me recently?

"Sad, tired and lonely I was returning home from the funeral of a dear brother and waited at the gateway in the station for my train. Presently a sweet-faced young lady took a place next to me. It was difficult for me to understand the man who called out the trains from time to time, he rattled them off in such a hurry, so I asked the lassie what he said, telling her which train I wanted. In a sweet manner, she answered, 'Why I'm going on that. Please allow me to look after you. It will be a real pleasure. The man is announcing our train now.'

"Soon we were comfortably settled in the car and such a pleasant chat as we had on our journey.

"'Do you know what attracted me to you,' the young lady queried.

"I confessed I did not but that I was wishing somebody would come along and lend a hand.

"'It was your white ribbon,' she told me. 'My mother always wears one. She is a state superintendent and I thought of her as I looked at your W. C. T. U. emblem.'

"We compared notes, and spoke of the beautiful work of the brave young comrades in the march for prohibition. The dear girl was such a comfort to me in time of need. When we parted, I clasped her hand, and looking into her cheery face, said, 'Go on shining for Jesus, dear, as you have done this morning.'

"Ah, it pays to wear the white ribbon; to show our colors in God's cause."

Remember to wear your white ribbon, comrades. May it put into action many a loving deed done for those in need.

Young Campaigners for Prohibition Who Participated in a Parade, Led by Campfire Girls and Boy Scouts, Livermore Falls, Maine

# YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS RALLY SONG

ANNA A GORDON

*Tune, "The Old Gray Bonnet"*

*There's a prohibition notion*
*Stirring up a great commotion*
*In the liquor camp today;*
*A tremendous agitation*
*To redeem our mighty nation*
*From the liquor traffic's sway.*
*Temperance forces all are working,*
*Not a single patriot shirking,*
*Till our nation's constitution we amend;*
*Make it strong for prohibition,*
*What a grand and glorious mission,*
*'Tis the liquor traffic's end.*

*Refrain:—*
*The Young Campaigners rally,*
*While from hill and from valley*
*Echoes marching music, loud and clear;*
*The liquor traffic's quaking—*
*Its foundations shaking—*
*For its doom is drawing near.*

*We are young, but we can muster,*
*We can make a temperance bluster,*
*Young Campaigners have no fears;*
*We can keep our pennants swinging,*
*We can keep our slogan ringing*
*In the liquor dealer's ears.*
*Let banners bright be lifted,*
*Every cloud of doubt be rifted,*
*Men and women, boys and girls must workers be;*
*Every father, son, and brother,*
*Work for home, and work for mother,*
*'Til we sing the Jubilee.*

In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# THE MISSION OF THE CORN

CECILE L. HOUGHTON

The weather was sultry and hot but every day Jackie and Rover, his dog, followed the tiny path by the roadside down to the corn-field where papa was cultivating. Jackie could well remember the cool spring days when he had to wear his little coat as he went to help his father plant the corn. Then, one day, he had come running to the house to tell his mother, "Mama, what do you think? The corn is up! I can see the long green rows!" After that his father had begun his task of keeping out the weeds and Rover took it upon himself to chase away the gophers and the crows. The pretty stalks grew and grew in the rain and the sunshine and the long leaves unrolled so fast that they nearly hid Jackie and Rover from mama's sight as she looked after them from the window where she sat sowing

Sometimes the wind rustled the leaves and Jackie almost thought he could hear the corn talking. "This is our busy time," it seemed to say. "We must get ready the food for the hungry pigs and the tired horses and the milk-giving cows. Jackie, too, and Rover will eat the cakes and bread made from our golden meal when the days of cold and snow come. Besides all this we must yield straight perfect ears for next year's seed. Food and seed will we give in good measure but not one kernel have we for the poison called whisky!"

"Not one kernel have we for the poison called whisky"

Then Jackie, touching the rough leaves as he passed, looked proudly at the strong stalks which were growing so beautifully and pulled a weed here and there to make room for the busy roots. "When I am big," he declared, "I shall drive the horses on the cultivator and cut down the weeds with my hoe and help the nice corn to grow."

Before many weeks the leaves began to turn brown and the heavy ears fell away from the stalks. "The corn is now ready to husk," said papa, and into the field he went with his big wagon. Jackie went, too, and helped tear away the husks and silks that hid the shining golden ears. How happy everybody was that the harvest time had come and that there was plenty of food for hungry stock and people all through the cold months of winter.

# The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, August 6, 1914


**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18**

## AN APPEAL FROM THE ORIENT

"What can we do to help China" is the thought uppermost in one's mind on reading Mrs. Goodrich's story of the attempts being made by the agents of the liquor and tobacco companies to introduce in the Orient the vices of drinking and smoking. A few who read the appeal may at some time be privileged to go in person and help with the work, but other thousands, even while resident in America, can aid in divers ways.

Bringing to the attention of the members of the missionary society to which you belong facts showing how the traffic in drink is handicapping the efforts of Christian workers in every land, is one practical method of rendering such assistance. Distributing temperance literature in the foreign quarters of your own community will indirectly aid the work across the seas. You will be surprised at the responsiveness of these people to the message you bring to them in their own tongue. When the original of the poster which appears on this week's cover page was received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, it was taken by one of our workers to a nearby laundry operated by some very intelligent Chinamen. On being asked for an interpretation of the mystic characters which adorn the poster, they did not attempt to conceal their delight, but with very evident approval of its sentiments told the white ribboner that the message was a warning against drinking, gambling and smoking opium, informing her with pride that in their country the sale and manufacture of opium had been prohibited. Might it not be an excellent idea to distribute among the Chinamen of your town or city copies of this particular number of the SIGNAL. Many of these men will return in a few years to the land of their birth, and by arousing their interest in these subjects you may be sowing seed which later may bear a rich harvest in the Far East.

However, in no way can we more effectively help the other nations of the world than by freeing our own from the legalized traffic in drink. The frequent requests that come to us from other countries for information concerning the results of prohibition show how all the ends of the earth are looking to America to demonstrate that in this "promised land," the great destroyer can be destroyed, and the sale and manufacture of liquor completely eradicated. Every petition for National Constitutional Prohibition that is circulated, every indorsement of the Hobson Resolution, every telegram or letter sent to our Senators and Congressmen urging them to work and vote for the Amendment, every vote made for our cause, is helping in no small degree to fulfill the prophecy of Lillian M. N. Stevens that the day is coming when "prohibition shall be placed in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world."

## WHAT SHALL WE DO ABOUT IT?

The reading public of Chicago has within the last two weeks been horrified by the revelations of atrocious crimes committed in the tenderloin district. Underground passages and dungeons have been discovered and unspeakable villainies have been brought to light. Edgar Allan Poe's imagination never pictured anything more blood-curdling. Innocent girls have been enticed into these resorts and when they have revolted against the inhuman treatment received, have been incarcerated in loathsome dungeons, unfit for human beings to remain in even for an hour, and have been confined there for days without food or drink, until overwhelmed with nervous fright from the vile atmosphere and the vermin that infested the place, they have consented to submit to the life prescribed by the madames of the dives. These facts, which read like pages taken from the history of the Dark Ages, are vouched for by such men as Rev. Ernest Bell, superintendent of the Midnight Mission, who has helped scores of girls to escape from a life of vice, and Arthur Burrage Farwell, of the Chicago Law and Order League.

These revelations furnish an explanation of the fate of hundreds of girls who from time to time mysteriously disappear and are never found. Any city that is worthy of the name will take such disclosures as a challenge to clean out these dens of infamy, which are a menace to its very life. Most of them, be it said to their credit, are doing valiant work along this line, especially those cities whose women citizens are voters. But even in the communities which have made heroic efforts to eliminate the vice district, the city fathers are so short-sighted that they neglect to see the close relation between this cancerous growth and the liquor evil. Men like Dean Walter T. Sumner, who led in the anti-vice campaigns in Chicago, maintain that vice as an institution could not long exist without the support of the liquor business. Dean Sumner says, "The greatest support of the social evil is the saloon. It makes profit for the saloonkeepers and for that reason the latter protect the dive."

To the same effect is the testimony of men engaged in the brewery business. Not long ago a prominent New York maltster in a circular letter to "the trade," warning them that they turn from their evil ways, said, "I can cite instances where representatives of breweries or managers of their branches were not only openly abetting, but actually operating themselves, houses of prostitution, and were even engaged in the white slave traffic."

Knowing these facts—and abundant testimony of the same nature can be produced—have we not a fresh incentive to work for prohibition of every kind and degree, but more especially for National Constitutional Prohibition, that the main support of this hideous social evil, which is despoiling our girls and ruining our boys, may be put out of existence?

## A GRUESOME BIT OF HUMOR

In an endeavor to minimize the effect of the petition for state prohibition signed by the prisoners of the Pennsylvania penitentiary, the liquor interests are making light of the whole affair and insinuating that the advocates of prohibition are hard pressed indeed when they call to their assistance men who are confined behind prison bars. They even suggest that possibly there are also a number of inmates of insane asylums who might be called upon to help the cause of prohibition. Such light treatment of so serious a subject is indeed ill-timed. Too recently has the public been startled out of its indifference by the declaration of the alienists and neurologists of America, in convention assembled, that alcoholic liquors are very largely responsible for the enormous amount of insanity which today afflicts society, and that physicians ought to lead the way in a campaign of education and legislation. As a matter of fact the men engaged in the sale and manufacture of liquor know that there are no stronger arguments against their business than the histories of the unfortunates who are confined in our penitentiaries and our insane hospitals, as told by physicians and criminologists. If the statements of the specialists on brain diseases are true—and what intelligent man or woman doubts them—on every advertisement of every brewery, distillery and saloon should appear the words, "Our goods warranted to keep the asylums and penitentiaries of this country well filled."

The men employed by the Bessemer and Lake Erie railway shops (United States Steel Corporation) find a slip in their pay envelopes with a picture of a beer keg and a flour sack, inscribed, "Which do you buy?"

## LET THERE BE PEACE!

Only yesterday we were talking about the coming of an era of universal peace. Today the air is rent with the agonized cries of war. From every nation on the face of the earth there is rising to heaven the appeal, "Let there be peace." Not longer than four years ago the ruling monarch of England said, "The concord of Christendom is unbroken, and rarely in history has the idea of war seemed more repulsive, or the desire for peace been more widely cherished." Can not this terrible calamity which is destined to plunge not only all Europe but perhaps the world into a conflict which will cause the loss of thousands of lives and unutterable anguish to innumerable helpless people, be averted? Mighty is the prayer of faith and our worldwide organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has always stood for peace, urges that such a universal prayer may rise to heaven from all peace-loving hearts, that the miracle of the ages shall happen, and the monarchs who control the situation be influenced to check, ere it is too late, the encounter in deadly battle of the armies of Europe.

We as white ribboners feel particularly solicitous for the safe return of our W. C. T. U. comrades who are abroad for the summer, and our white ribbon leaders whose homes are on the continent.

## CATHOLICS CALL CONFERENCE

As we go to press there is being held in Niagara Falls a most significant conference for the purpose of shaping a movement that will enlist the active service of Catholic men and women of the United States and Canada in securing the passage of laws to eradicate the liquor traffic. The liquor interests in the past have taken exception to the statement that the Christian church was opposed to the drink traffic, claiming that the Catholic and Episcopal denominations were still their friends. We fear they will find little comfort in the following call sent out for the conference above mentioned:

"The life of the liquor traffic is in the balance, and it behooves the many Catholics who sympathize with the opponents of the saloon to form organizations of their own or to affiliate their efforts with the existing organizations pledged to the overthrow of the liquor traffic, which is erecting its last and most formidable ramparts where Catholics are most numerous. Already the many Catholics engaged in the nefarious business, which fosters what Pius X calls the terrible scourge, the deadly evil sowing so much shame among the faithful, constitute a mighty hindrance to the physical, intellectual and moral progress of the American people in general, and of our poor immigrants in particular."

As to the Episcopal denomination, it should be noted that within the last few weeks at a council of the Protestant Episcopal church in Arkansas, that church placed itself on record as being fully and heartily in favor of the present movement to do away with the liquor traffic.

## NEBRASKA PROGRESSIVES FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

At their recent convention at Lincoln, the Progressives of Nebraska declared in their platform for National Prohibition of the liquor traffic, woman suffrage, and a more stringent white slave law. The resolution for prohibition is as follows:

"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a social and economic evil. The organized liquor interests must be eliminated from politics, both state and national, and as part of the new national platform for which we contend we take our stand for national constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the United States and all places subject to federal jurisdiction."

## TWO METHODS OF RAISING FUNDS

If a man is known by the company he keeps, an organization's character can oftentimes be determined by its method of raising funds. The plan being urged by the Equal Suffrage Association to provide financial aid for the states where campaigns are in progress stamps the organization as one of lofty purpose and altruistic motives. "Suffrage for service" is the spirit that prompts the advocates of equal suffrage to voluntarily and enthusiastically give of their jewels and choicest treasures and sacrifice personal luxuries.

In striking contrast with this method is the ingenious scheme of the advocates of the liquor interests. The National Association of Commerce and Labor, avowedly an enemy of prohibition in every form, has invented a clever device for financing its campaign. As it pays its bills to manufacturers engaged in allied trades and industries, members of the association deduct a discount of one per cent for their self-preservation fund. While they offer to return the discount if objection is made, the customer knows that by objecting to this species of robbery he runs the risk of losing a good account. The fund thus raised is to be used, it is said, in educating the public on the evils of prohibition and, no doubt, incidentally on the dangers of woman suffrage, as one of the most influential agencies in bringing prohibition to pass. After a consideration of these two methods of financing a campaign an intelligent public will have no difficulty in deciding which movement is entitled to its support.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Among the recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters have been Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president of the India W. C. T. U., who with her husband is on a furlough in this country, Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, former managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. W. K. Codding, wife of the ex-warden of the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Miss Margaret Burton, one of the leaders in the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States.

All the railroads passing through the state of Michigan, except the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central, have discontinued the sale of intoxicants. The Pere Marquette is among the last of the roads to do this.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and is hoping to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

ELLEN G. CLEMENT, at Castile, N. Y., after years of heroic invalidism, a beloved white ribboner, and related to both Frances E. Willard and Phillips Brooks. During Madame Willard's lifetime Miss Clement was frequently a visitor at Rest Cottage. Her father was a prominent New England pastor.

MRS. M. E. F. WHITE, Angelica, N. Y., a charter member of the Helen Barker union and one of the oldest and most widely known W. C. T. U. members in the county.

MRS. ELLA SHEPPARD MOORE, Nashville, Tenn., one of the original jubilee singers and an associate superintendent of the National department of Work Among Colored People under the direction of Mrs. Eliza B. Peterson.

## RESULT OF TEXAS PRIMARIES

While the Texas primaries, July 25, resulted in the defeat of Hon. Thomas Ball, the prohibition candidate for governor, and in unfavorable action on the matter of submitting to the people the question of state constitutional prohibition, nevertheless there will be in the legislature a prohibition majority which can control any legislation passed by that body.

The resolutions against alcohol, passed by the nerve specialists of America in their annual meeting in Chicago recently, are now to be had in leaflet form from the National superintendent of Medical Temperance, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y. Price, 25 cents per 100. The resolutions against alcohol, adopted by the North Carolina State Medical Society at the 1914 meeting, are included in this leaflet. Copies are on sale at National Headquarters also.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

AUGUST 28—*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.*

# OUT TO WIN

LUCIA FAXON ADDITON, Acting National Superintendent
Temperance and Labor Department

It is with supreme satisfaction that we note the strong, convincing articles along the lines of our Labor department work that are appearing in nearly every issue of our splendid "home paper," THE UNION SIGNAL. Surely these timely articles should awaken every state. Verily "ethics and economics" are squarely solving the liquor problem.

It would indeed be a great pleasure if I could sit by the fireside of every worker in this department and have a heart-to-heart talk over the great issues that are now beating at the door of the Labor department for aid and possible solution. Some write, "We do not need this department because we have no great industries in our locality." There is no hamlet, town or city, that is not touched on every side by the far-reaching labor question. For instance, sweat-shop goods made in New York and other industrial centers, are to be found on sale in your little far away country store, possibly carrying with them the germs of an epidemic. This is but one of many ways in which the problem touches our lives, no matter where they may be lived.

Again we are asked if it were not better to concentrate our work making it cover fewer points. We are told that we enlarge too much. The problem is as broad as humanity's needs, and as deep as God's love. We must heed the "call of the loom, the whirl of the spindles, the cry of the toilers" everywhere. The ramifications of the work reach out in every direction. O that our great influential, splendid constituency might catch the vision that Frances Willard had of the immense possibilities and importance of this special part of our do-everything policy. Let us have expansion, development, rather than concentration. Reach out! Reach up! Reach down! Catch the vision! We cannot neglect any of the many-sided features of the work. All is needed somewhere.

In the mighty educational realm may we not plead for our press workers' co-operation. In this line will not the unions study more carefully the relation of domestic service to our work? This is a serious problem. On the social legislation side there are momentous problems beating at the hearts of men for action. Under present conditions we cannot shut our eyes to the need of relief measures, and no one who believes in God's plans can fail to realize the need of constructive work along substitutional lines. Has He not told us to "overcome evil with good."

### Practical Points

I append a few practical things to do: Where license prevails will you not at once petition the proper authorities of city, county, or state, to establish a prohibitive one mile zone around every industrial plant? Employers are sending out protests against the location of saloons near their plants, and the cry has gone out, "Back with the saloon." While we of the W. C. T. U. want the saloon backed off the earth, we should clasp hands with those trying to banish them from industrial plants. "Abolish the saloon as a safety first measure" should be our slogan.

Labor Day will soon be here. Is there to be a parade near you? Why not enter it with your banners, "Safety First! Banish the Saloon!" "Justice Opposed to Greed of Gain," etc., etc.

### Important

Get the Campaign Issue of THE UNION SIGNAL into the home of every laborer. DO IT NOW. It will make votes.

Place small scrap books filled with economic truths in every barber shop or other available place where men congregate. Will states carrying on any settlement work, however limited in scope, please report it to me. Hold street meetings where laborers gather. Hold shop meetings. Hold essay contests — topic, "How will National Prohibition Benefit the Wage-earner?" Work to secure every school-house as a community center, where our cause may have a hearing. The relation of the liquor traffic to employer, employe, farmer and mechanic can be discussed. Try it. Keep a handy wall pocket in your kitchen filled with leaflets to hand out to the grocer, the milk man, etc.

Nearly every state is doing something along lines that should be reported to the Labor department. There is a wealth of literature available, and many of our best posters are especially fitted for Labor work. Every union would greatly profit by having a "Social Visitor." Every union, however placed, could work a "letter guild" to advantage. Every state is calling in strong humanitarian tones to us for aid in social legislation. Write me about this and other points not plain to you.

What a work our rural unions might do. In a recent letter from a working girl, she says, "Your letters have been a blessing to me. You will never realize what they have done to help me to live on a higher plane of thinking and doing. I cannot thank you enough."

Vacation time is here. Have we not white ribboners on farms who will open door and heart to some working girl who otherwise would have no vacation? What an opportunity for service!

So on and on and on. The half cannot be told and never will be told only as we catch glimpses from the heart records of those who have been reached and helped. But best of all, dear workers, while we are helping, we ourselves gain a wonderful blessing.

### New Leaflets

Four new leaflets are just out. Price, 25 cents per 100; 15 cents for 50. Will not every state superintendent write to me. I especially plead for a letter from the president of every state which does not carry on this department.

*Lents, Oregon.*

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.
*Montana*, Kalispell, September 17-20.
*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.
*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.
*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.
*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.
*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.
*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.
*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.
*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 9-11.
*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.

## EXPLANATION

It is a matter of regret that any advertisement which has appeared in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL should prove to be in any degree unreliable. Every possible effort is made to investigate carefully the standing of any concern which offers advertisements and all doubtful ones are refused. We regret to say that the Wear-Ever Hosiery Company which advertised in the paper some weeks ago, became involved in financial difficulty, and we understand has gone into the hands of a receiver. This will explain the failure of some of our readers to receive replies to letters addressed to this concern. We are hoping that the affairs of the company may be wisely administered and that all obligations will be properly adjusted.

Although the police commissioners of Providence, R. I., are agreed that two women police officers would add greatly to the usefulness of the department, no such police women will be appointed, it is reported, owing to a provision of the law requiring that members of the force must be voters. An excellent reason, is it not, why "little Rhody" should speedily line up with the ten equal suffrage states.

# VIRGINIA'S FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION

## WHITE RIBBON, TAG AND POSTER DAYS CELEBRATED IN RICHMOND—MARY HARRIS ARMOR'S ORATORY WINS VOTES

Special Correspondence

Virginia's fight for prohibition, which is the paramount issue in every section of the state from the remotest "four corners store" to the metropolis, seems to have centered in Henrico county in and about the capital city. Here it is that the "Allied Liquor Interests" has its lair and the Anti-Saloon League its headquarters. Here the Local Self-Government League sprang into being and several prominent men of the commonwealth deserted their own white standard to train with the enemy. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the county, under the leadership of Mrs. W. M. Bickers, has worked for the past four months as never before in its history, and has had a splendid share in the molding of public opinion and in pulling the teeth of that wolf in sheep's clothing, the Local Self-Government League.

In May, Richmond had its tag day and raised $325 for campaign work. For weeks they enjoyed the co-operation of the city pastors in gigantic union Sunday night meetings till every centrally located church in the city had entertained the temperance forces. At these meetings children in Young Campaigners' regalia marched and sang, and the best speakers obtainable preached the gospel of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation.

At present, open air meetings are being held nightly in the parks of the city with splendid talent, including Mrs. Hortense S. Ropp, the "silver-tongued orator from Shenandoah," as the Richmond papers call her, and many men and women of local fame. It has been considered a great victory that free use of the parks has been granted by the city fathers of this great wet town.

The Richmond union had the inspiration early in the campaign of a season with Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, and magnificent audiences were spellbound by her oratory. Not long ago White Ribbon Day was celebrated and one hundred street cars bore large cloth banners on their fenders announcing, *"This is White Ribbon Day. Vote for Statewide Prohibition on September 22."* On Poster Day, 500 brilliant red, white and black posters flashed out their message to the people of Richmond that the liquor traffic lays upon the state a burden of crime, pauperism and degeneracy. Over 1,200 letters have been written to citizens of doubtful convictions, including 400 to the misled members of the Self-Government League—men whose worst enemy on earth is a pampered "self"!

All this splendid work must mean success. It must mean an arrest of attention that shall ripen into decisive action for the temperance forces. Henrico is but one of the counties in Virginia. There are ninety-nine more fighting for moral and civic freedom from the insidious coils of "the worm of the still."

# THE WOMEN DID IT

## INDEPENDENCE VICTORY MAKES VOTES FOR SUFFRAGE

Independence, Missouri, the county seat of Jackson county, voted dry July 21 by a majority of 105. When the saloons are closed on January 4, 1915, it will be the largest dry city in the state, as it has a population of 9,859 as against 9,662 population in Columbia, the seat of the state university, which has heretofore held this honor. Both friend and foe concede the Independence victory to the work of the women. Although every city and county official was lined up unreservedly and publicly with the liquor forces, the W. C. T. U., under the leadership of its dauntless president, Mrs. E. W. North, together with the ministers, business men and campaign organizations, did valuable service. Mrs. T. H. Jones, a white ribboner, was elected chairman of the Women's Campaign League. A monster printed petition bearing 2,000 women's names was placed in the hands of every voter. It was a most effective plea to the voter to rid the fair city of Independence of the curse and blight of its nine saloons. Persistently and with determination the women fought political organizations, fraud, and crookedness, and the victory was theirs, a greater one than the figures might indicate. Moreover, sentiment for state and national prohibition and woman suffrage was made and strengthened.

Had the women of Independence been armed with the ballot they could have registered their opinion in a more dignified manner than by watching the rear doors of saloons in alley ways, shadowing suspects and standing in groups of wets, thus giving weeks of hard labor to prevail on some one else to vote for them. The *Independence Daily Examiner*, the city's only secular paper, did splendid service in the campaign in creating public sentiment. Before the smoke of battle cleared away a petition bearing more than the required number of names was presented to the county seat and an order issued for a local option liquor election to be held in the rural section of the county, August 22. There is a strong determination on the part of the Independence men and women to work for the election to office of men who are pledged to enforce local option laws, and sentiment is piling up to "let the women vote and make the map all white."

## LOS ANGELES POLICE COMMISSION PLACES BAN ON CASHING OF PAY CHECKS IN SALOONS

The police commission of Los Angeles, on July 23, adopted a resolution placing a ban on the cashing of pay checks in saloons, which reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the practice by proprietors of liquor establishments in the city of Los Angeles of cashing checks or other forms of negotiable papers received by persons in payment of wages or salaries, is pernicious and not comporting with public welfare,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the board of police commissioners this day convening in regular session, that it shall be considered as constituting improper conduct of the business on the part of any holder of a retail, wholesale, restaurant of number one class or restaurant of number two class liquor establishment license permit in the city of Los Angeles, to knowingly cash what is commonly known as pay checks, or to pay out money in exchange for checks, orders or other papers given to employes as payment of wages."

## ST. LOUIS WOMEN BOYCOTT GROCERS WHO SELL LIQUORS

More than one hundred families in a certain section of St. Louis, according to the *St. Louis Republic*, have withdrawn their patronage from grocers who deal in intoxicating liquors. Mrs. Thomas Ray, a teacher of a woman's Bible class, is reported to be the originator of the movement. "My own grocer was the first person I spoke to after the idea came to me,' said Mrs. Ray. "He was much surprised and somewhat offended; said he was not running a saloon and all the grocers took orders for liquors for family use. I made an investigation of the groceries of the district and found two that do not maintain a bar or take orders for liquor. We patronize them. Of course we are sometimes inconvenienced, but if we need anything in a hurry, we just imagine we are at some remote country place and simply do without it. We are fighting for a principle and are in earnest."

It is reported that one of the largest groceries in the district referred to has announced its determination immediately to dispose of its liquor stock. "Although the liquor department is the most profitable branch of our establishment," said Mr. Remley, the head of the concern, "we have decided to give it up. When I read of the crusade of the women against the sale of liquors by grocers, I decided that, in spite of the big profits from that department of our business, we'd better please the women and cut liquor off our list."


NEW IDEA.

Helped Wisconsin Couple.

It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideals often lead to better health, success and happiness.

A Wisconsin couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes:

"Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, sallow, weak, and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a bracer." (Delusion.)

"Finally, after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and believing that to grow we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum.

"When we made it right we liked it and were free of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, sturdier nerves, better temper, etc.

"These changes were not sudden, but increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee.

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But when they made Postum according to directions on pkg., they liked it better than coffee and were benefited by the change."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. Made in the cup with hot water—no boiling. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# BUSINESS MEN OF WEST VIRGINIA FORESEE IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS UNDER PROHIBITION

Mr. W. G. Baldwin, the head of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency, which has to do largely with the enforcement of law and the preservation of order in the mining sections of Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee, is authority for the statement that the business men of West Virginia not only believe that business will not suffer as a result of prohibition, but on the contrary, realize that the mines and other enterprises operating with large forces, will be greatly helped by having the temptation to drink liquor removed from operatives.

"In Bluefield, where I spend a good deal of my time," said Mr. Baldwin in an interview reported in the *Richmond Virginian*, "practically every house that was occupied by saloonkeepers, has been rented for other purposes. The revenue from the liquor traffic may be missed for a time, but this will not amount to much, and the sentiment is very general that business conditions will improve now that the saloons are gone."

In this connection it is interesting to learn that the mayor of Clarksburg, West Virginia, on July 20, reduced his police force to three men, explaining his action by the statement that since the prohibition amendment became effective there had been only one arrest for drunkenness and very few for other offenses.

### Prophesies Victory for Virginia

Detective Baldwin travels all over Virginia and is sanguine of an overwhelming victory for the dry forces. "I put the majority of the people of Virginia for prohibition," said the white-haired terror of the law breakers, "at 42,500. I have been asked why I hit upon these odd figures. My reply is that West Virginia gave over 92,000 majority and I think certainly Virginia will do half as well."

# JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION

The recent passing on of Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, one of England's greatest statesmen, recalls to mind some of his notable utterances on the liquor problem.

Speaking in Birmingham in 1876 he said: "Temperance reform lies at the bottom of all further political, social and religious reform. The enemies of strong drink are the friends of mankind."

In 1876, in the *Fortnightly Review*, he said: "The continued spread of intemperance is the most important single cause of the misery and suffering still rife in our midst, and there are few who would now gainsay the assertion of Mr. Cobden, made many years back, that 'the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform.' This fact has indeed become so apparent to those engaged in any kind of public, religious or philanthropic work, that earnest men find it impossible to rest and be thankful, and even professional optimists confess the hopelessness of repose while this hateful pest is present to disturb the tenor of complacent dreams."

In regard to the popular desire for strong drink, he said: "If I could destroy the desire for strong drink in the people of England, what changes we should see. We should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling, our gaols and workhouses empty, and more lives saved in one year than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS HELPING TO MAKE CALIFORNIA DRY

MRS. S. M. D.] FRY

Judging from the activity and success of Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, the Young Campaigners are to play an important part in making California dry. She had a beautiful and impressive demonstration at the state convention in which nearly 500 boys and girls, representing L. T. L.'s, schools, junior church societies, etc., took part. Five nationalities were represented—American, African, Chinese, Russian and Spanish—each in a distinct group, carrying flags and banners, all wearing the campaigners' caps and with pennants across the breast, and each with a dry ballot in his or her hand. They created great enthusiasm by their songs and rally cries. A woman, veiled and dressed in deep mourning, with her forlorn little children about her, represented California. As she came upon the platform, Mrs. Young, state recording secretary, sang most effectively, "There's a Shadow on the Home." California made a plea for protection and was then seated with her little flock about her. The groups of children came in from the rear of the church and marched down an aisle and upon the platform, the first ones singing, "We are coming to the rescue." They gave their songs and cries with precision and spirit, and as they left the platform, deposited their dry ballots in a box held by California, and were then seated in the body of the church. The ballots represented the pledges they had received to vote dry. One Sunday school secured 280, and the total was over a thousand.

The boys from the McKinley Home, numbering 107, gave as their cry,

"Hear us tell you the reason why
McKinley boys want California dry;
Safer streets and better boys,
More beefsteak and huckleberry pie."

The boys from the Strickland Home gave the following :

"Strickland boys, here we come!
Full of fun and on the run,
Ready to fight day and night
To change California from black to white."

Many patriotic and temperance songs were sung by the different groups, and one small boy from the cathedral choir sang with great sweetness, "I love you California," the entire body joining in the chorus. There was also a little girl whistling soloist, who delighted the audience with national airs and bird songs.

The rescuers finally surrounded California, removed her black robe, and presented her in white. Mrs. Blair in an appropriate short address crowned her with a wreath of roses. Nine young women, impersonating the prohibition states, entered, while "Home, Sweet Home" was played, and formed a semicircle back of California. As a closing number, Mrs. Blair conducted a quiz, the answer to each question being "Vote California white," which was given by the entire body of Campaigners in concert.

This may serve as a model to other Young Campaigners and could easily be expanded into an entertainment to raise money for a great campaign in a great cause.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Ohio W. C. T. U. is using most effectively a suffrage fan made of yellow cardboard, on either side of which are printed facts and statistics concerning woman suffrage.

Rev. C. H. Washburn, who in April sustained a severe accident resulting in a double fracture of her ankle, has so far recovered as to be planning to attend the Congress of Reform at Pacific Grove, Cal., August 1-7. She hopes soon after to re-enter regular work.

August 4-5 a county institute was held at Big Sandy, Tenn., by the W. C. T. U. of Benton county, Mrs. Olivia Robins, president. Mrs. Lem Gilbreath of Georgia delivered the opening address. Other features on the program were a parliamentary drill, a model W. C. T. U. meeting, and discussion of topics touching upon department work.

It was reported at the state W. C. T. U. convention that San Diego white ribboners pay a house-to-house visitor $50 per month, in the interest of California Dry. Also that an evangelist in that city devoted two meetings to the work of the W. C. T. U. and secured 500 new members. Every county pledged to give the time to November 3 to winning votes for the amendment.

The state is promised a flood of the finest speakers in the United States. They are to be governors, ministers, organization orators, and others, all known for their logic, eloquence and persuasive powers. Some of them are already in the field and surely the people need not perish for lack of knowledge. **California expects to win.**

With rows of Japanese lanterns lighting up the scene, the members of the W. C. T. U. of Washington Heights, Pasadena, Cal., assembled on the grounds of Mrs. Clara M. R. Greenlee upon a recent evening, to agitate and educate for temperance in California. Three minute speeches were given by a number of prominent workers, among whom were Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, state W. C. T. U. president of Southern California, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, state vice-president, Mrs. Newell Matson Hayden of the Shakespeare club, S. W. Odell, president of the California Dry Federation, George S. Yarnall, president of the Pasadena Dry Federation, and Rev. R. I. McKee and S. W. Cummings. Mrs. Irene Morris, president of the Washington Heights union, presided over the rally.

## THIRTY-SIX OUT OF FORTY-TWO

Few people have better opportunity to observe the results of prohibition in all its aspects than traveling salesmen. Quite irrespective of their personal habits or predilections with regard to drinking, they frequently give the strongest testimony to the effect that the place to sell the most and the best goods is saloonless territory. Recently a passenger on a Pullman sleeper from St. Louis to Chicago overheard a company of drummers discussing the liquor question, and as he listened one began telling of a straw vote that had been taken a few days before when a company of forty-two of the fraternity happened to be together. The subject under discussion was whether or not they would, if given the opportunity, vote the saloons out of the city of Chicago. Of the forty-two, thirty-six, largely for economic reasons, declared they would cast their ballots to outlaw the places for the sale of liquor in the windy city.


**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


## WHITE RIBBONER ENTERTAINS GOOD TEMPLARS

Mrs. Abbie E. Shapleigh, whom many of our readers will remember as a loyal, helpful white ribboner of Maine, and a dear friend of Mrs. Stevens, writes to Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, from Lysoen, Norway, of her continued interest in the work. She says:

"I read THE UNION SIGNAL with interest. How well that paper is edited and how valuable the facts and accounts of progress noted each week. It is so helpful to pass on to others who need the enlightenment it gives.

"This beautiful island where we are is removed from all the stress and dust of life. It is an island of rocky cliffs and six hundred and forty acres covered mostly with pine and birch trees, with two small lakes and paths leading in many ways where, as you walk or sit, you have beautiful views of distant mountains and nearer hillside farms and the quiet fjord. We are inviting the Good Templars Lodge of about sixty members, the only temperance society near us, to come here next Monday, which is a holiday, and have a little entertainment and supper with us. We know this will hearten those who are doing good work, and we shall welcome them in the name of the white ribbon."


**A Compendium of Temperance Truth**

By EDITH SMITH DAVIS
Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, World's and National W. C. T. U.

**Every Phase of the Alcohol Problem Covered**

Invaluable to all Libraries. A Reference Book which no temperance lecturer or writer can afford to be without.

**An Alcohol Encyclopedia in a Nutshell**

*Ready August 1, 1914*

Two hundred and forty pages
Tuffibre Leather Paper Binding

*Price Fifty Cents*

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N.Y.

## CAMPAIGNING IN OREGON

Lora S. La Mance, National W. C. T. U. Organizer.

Moro, county seat of Sherman county, has a live union and fine meetings were held there. Crook county, named, as was Harney county, after a famous old general who fought Indians all through the lava beds and forests in the olden days when Indians were troublesome, was also visited. The W. C. T. U. has organized unions in almost every town in the county, and contests and house-to-house work, are being pushed. Madras, Prineville, Raymond and Bend were all visited and at Redmond a good union was established. Our white ribbon sisters are trying hard to reach the isolated homes far from the towns. Crook county is in fine shape.

### Stuck in the Mud

The writer took an automobile ride of twelve hours' duration, covering 153 miles, 45 miles of which were "terrors" because of recent storms. The passengers and their grips were wedged in so closely that a dog that was consigned to Burns, had to be held in turn by the three lady passengers. It was a wonderful ride. Snowy mountain peaks, wide plains, lava beds, stretches of endless sage brush and pine forests succeeded each other, but when the car stuck fast in heavy mud, and the occupants realized that there was not a house within a dozen miles, how gladly would they have traded scenery for a gravel road! One lady took the wheel, the speaker held the dog and the driver and his schoolma'am passenger lifted the auto out of the mud. The schoolma'am's pretty blue serge dress had to have the mud scraped off from it in great chunks Burns, the inland metropolis of this entire region, was reached fifteen minutes after the scheduled time of speaking. Without supper or change of dress, the speaker gave her address to a well-filled courtroom.

### Characters of Note

On the road from Bend to Burns lives the horse king of the United States, an old bachelor long past threescore years and ten. He lives more than 100 miles from the railroad; yet he owns 800 head of cattle, 16,000 sheep and over 12,000 head of horses, beautiful, fleet creatures galloping over the plains, and more than half wild. The four meetings at Burns were effective ones, and a fine union was organized. Other steps were taken to reach the far inland points. Harney county is going to surprise Oregon this year. Watch her returns swell the majority for the drys.

Next came a long, tiresome, sixteen-hour ride by horse stage to Canyon City. The deputy county clerk of the county, Mrs. Ida Niven, is the president of a small, but wide-awake union, and the wife of the county treasurer is the corresponding secretary. A murder trial took the crowd, but some work was done, and something accomplished at John Day, also Miller. The poet of the Sierras, Joaquin Miller, once lived at Canyon City. His cabin is yet a landmark in this quaint, walled-in town, made by the gold mining industry, a narrow, cramped-up, drawn-out town in the jaws of a mountain defile. Strangely enough, the town feels no elation. They tell of the poet's peculiarities and foibles, but never of his genius.

Then came Prairie City, where four temperance speakers, men and women, have worked this year, but without success. This time the ladies showed marked interest and promised to raise funds and to scatter literature.

### In Baker and Malheur Counties.

A branch railroad took the National worker into Baker and Malheur counties. The gold mining town of Sumpter is not yet where it should be, but the brief visit made to it helped conditions materially. The union has taken heart and concluded not to die, but to go to work. Baker City, a town of 8,000, has had a long, hard pull against untoward conditions. The churches and the W. C. T. U. are faithful, but worn with the struggle. They needed hope, joy and enthusiasm. They did "cheer up" and they enthused, and that heartily as the result of two days' work with them. Another Baker county town that has had a harrowing time, is Huntington. The liquor men feel that they own the town, "body, boots and bones," and the minister's life has been threatened because he called Governor West's attention to the gambling dens and the houses of vile resort. It was thought best not to aggravate conditions by holding meetings in the church. When the hour looked the darkest, Mr. Fyfer, the owner of every saloon building in the town, gallantly offered the use of Fyfer hall, absolutely free of charge. It took the breath of friend and foe. His offer was quickly accepted. A short address was made to the railroad men, also. Baker county is in better shape than before, and best of all, is putting on its war paint.

Two points were reached in Malheur county, which is larger than any one of the New England states, save Maine. A union was organized at Vale, the county seat. At Ontario, the W. C. T. U. had made great preparations and friends from two points in Idaho were present besides ladies from other parts of the great county. Following the afternoon address, refreshments were served, and an informal gotten-up-on-the-spot conference was held to discuss Malheur's needs and how to meet them. The conference alone was worth the trip to the county. The opera house was used for the night's service. Mrs. Ulna Traxell deserves chief credit for the highly successful Malheur county meetings.

### Into the Inland Fastnesses.

Back again with windings and twistings, into the inland fastnesses of Grant county. Mud and rain to the right and to the left. Some of the vehicles were worn out and the horses, ditto. The speaker and her suit case matched. On account of bad weather and accidents the results were not what were hoped for in Grant county, yet considerable sentiment was aroused, and a splendid meeting was held at Long Creek, in the heart of the county.

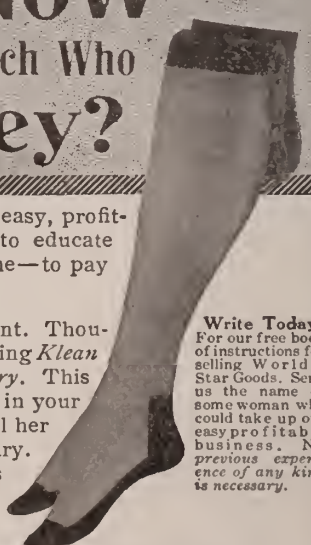
Ukiah, at the edge of Umatilla county, forty miles off the railroad, was reached after an eleven hours' ride. Once the whole party narrowly escaped being backed over an embankment high above the John Day river below. Mrs. Lou Gibbs, the president of the Ukiah W. C. T. U., and her niece came after the speaker, giving two days of the hardest possible travel to secure a lecturer for their people. The house was jammed that night, and men filled the doorways and out into the entry and on the steps. One man drove more than thirty miles over the mountain to be present, taking a day for it. Another party came twenty miles. Ranchers were there in force, and that big enthusiastic audience gave a most liberal contribution to the state W. C. T. U. treasury.

One more long ride, this time an easy one of forty miles in a smooth-going automobile, and the long inland trip was over. We believe it means the winning of east Oregon.

DO YOU KNOW

A Woman in Your Church Who

Needs Money?



A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

**Write Today**

For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind is necessary.*

**$3,000 the First Year**

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

**World's Star Knitting Company**

**Department 501** **Bay City, Michigan**

## PENNSYLVANIA'S MEMBERSHIP GOAL MAY BE REACHED

Special Correspondence

The Keystone state is showing its appreciation of increase in members by giving a number of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL to the counties who report ten per cent gain in membership before August 1. Three counties reported the required gain before June 15 and have earned subscriptions as follows: Forest and Franklin counties each four and Luzerne eight. The money for these is paid from the state treasury. The state W. C. T. U. treasurer, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, says, "There is good prospect of our reaching the goal we have set—35,000 members. If each local union will do its best, we will be able to bring to Mother National a tribute that will worthily honor the memory of Lillian M. N. Stevens."

### Aggressive Efforts of New Dry County

Venango county, the last one to enter the dry list, is up and doing. The president, Mrs. C. B. Simmons, has redeemed her pledge, given at the National Convention, of ten new subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and sends in a good report of the inter-county institute of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Venango and Forest held in Albion last month. Splendid work was reported in Scientific Temperance Instruction. Essay contests are becoming more and more popular. The Sunday School department is securing the observance of the temperance lessons, holding rallies on World's Temperance day, and urging the signing of pledges and the like. Several counties organized Young Campaigners and a large company marched in the Sunday school parade in Oil City on June 19. Here, as all over the state, temperance essays meet with favor as a means of spreading temperance truth. Mrs. W. L. McDearmid, superintendent of Franchise for the western portion of Pennsylvania, had a goodly supply of "Votes for Women" literature with which to remind workers that the suffrage victory is only partly won, as the bill, having passed one legislature, must be passed by another before going to the people for the final test. Miss Aliene Miller spoke on "Present Opportunities for Constitutional Amendment." Miss Rose Thayer gave an able address on her department of Labor and Temperance. Mrs. Ella C. Viele of Warren was elected president of the institute.

Oil City will entertain the state convention, October 2-6, and Mrs. C. B. Simmons is planning many good things for the great gathering which will represent 35,000 earnest white ribboners.

### Signs of Progress in W. C. T. U. Warfare

Wattsburg, Erie county, gained 112 new members as the result of a membership contest. Venango county W. C. T. U. held a large and enthusiastic picnic at Monarch Park, with Mrs. Simmons as toast-mistress. Over 400 white ribboners were present. Mrs. S. C. Wilson of Clearfield, one of Pennsylvania's most successful organizers, has been busy in Bradford county. Mrs. Ella M. George, state president, contrasts a visit made to Snyder county three years ago with a tour just completed. Then there was no county union, now there is a splendid organization of sixteen local unions and over one hundred members have already paid dues for this year. Formerly there were thirty-three saloons in the county; now there are only fifteen. Besides attending the convention Mrs. George gave five addresses in different parts of the county. She will speak at the Beaver county Chautauqua and will have charge of the W. C. T. U. institute work in Honeoye Valley assembly.

The class, Health and Hygiene, in the summer school of the University of Pennsylvania has in it a representative from Ontario, Canada, and one from Maryland, both white ribboners, who are thoroughly enjoying the course. Miss Sara Philips Thomas now and then looks in at the class.

The most talked of question today is the refusal of J. Louis Breitinger, chief moving picture censor for Pennsylvania, to release the film, "John Barleycorn." It looks as if that $25,000 offered by the liquor traffic for the suppression of the film in question were somehow affecting somebody.


# WANTED

Renewal of every teacher's subscription of last year together with hundreds of new subscriptions to

# The Young Crusader

**The teachers' special rate is twenty cents for nine months, from September, 1914, to June, 1915**

Local unions, this is your opportunity to give your teachers live, up-to-date matter for use in their Scientific Temperance Instruction work and interesting stories for the story telling hour

*Help the Children by Helping the Teacher*

The Young Crusader *EVANSTON ILLINOIS*


## HE DIDN'T KNOW

One little lad living in the saloon-infested section of Kansas City, Mo., says he will never again darken the doors of the saloon, and why? Because of a bit of seed-sowing on the part of a scientific temperance teacher in the white ribbon army. A little party was being held in one of the missions in charge of a white ribboner, and when there was need for more ice for the lemonade, a small boy volunteered to get it. He returned so quickly, that the hostess inquired where he secured it. "O right round the corner in the saloon," the boy replied readily. "I am so sorry," said the lady, as a shadow darkened her face, "I am so sorry you went into the saloon; it is not a nice place for little boys." The boy seemed surprised and could not understand her grief. A little later the teacher who knew how to make the facts of science very fascinating to the little folks spoke at the mission, and when her talk was over, the small boy came to his friend, and said, "Now I know why you did not want me to go into a saloon. I never knew before. I'll never, never do it again."

Doesn't it pay to sow the seed of temperance truth in the fertile soil of the young hearts and minds?

**Circulation Department**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
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Address Evanston, Ill.

## THE WIN ONE CIRCLE

for 1914 is large and constantly increasing; still, it will not be complete until every subscriber to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL becomes a member of it. Surely everyone who reads THE UNION SIGNAL will deem it a privilege to secure one new subscriber as a memorial to Mrs. Stevens and thus extend the work for National Constitutional Prohibition, for "knowledge is power," and through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL one learns the facts that furnish most convincing arguments against the traffic. Commence today and secure your new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. The Circle touches forty-three states, England and Canada, with membership as follows:

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| Alabama | 2 |
| Arizona | 1 |
| Arkansas | 5 |
| California | 14 |
| Colorado | 9 |
| Connecticut | 4 |
| Delaware | 2 |
| District of Columbia | 1 |
| Georgia | 4 |
| Idaho | 2 |
| Illinois | 21 |
| Indiana | 13 |
| Iowa | 18 |
| Kansas | 9 |
| Kentucky | 5 |
| Maine | 4 |
| Maryland | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 4 |
| Michigan | 11 |
| Minnesota | 7 |
| Mississippi | 1 |
| Missouri | 18 |
| Montana | 3 |
| Nebraska | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Jersey | 20 |
| New Mexico | 1 |
| New York | 47 |
| North Carolina | 3 |
| North Dakota | 5 |
| Ohio | 31 |
| Oklahoma | 4 |
| Oregon | 7 |
| Pennsylvania | 19 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| South Carolina | 1 |
| Tennessee | 1 |
| Texas | 2 |
| Vermont | 4 |
| Virginia | 21 |
| Washington | 6 |
| West Virginia | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 9 |
| England | 1 |
| Canada | 1 |

### 1914 WIN ONE CIRCLE

*Secure one new subscription for the yearly* UNION SIGNAL, *forward same to us, with a request for membership, and you will be enrolled. A membership card, badge and pin will be forwarded.*

**Request for membership must accompany the order.**

# THE WHITE RIBBON CAUSE IN NEW MEXICO FAST GAINING GROUND

Special Correspondence

The thirty-first annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Mexico met July 15-16 in the First Baptist church of East Las Vegas, one of the many delightful mountain cities of the state. In this community of fine schools, active churches and pleasant homes there are two beautiful stone structures, the high school and one of the two state normals where, at this time, were gathered in summer session four hundred student teachers. It was indeed a fitting city for the annual gathering of our white ribbon host.

### Miss Gordon an Honored Guest

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National W. C. T. U., was present and presided over the meetings of the convention and by her winsome personality won all hearts. The convention was the guest of the San Miguel county union, the first organized county in the state. Mrs. Clara E. Suhr, president, was the efficient chairman of the arrangements committee and, splendidly assisted by Dr. Alice H. Rice, president of the city union, and her faithful corps of workers, made the convention's entertainment a success, and was responsible for the beautiful decorations of bunting and flowers which transformed the church. Delightful refreshments were served by the county unions.

Fifteen local unions were represented by forty-one delegates from every section of the state, and each meeting of the convention found the church filled with attentive and enthusiastic listeners.

Preceding the opening meeting a consecration service led by Miss Gordon brought to each white ribboner new strength and spiritual uplift for the busy days that were to follow. The convention was called to order by Miss Gordon, and from the opening until the closing hour not a golden moment was lost or wasted.

A helpful feature of the morning program was a symposium by four local presidents on "The Local Union, Its Program, Its Activities, Its Finances and Its Use of National W. C. T. U. Publications," with a summary by Mrs. Maude L. Greene, cartoonist, and that of the afternoon on department work was equally valuable. Greatly enjoyed were the addresses of welcome from city talent, notable among them that of Dr. Alice H. Rice, and the bright one-minute speeches in response by the fifteen local presidents. Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer, who is spending a few weeks in Las Vegas for her health, gave an impressive Scripture reading. Miss Anna A. Gordon brought before the mind's eye a review of nation-wide W. C. T. U. activities and a vision of the beauties of a life of loving service for God and His world. A character sketch in chalk by Mrs. Maude Greene, and the singing of "Victory," our triumph song, which is loved the nation over, by Mrs. Northrup of Las Vegas, closed the delightful evening's program.

The following day a revised constitution providing for county organization was adopted, plans of work for the coming year were discussed, and officers elected as follows: President, Miss Harriet Lee Henderson, East Vaughn; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, Portales; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Louise Buell, Las Cruces; recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie H. Byrd, Santa Fe; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Janie E. Manney, Tucumcari, and treasurer, Mrs. Ella O. Wood, Santa Fe.

The resolutions committee, with Mrs. Florence B. Link of Las Cruces as chairman, presented a set of strong resolutions which committed the state union to an active campaign for state and national prohibition.

Rev. Farley, the manager of the Mountainair State Chautauqua, presented to the convention a comprehensive review of the work of this institution, after which the convention unanimously pledged its continued support and co-operation to this great forward movement for education in New Mexico, one in which the state W. C. T. U. is especially interested, and always glad to have a part. It has erected a roomy and artistic lodge on the grounds at Mountainair.

A very happy digression from the regular business of the day was the motion to make Miss Gordon a life member of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., and it was enthusiastically carried. It was a fitting tribute to one who thirty-one years ago came to this state with Miss Willard and organized the work. This honor will be an inspiration to every member in our ranks.

### Children's Demonstration

An enlivening part of the closing program was a demonstration by Young Campaigners for Prohibition conducted by Mrs. Cassell of Belen, assisted by three bright young women delegates Mary Conlin, Margaret Foley and Leota Merrill. Echoes are still to be heard on the street of

"Beefsteak, porksteak, apple pie.
Our New Mexico shall go dry!"

Thus closed a most successful convention. The faith, hope and enthusiasm inspired in the women by Miss Gordon, as she told of the wonderful breadth and depth of the work, and the glories of prohibition, are a prophecy of the bright glad days in store for New Mexico, when it shall outlaw the liquor traffic.

**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
EVANSTON :: ILLINOIS

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 13, 1914. | No, 33


## Message of Sympathy to W. C. T. U. Comrades in Europe

Rest Cottage,
Evanston, Illinois
August 4, 1914.

My Dear Comrade:-

We are simply appalled by the sudden arming of all Europe and the prospect of one of the greatest wars in history, and cannot help feeling deeply concerned about our dearly loved friends on the Continent and in England. We are troubled also for the many white ribboners among the thousands of American tourists now in Europe. All will, we fear, be subjected to great inconvenience, and our comrades who reside in the war zone may suffer serious loss. In common with every member of our world-wide organization we deplore such a war, and dare not picture to ourselves its awful possibilities.

That our peace propaganda has been wholly in vain we will not believe. We note with thankfulness that the majority of the war cartoons in the European as well as the American press, emphasize the cruel, deplorable and devastating effects of war, rather than the patriotism, pomp and glory of conquest.

It seems incredible that such a conflict can be precipitated in this century, which we have fondly believed heralded the establishment of world-wide peace, and we can only hope and fervently pray that a miracle may still be wrought and that some of the horrors of the present situation may be averted.

To you, dear sisters, who are face to face with the terrible war that now seems imminent, your comrades of the W. C. T. U. of the United States send loving, heartfelt sympathy, and the assurance that we long to help you and are ready to render you any and all assistance within our power.

Truly and affectionately yours,

Anna A. Gordon

*A copy of above letter was sent to all the members of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee.*

## CALL TO PRAYER

White ribboners everywhere are asked to arrange for a special service on Sunday, September 6, (not interfering with other services) to pray for a speedy end of the war and to advocate anew our peace principles.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION—PRESIDENT OFFERS TO DISCUSS TERMS OF PEACE WITH WARRING NATIONS—UNITED STATES DECLARES IMPARTIAL NEUTRALITY—THE PRESIDENT'S GREAT SORROW—OREGON PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD ENDORSES NATIONAL PROHIBITION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C

What a picture of horror confronts us—Europe convulsed in war! Mr. Asquith in the British House of Commons said the other day, "The catastrophe incalculable has come!" There is war on sea, as well as on the land, and war for the first time in the air as well. It is said that there is, among the different European powers, a fleet of 3,500 aeroplanes and dirigibles ready for war. And it has all come so suddenly. Fourteen days ago the German Kaiser was on his yacht witnessing the maneuvers of his navy in Danish waters; Mr. R. Poincare, President of France, was making a round of calls on Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden; England was just about to negotiate a treaty with Germany concerning a certain railway; war seemed far away, when Austria-Hungary threatened little Servia, and the spark was started that set in motion "the catastrophe incalculable." General Nelson A. Miles of our own country said yesterday, "This war in Europe will be recorded in history as the world's most destructive conflict, and fortunate are we to be living walled in between two great oceans, enjoying peace, prosperity, and the highest prospects for the future."

### Once Friends—Now Enemies

The many embassies in Washington were closed for the summer, ambassadors and diplomats having moved their quarters temporarily to the New England coast, but upon the "call to colors" of their respective countries, the officials came hurrying back, and the wires have been kept hot with messages, many in code, flying back and forth. There has always seemed to be a friendly feeling in the diplomatic circle at Washington, French and German ambassadors, and those representing Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, always meeting with cordiality, now, alas, as bitter enemies! Word has come to Washington that each nation involved has issued a call to reservists scattered over the United States to come to the help of their countries in this time of need.

### What Will Become of the Destitute Families?

There are 12,000 Austrians in New York alone. A large number of Frenchmen in New England have been notified by the French embassy that they are called to join regiments in France immediately. The notice affects about 25,000 Frenchmen liable to military duty. When this was announced on the bulletin boards, it immediately spread to the cafes and hotels where most of these men were employed as cooks and waiters, and the supplying of guests with food and drink was suspended, many leaving for New York at once, to take the first vessel that would carry them home. England issues a call headed, "Your King and your country need you," and all English unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and thirty must report for duty at once. A delicate question has arisen, however, in connection with the efforts of reservists to return home for military service. Complaints have been received that many foreigners were leaving their families without support and destitute.

The question is complicated by the possible affront that might arise if this government should refuse to allow reservists to sail. There is no law, it is said, which gives the United States power to hold them, and if there is any authority to prevent their departure, it would probably be under state laws compelling the head of a family to support his wife and children.

### President Offers to Discuss Terms of Peace

On Tuesday the President formally offered the services of the United States government to the warring nations, should they desire now, or at any future time in the conflict, to discuss terms of peace, cabling his offer to Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King George of Great Britain, and President Poincare of France.

On Wednesday the President formally declared the duty of impartial neutrality on the part of the United States, prohibiting the enlisting or entering into service of any of the belligerents, as soldier or marine, prohibiting the arming of vessels, declaring American waters to be absolutely neutral, and issues a warning and obligation under treaties and the perils of disobedience.

After August 15, the date upon which the Panama Canal will be thrown open to the traffic of the world, any warship of any nation will have the right of peaceable and uninterrupted passage through it. This is guaranteed by the provisions of the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

### The President's Great Sorrow

And in all this public turmoil and anxiety, the life of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has been slowly ebbing away. How bravely the President has faced this crushing sorrow, in the midst of such overwhelming responsibilities, only those in closest touch may know! The serious condition of Mrs. Wilson came as a shock to the people of Washington. We knew she was ill, but three weeks ago she was able to walk about the White House grounds supported by a nurse; but a change soon came. Four months of almost unbroken illness, a complication of nervous ailments and Bright's disease had sapped her vitality. President Wilson did not abandon hope until the morning of the day she died, when Dr. Davis of Philadelphia, the physician of the Wilson family during their long stay in Princeton, after an examination took the President aside, telling him Mrs. Wilson could only survive a few hours. Early in the morning she told her husband that she would pass away much more contentedly if she knew Congress had passed a bill providing for better housing arrangements in the slum alleys of Washington. At the President's instance Congress acted quickly and before she lost consciousness Mrs. Wilson had the satisfaction of knowing that the measure had been passed by the Senate and that the House would take similar action. The sympathies of the nation go out to the stricken family in the White House. A beautiful character, a devoted wife and mother, a faithful friend, has gone to the far away country.

Resolutions of condolence were passed by both Houses of Congress, and committees appointed to attend the funeral services which will be held in the East Room of the White House Monday, August 10.

### Oregon Presbyterian Synod Endorses National Prohibition

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon on Thursday presented very comprehensive resolutions unanimously adopted by the Presbyterian Synod of Oregon, at its meeting held in Eugene, July 11, endorsing most emphatically state and National Prohibition, and commending the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League. The resolutions were read to the Senate by the secretary and printed in full in the *Congressional Record.*

*Saturday, August 8, 1914.*

# Professor Whiting of Wellesley College Strong Supporter of National Constitutional Prohibition

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

It was on the veranda of "Fayre Houres," the summer residence in Wilbraham, Mass., of Professors Louise Manning Hodgkins and Sarah F. Whiting of Wellesley College, that it was my happy privilege to interview Professor Whiting. It seems scarcely a year since Miss Whiting, who holds the chair of Astronomy at Wellesley College, attended the great international convention of astronomers at Bonn on the Rhine.

In response to the query, "Did the wearing of your little bow of white ribbon seem to your foreign friends a fanaticism, or has public sentiment on the temperance question changed since your former visits?" Miss Whiting, with the quiet enthusiasm that is one of her most charming characteristics, replied: "Within the last twenty-five years there has been in temperance sentiment a most extraordinary change. During the first of my five visits abroad, it was almost impossible to convince people that drinking water was not something injurious; and they would always insist on at least coloring the water with fruit juice. Last summer I was present at a great astronomical banquet at Bonn, given by the city officials to the International Astronomical Association. The distinctive feature of this festivity was the exploitation of the Rhine's famous vintages. Years ago it would have been considered a high discourtesy to refuse to drink toasts in wine; but on this occasion, when I arose with the others, but with a glass of water in my hand, I said to my escort, a professor in the Bonn University, that King George of England, and also the German Kaiser have each announced that it will be considered good form to drink his health in water; therefore I could be happily permitted to use this safe beverage. As the hilarious banqueters cried 'Hoch!' 'Hoch!' I touched my glass of water to the wine glasses of the professors of theology, and of mathematics, and to all within reach; and so far as I could learn, nearly all the Americans also drank the toasts in water.

### American Engineers Drink Water in Germany

"Later I sat at the table of a professor of Cambridge University (England), and beside me was another American guest, then unknown to me. I was pleased to note that after I declined the proffered wine, he also affably refused, choosing instead a glass of Apollinaris water. I soon learned that this gentleman was the president of a society of American engineers, about three hundred in number, who were touring Germany as guests of a society of German engineers. The president of the American association was a total abstainer, as were many of his associates, and they set a splendid example to their German friends, for they explained that they were total abstainers for scientific reasons—to promote health and efficiency; and because even moderate drinking made them less keen in meeting emergencies.

### Change in Sentiment Among Scientists

"Years ago, at several dinners with leading scientists, many varieties of sparkling wine always were served, and after the ladies retired to the drawing-room, the men would remain for further exhilaration. On my recent trip I found that this custom, to a large extent, has been discontinued. I have never in any of my tours found it necessary to drink wine or any other alcoholic beverage. There is no scientific basis for believing that a little wine poured into a glass of water will kill bacteria, or make the water any purer or safer to drink.

"In 1896 I was present in Edinboro, at the first meeting of Scotland's branch of the British Women's Temperance Association. The Lady Henry Somerset and all the leading Scotch and English women were present. In the chair was the remarkable Madame Blakie, then nearing her eightieth year. She was considered the only one who could successfully harmonize all the sects and classes represented in the make-up of the branch. At the large reception given to the delegates, only a few of the notable clergymen appeared. What a wonderful change has occurred! Think of the warm welcome given by the prominent clergymen of Edinboro and Glasgow to the delegates attending the World's W. C. T. U. Conventions held of late years in those cities!"

Professor Sarah Frances Whiting

### Hold Meetings at Wellesley College

"Are not temperance activities at Wellesley College in the hands of a committee of general Christian work, Miss Whiting?" continued the interviewer. "Do you really succeed in creating an individual or a collective civic conscience among the students?"

"The exact result of our educative efforts among hundreds of students it would be difficult to give," was the reply, "but each year a committee of the Christian Association arranges about February seventeenth—the Frances E. Willard anniversary—for a rousing temperance meeting. As speaker at the meeting held this last academic year, I called attention to the splendid successes of the temperance forces, especially to the victories of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; for I realize that with college girls, as with others, nothing succeeds like success.

"Taking for my Scripture passage Ezekiel 47:1-12 (new version) I spoke of the small beginnings, and contrasted them with the wonderful international progress of recent years; the great meetings of the World's W. C. T. U.; the women and men in high places who have given themselves to the making of a sane temperance sentiment; of the large corporations which demand total abstinence of their employes; of the educators, physicians, journalists, and even society leaders who have allied themselves with the temperance forces. Referring to my Scripture passage, I emphasized the fact that each college girl can exert in her own social circle a beneficent influence, by graciously but decidedly refusing to drink wine, or to serve it, either in the crystal glass, or from the shining punch-bowl. By doing this, she will cause the 'healing waters' of the great river of temperance sentiment to rise still higher until there shall be 'waters to swim in'—and she must be a part of this great wave—'for everything shall live whithersoever the river cometh.'"

### No-License Sentiment Strong

"A few years ago, Professor Whiting, when the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. presented to the joint Judiciary committee of the legislature a petition asking for the submission to the people of a constitutional prohibitory amendment, many Wellesley professors signed the petition. Is the influence of the college potent not only in legislative matters but also in local campaigns?" "It certainly is," said Miss Whiting. "Wellesley is a great educational center and we feel it is important that our college girls should have a safe environment. The influence of the college is strong for no-license—the law that now prevails—and it is important that the neighboring towns should also be saloonless.

"This year the W. C. T. U., the ministers, and the leading men of the town of Wellesley have carried on a campaign against the pony and drug-store licenses. At the college we helped to work up a notable hearing before the town board. I sent in advance to every town officer, to all the clergy, and to the Catholic priests a copy of the last annual address of our late National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. With each pamphlet went this statement, 'The W. C. T. U. members think our town officials, and leading men, would like to see this admirable presentation of the present condition of many reforms, in which women are interested.' Miss Pendleton, president of the college, saw that we were largely represented at the hearing. We did succeed in removing the drug-store license, but failed to

Continued on Page Four

Observatory at Wellesley

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

ROSS MAY HAYES, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

Missouri Y. P. B. Workers in Annual State Meeting at Fulton

## PROFESSOR WHITING STRONG SUPPORTER OF NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Three)

secure prohibition of the pony-express nuisance, because in the midst of the struggle, the Massachusetts supreme court declared that the law is mandatory, and requires that at least one pony-express for each town shall be allowed. We are going to help the allied temperance forces of the state in the effort that will be made next year to change the law. Why should even one town be compelled to harbor alcoholic and other evil germs? The government of the state aids the towns in their efforts to stamp out the germs of infectious diseases; but the germs of alcoholism, as seen not only in confirmed alcoholics but even in moderate drinkers, are far more devastating in their effect upon health and the civic welfare than are typhoid or tuberculosis germs."

**Wellesley College for National Prohibition**

With a characteristic gesture, and the fire of a campaign leader, Miss Whiting said, in closing the interview: "Wellesley College is most desirous of aiding the bill for National Constitutional Prohibition, now on the calendar of the House, and thinks every one should work to secure its passage! In addition to the general petition sent from the town, President Pendleton and others of the faculty, including myself, wrote notes on our official stationery to our representatives in Congress, urging them to favor the Sheppard-Hobson bill. I rejoice that about four million women are qualified to vote at presidential elections, and I thought as I viewed, recently, the great woman suffrage parade, passing through dense, applauding crowds in the most aristocratic section of Boston, that the prohibition bill in Congress soon will pass, and National Prohibition surely will come—for college women and womanly women throughout the land, by their righteous votes, will help to usher in that glad day of victory."

Professor Whiting's observatory at Wellesley College lately has been enriched by the gift from her friend, the Lady Huggins, one of England's eminent astronomers, of rare astronomical treasures from her own observatory. As a prominent professor of astronomy Miss Whiting is widely known. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be congratulated that so influential an educator is not only a member of the organization, but pre-eminently a leader of college girls—a leader in all that makes for high social influence along the lines of total abstinence, prohibition, suffrage, and a "white life for two."

The picture shown is of a section of the Ohio Y. P. B. convention (in session at Lakeside) in costume for the play, "The Immigrant's Gateway." This is only one of the good things enjoyed by the young people. Mr. Rae Vaughan, state Y. P. B. president, writes to the general secretary, "Every meeting was full of enthusiasm and inspiration for every member. This incident in connection with the convention may be of interest: One morning, although it was go-home day, thirty of us, all enthusiasts, started to Marblehead light-house, a four-mile hike, round trip. There is just one saloon in the place and we halted in front of the door to give our rally cry, ending with "In 1914 Ohio dry, dry, dry, etc." When we had finished, the saloon-keeper came and stood in the door and made us a gruff speech, but our jubilant crowd marched away amid the cheers of over one hundred street laborers. Our

aim is "Ohio dry in 1914, 5,000 paid-up members by January 1, 1915, and a clear, pure manhood and womanhood now and forever."

## New York Y. P. B. Workers in Meeting at Lowville, June 29-July 2

The young people of New York state, in their annual meeting at Lowville, were represented by 105 voting delegates from eighteen counties and nine county Y. P. B. secretaries. Mr. Daniel A. Poling brought to the young people a message of cheer and a larger vision of the work to be accomplished. At the closing session the entire delegation, 250 strong, led by Karl Smith and the convention cornetists, marched through the main street of Lowville. Their songs and yells rang with enthusiasm, and the National Constitutional Prohibition posters, delegation banners and various Branch trophies told the story of the aim of this group of earnest New York young people.

Mr. Mason A. Stratton, a student at Cortland Normal, will lead the forces the coming year, with Miss Mildred O. Moody as vice-president. They succeed the faithful president and vice-president, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, who have been leaders in the work for young people for many years.

# THE ENEMY OF CHILDHOOD

"The highest conservation is not the conservation of forests and rivers and minerals. The highest conservation is the conservation of women and children and men—the conservation of humanity," said Mr. Daniel A. Poling, the noted Christian Endeavor lecturer, in an address, "The Conservation of Humanity," delivered at the summer institute of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. in the Young People's temple, Ocean Grove.

"The supreme barrier in the progress road of humanity is the liquor institution. Humanity's highest physical, mental and moral interests cannot be rightly conserved until John Barleycorn perishes from the face of the earth.

"The liquor traffic is the foe of childhood and directly responsible for at least 300,000 of America's child laborers.

"Drink has impaired or cut off entirely the earning power of the natural provider; the father has lost his job because of drink. But the fact that the natural provider has lost his job does not at all indicate that his children have lost their appetites. Child laborers are working to feed hungry stomachs, to clothe naked bodies. You do not solve this or any other great problem by dealing only with effects. We must be wise enough to find causes and to destroy the institution that is responsible for an almost incredible number of these child labor abuses."

The speaker dwelt at length on the relation of the liquor traffic to the home, to motherhood, and to the white slave traffic. He spoke of the challenge of patriotism and said:

"America needs every man at his best today. Drink will give to the armies of our progress trembling limbs, blinded eyes, faltering minds and hearts too frail to pump the blood of mighty deeds."

### HALL BUILT BY Y. P. B.

Five years ago the Nineteenth district W. C. T. U. of Minnesota, comprising Douglas, Grant and Pope counties was organized. It then had three unions and fifty-four members. At its sixth annual convention held in the Y. P. B. hall, at Nelson, Minn., recently, there were fifty-five voting delegates from twelve unions representing 376 members. The Nineteenth district superintendents of departments brought in most excellent reports. There has been raised for the work of the local unions during the past year $1495.15, every union reporting over $100. Three Loyal Temperance Legions and four Y. P. B.'s have been organized in the district. The Nelson Y. P. B. which will be four years old in October next was started with 19 members, and now has over 100. As there was no hall in the town adequate for the meetings it built one at a cost of $840, and it is half paid for. The Nelson band which uses the hall to practice in, plays for the Y. P. B. as it did for both evening meetings of the convention. Although the population of Nelson is only 157 this large convention was comfortably cared for, and people came in from the farms about.

The second afternoon of the convention, Miss Edna Larson, president of the Nelson Y. P. B. and state secretary of the Minnesota Y. P. B., presided for an hour, when 25 Y. P. B. girls from four different towns were on the platform telling of their work, giving their yells and singing their songs. Both evenings the hall was crowded. Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, the organizer of both the district and the Nelson Y. P. B., was the guest of honor and gave the convention address. The resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition was passed unanimously by about 300 people. The second evening a double grand gold medal contest was held, Mr. Samis, president of the Ida Y. P. B., being awarded the oratorical medal and Miss Peterson the musical medal. Mrs. Martha Lobeck, president, Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold, secretary, Mrs. Wallen, treasurer, and Mrs. Southwick, vice-president, were all re-elected. Mrs. Lobeck is a fine presiding officer and kept the program up to time. Little Martha Lobeck, two months old, was dedicated to the temperance cause by the president as Mrs. Scovell tied the white ribbon on her arm. One hundred and fifty columns of W. C. T. U. and temperance material have been printed in the district during the year and two whole papers given as W. C. T. U. issues.

PRIZE FLOAT OF THE PERRYVILLE (PA.) W. C. T. U.

# FORREST THORNTON'S CAPITAL

SARAH N. McCREERY

Forrest Thornton read over twice the account of the organization of the Coates Cooky and Biscuit Company. The fact that the shares—a limited number—were for sale at twenty dollars each impressed him greatly. "I wish that I could buy a few of those shares," he murmured. "The men behind the business are sure to make it go." He took an inventory of his resources but had not enough to purchase one share. As he put down his paper he sighed regretfully that he had not been able to save anything in the year he had held a position.

On his way to and from work that day, during his leisure at the noon hour, and in the quiet of his own room in the evening Forrest Thornton's thoughts dwelt on the shares of the Coates Cooky and Biscuit Company. The opportunity looked so enticing that he felt he would even borrow the money, if he could get it, rather than miss the chance of securing stock in this company. He thought of Mr. Starker, the lumberman, who had the reputation of being a friend to young men. He knew Mr. Starker and he decided to try to borrow from him the necessary eighty dollars. The next morning he called at Mr. Starker's office.

That gentleman listened attentively as Thornton explained his errand. "I think some shares in the Coates Company would be a good investment," he agreed. "I will tell you frankly my views, however. I do not favor a young man's starting on borrowed capital. It is legitimate, I know, and many do it, but I think it hampers one. It is better to start on one's own money, then borrow, if necessary to develop the business. Do you drink?" he asked abruptly.

Forrest Thornton started at the suddenness of the question. "I cannot be classed as a drinker," he stammered, as his face flushed uncomfortably. "I take a glass of something every day," he confessed.

"Well quit. Then come to me again in nine months," said Mr. Starker, as he rose, indicating that the interview was at an end.

When Forrest reached the street his thoughts were in a strange jumble. He had not obtained the money, but he felt no resentment over the refusal. Indeed there was no definite refusal, just the request to break a habit. By the time the young man reached the place where he was employed he had fully resolved to stop taking the glass a day.

When niue months had passed, Forrest Thornton paid a second visit to Mr. Starker. "I came to tell you that I have not taken a drink of liquor since I was here before," he said in a straightforward manner.

"That is good," was the hearty commendation. "Do you smoke?"

"Yes, I am fond of smoking, but I do not go to excess. Three cigars a day is my limit."

"Well quit it, and come to me again in nine months."

The young man went out of the office with an odd smile and a feeling that Mr. Starker was rather peculiar, but he knew, instinctively, that he would obey this second request as he had the first.

"It is just a year and a half since we first met, I mean since our real acquaintance began," remarked Mr. Starker when Forrest Thornton paid a third call. "I have the date marked on my calendar, so I am not mistaken. Now what have you to say for yourself today?" he asked with a whimsical smile.

Forrest laughed pleasantly. "I want you to know that I have not smoked for nine months, and that by giving up the drinks and smoking I have furnished my own capital. I want to tell you frankly that I did not understand your commands at first. I had no idea that on one drink, three five cent cigars a day, and a treat to friends now and then I could save so much in eighteen months. I now have eighty dollars—enough to buy four shares in the Coates Company, but, unfortunately, I did not begin to save soon enough, for the shares are all sold."

Mr. Starker leaned forward and took a paper from his desk. "After your first visit, I went out and bought twelve shares in the Coates Cooky and Biscuit Company. I will turn four of them over to you today at the original price. When you can afford to buy the other eight shares, I will sell them at the same price. I bought them for that purpose. I thought you would be shrewd enough to see the possibilities in the money you would save each day. Those four shares that you buy today with your own money will be a great source of pleasure to you, a pleasure that you could not have enjoyed had you purchased them with borrowed money. You have given up a dangerous habit, for danger lurks in 'just a glass a day.' You have quit smoking, so two bad habits are overcome, and clean habits count as capital always."

Forrest Thornton's face was alight with pleasure. "It is certainly very kind of you to buy those shares and let me have them at the original price, for I happen to know the stock has increased in value. I had always heard that you never refuse to help young men. I almost doubted it for a time, but I see now that you help them to help themselves. I am sure that with your very liberal offer, I shall own, in a year and a half, all twelve of the shares."

# Song of the Young Campaigners

MARGARET B. PLATT

*Tune, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah"*

Oh, we are Young Campaigners in the army of the right,
We'll shout and sing for temperance and help to win the fight,
We'll campaign for home protection, the victory is in sight.
The saloon shall surely go.

CHORUS

Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
The saloon shall surely go.

In the conflict we are waging we shall never know defeat;
The bugles of our legions true shall never sound retreat,
Hear the voice of each Campaigner as our war cry we repeat.
The saloon shall surely go.

Oh, ye fathers, mothers, brothers, come and help us win our fight,
We are very youthful soldiers but we're battling for the right,
We'll ne'er give up the conflict 'til our foe is put to flight.
The saloon shall surely go.

# THE RACE

MAY ELIZABETH WHITE

When Clinton stepped from the train at the little country station, the first face he saw was that of his cousin Raymond, a straight, manly-looking boy of twelve, with clear gray eyes that lighted joyfully as he looked into Clinton's merry brown ones.

"Hello, Raymond! How are you? Better use your lorgnette if you don't know me," laughed Clinton, noting the slightly puzzled look that had come into Raymond's eager face.

"Hello yourself, Clinton Concord! Of course I know you, though you have changed," declared Raymond. "O but we'll have great times this summer."

"Don't doubt it. Here's my Saratoga. That your auto over there?" asked Clinton, indicating a bay horse hitched to a spring wagon.

"Yes,—our auto-truck," grinned Raymond.

The trunk was soon in the light wagon and old Joc's head was turned toward the village. For weeks both boys had been looking forward eagerly to this summer vacation which Clinton was to spend on his uncle's farm as he had done two years ago. As old Joc jogged leisurely along—Joc always took his own time for doing things—the cousins had much to say to each other. In the first lull of happy plans Raymond asked, "Clinton, what's the matter? Have you been sick?"

"What's the matter?" repeated Clinton looking straight ahead. "Why, nothing. What makes you ask such a question?"

"Two years ago you looked so strong and could race and row and climb any thing—"

"Well," interrupted Clinton confidentially, "I'll soon show you that I can 'race and row and climb' some things yet."

"All right, you'll have chances," Raymond replied in a relieved tone. "Don and Fred Duvol—you remember them, don't you?"

"Yes."

"They're coming over this afternoon and we're going to the cove fishing. Want to go along?" Raymond asked turning his twinkling gray eyes on his cousin's face.

"I suppose I can if I have to," said Clinton frowning with well assumed reluctance.

Raymond laughed heartily. "We sha'n't exactly force you to come, but we'd be willing to have you. I have to get some things from the store," he continued as he reined Joc up to the big maple near the grocery. "Will you come in or sit here?"

"I'll sit here if you think it's safe. If your fiery steed tries to run away I'll hold on with all my puny strength," bantered Clinton, looking teasingly first at Raymond, then at the steady old farm horse that had already settled himself into a comfortable position as though expecting a long wait and thinking he might as well take a nap or two.

There were so many customers that Saturday morning that Raymond had to wait some time. When, package laden, he stepped from the store, he looked up just in time to see Clinton toss a partly burned cigaret far out into the street.

"Oh," thought Raymond with sudden understanding, "so it's cigarets! I thought Clinton had more sense."

Raymond was a wide-awake L. T. L. boy, and neither Clinton's droll stories nor funny remarks could make him forget. As they neared home he asked abruptly:

"Clinton, do you smoke cigarets?"

"Certainly, my boy, would you like one?" was Clinton's flippant reply.

"What makes you?" questioned Raymond, gravely ignoring the proffered cigaret.

"Just a little habit of mine. Doesn't hurt me a bit. All the boys do it," Clinton answered lightly. "Hurrah, there's the farm," he added gaily a moment later.

Clinton received a hearty welcome from Aunt Margaret, Uncle Robert and his seven year old cousin Maxwell.

"You are just in time, boys. Dinner is ready," announced Aunt Margaret. "I hope you brought a good appetite with you, Clinton. I remember your fondness for an old-fashioned boiled dinner and boiled Indian pudding," she continued, looking fondly at the boy whose alert, pleasant ways had given them all so much pleasure during his former visits on the farm.

"Think you can keep up with Raymond?" asked Uncle Robert, smiling genially as he handed Clinton a plate heaped as only the father of growing boys knows how to heap it.

"Wait and see," chuckled his nephew.

After dinner Clinton was taken to see the Jersey calves, Raymond's pet colt—a handsome little bay named Venus—and Maxwell's rabbits and white leghorn chickens—some of them fluffy little balls of down.

Before any of them realized it, three o'clock had come and Don and Fred Duvol were on hand wth their fishing tackle.

"This beats the parks," the city boy exulted when they reached the dense green woods that bordered the west side of the road for nearly half a mile. "I say, boys, let's race to the big oak."

The others agreed and soon they were all speeding over the smooth, shady road. At first Clinton led, but soon his breath began to grow short and Don and Raymond forged ahead. Soon Fred passed him. For a little while Don and Raymond ran side by side. Then, inch by inch, Raymond gained. Maxwell was gaining on Clinton. Raymond reached the big oak with Don at his heels and Fred not far behind. Looking back, they saw Clinton struggling to keep up with his sturdy little cousin.

"Well I never!" exclaimed Don in astonishment as they watched Clinton's slow advance. "He's thirteen—a year older than we are. What ails him?"

"Cigarets," said Raymond shortly.

"Why, he beat us both two years ago," Don continued.

"He didn't smoke then," Raymond answered.

"Two years ago he was taller and stronger than either of you," said Fred thoughtfully.

When Maxwell and Clinton reached the oak, there was silence for some minutes, then Don said:

"Clinton, if that's what cigarets do for a fellow, I sha'n't want any."

# The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, August 13, 1914

**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 13—18**

## EXCELLENT WEATHERCOCK OF PUBLIC OPINION

That National Prohibition is the paramount issue of the moment in the United States is the opinion of the Washington correspondent of the *London Daily Times*, who lately wrote to that effect to his paper in England's metropolis. As a reason for his belief he explains, "An excellent though almost unregarded weathercock of public opinion is the list, daily published, of memorials sent to Congress." He then calls attention to the significant fact that on one day when the Panama tolls contest was at its height only eight petitions bearing upon that debate were received by Congress while there were thirty-one petitions for the submission of a Prohibition Amendment and twenty-seven against such action.

Could the latent sentiment for the Amendment be aroused to express itself in the form of petitions and appeals our Senators and Congressmen would speedily not only be convinced that National Prohibition is a paramount issue but that the preponderance of sentiment of the people is in favor of it. The following recipe is recommended for bringing this to pass:

FIRST. Secure from the state or National W. C. T. U. a supply of forms of petitions and resolutions (free), also postcard appeals (40 cents per 100).

SECOND. Make a house-to-house canvass of your town or city, asking every voter to sign the petition and also to write a personal letter or telegram to his Senators and Congressmen, urging favorable action on the Hobson Resolution.

THIRD. Watch the papers for announcements of meetings of influential organizations in your vicinity, and present to them for adoption the Hobson Resolution.

FOURTH. Learn the attitude of your Senators and Congressmen, and candidates for these positions, on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition, and if unfavorable, bring to their attention facts and arguments which will lead them to see the truth.

## A LARGE NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT PEOPLE ARE DOING IT

In an effort to convince the public of their highminded and altruistic motives, the liquor interests, through their trade journals, are making some rather surprising statements. In a recent issue of the *Brewer's Gazette* of England appears the following:

*"Let every man study his own case. We are working for health, for happiness and for efficiency. Does strong drink add to your well-being? If not, is it not better to omit it? And this certainly a large number of intelligent people are doing."*

Having made this frank declaration, what in all reason and consistency is there left for the brewers to do but to abandon the drink business and engage in some legitimate line?

It has become almost a commonplace to say that drink is a destroyer of all the three things for which the liquorites announce they are working. As to health, the life insurance companies have made it quite unnecessary for temperance advocates to do more than quote them. Take for instance a paragraph from a very recent pamphlet issued by Walter E. Vail of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia:

"Very few companies will insure saloon men at all, and those who do rate them up twelve years. A business that will shorten a man's life twelve years is a good business to get out of.

"A business that multiplies diseases by from two to five times is too dangerous for a sensible man to stay in, when there are plenty of healthy occupations in which a man can make a living."

On the matter of happiness, perhaps the court records and the testimony of criminologists, next to the tales of the inmates of our penal institutions, are as good evidence as is needed to prove that in all the world there is no such prolific source of misery and wretchedness and despair as the drink evil. Wardens of penitentiaries state that from 70 to 90 per cent of the criminals claim that drink is responsible for their lamentable condition, and the judge of the Domestic Relations court of Chicago has ascribed over 46 per cent of the tragedies in family life to the same source.

When it comes to efficiency, science offers the most exact and convincing statistics to prove that even a small amount of alcohol incapacitates a workman for properly performing his tasks. During the past year dozens of employers, cognizant of these facts through careful study and sad experience, have insisted that their employes become abstainers.

Answering in the affirmative, in this day and age, the question, "Does strong drink add to your well-being?" is to show oneself ignorant of the findings of science.

The closing sentence of the paragraph in the *Brewer's Gazette* is significant, "And this (abstaining from alcohol) certainly a large number of intelligent people are doing," for it confesses to a fact which spells the doom of the traffic in drink. The people have come to know the truth concerning the dangers of alcoholic liquors, and the truth, applied in practical life, is making them free.

## WHY I AM HERE

It was in a county convention; roll-call was proceeding and the women were responding to the topic, "Why I am here." A glance over the audience was an assurance that the women assembled were of those who care for the best and holiest in life and were gathered there for a high purpose. Presently the capable recording secretary, a woman in the bloom of young matronhood, rose and said, "There is no doubt in my mind that I am here simply because of my mother's influence. Early in my housekeeping experience I found myself doing as my mother did and doing so quite as a matter of course. I used the same kind of flour, the same brand of baking powder, the same flavorings and the same recipes my mother used, and one day I concluded I'd go a little farther and become a white ribboner as my mother was. I belong because my mother belonged; I'm here because my mother took me with her to the W. C. T. U. meetings; it has become a habit with me as it was with mother; I shall always belong and I hope to become as faithful and consistent a white ribboner as mother was. I love these meetings and when I leave them I feel as I imagine the people of God felt in other days after they had gone aside to pray."

There was a most eloquent silence as the little woman ceased speaking, and many eyes were moist. O sainted mothers—exemplary, faithful, gentle, wise, long-suffering many times, full of good works, persistent in prayer, powerful in accomplishment, holy in purpose! Earth's sweetest memories reach back to the days spent by mother's side, while in life's most aspiring moments we reach out through infinite space to clasp hands with mother and still follow her way. Under the sway of godly mothers how this old world blossoms in sweetness, purity and truth.

## NOTED ASTRONOMER STAUNCH FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE

In connection with the interesting interview with Dr. Sarah Frances Whiting of Wellesley College we are glad to give the readers of the SIGNAL a good picture of the professor with the observatory and observatory house which is the field of her work. The *Boston Herald*, in quoting the passing of Mrs. Fleming of Harvard Observatory, remarked that there were three notable women astronomers among the first to enter the field: Maria Mitchell, Mrs. Fleming and Professor Whiting, who now leads the women of the republic in their studies of the starry heavens.

Among other interests for which Dr. Sarah Frances Whiting staunchly stands at Wellesley College, not the least is that of temperance. Many a girl has gone out from the college with her degree, to enlarge and aid the ranks of the W. C. T. U. because her ideas on this fundamental question were well grounded through the efforts of this senior professor at Wellesley. Among the many themes presented to the students through the lectures, mass meetings and private conversations Miss Whiting never allows this one, dear to her heart, to be lost sight of.

# OUR COMRADES OVER THE SEA

The safety of our comrades in Europe has been a matter of deep concern to all white ribboners in this country. Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sent out to all the members of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee, a letter of sympathy a facsimile of which appears on the cover page.

The latest word received from the headquarters of the New York W. C. T. U. is to the effect that Mrs. Ella A. Boole and daughter, who sailed for Europe on July 2, when last heard from were on their way to Holland, via Austria. At the present writing no communication has been received at National Headquarters of the whereabouts of Mrs. Mae Whitman, National superintendent, and husband, who sailed on June 18, expecting to spend the summer in Europe.

The latest news through the associated press indicates that the city of Liege, Belgium, the home of the Baroness de Laveleye, has been not only the scene of a great battle, but has fallen into the hands of the German army. This cannot but awaken great anxiety on the part of the friends of the Baroness, who has very recently been a visitor at National Headquarters and in New York, and sailed the last of July for Europe. It is hoped that she may have been providentially detained in England, where she was to visit relatives. Deep concern is, of course, felt for our German white ribbon comrades, Fraulein Ottilie Hoffmann, of Bremen, for many years president of the W. C. T. U. of Germany, and Fraulein von Blucher, of Leipsic, the present head of the organization.

In our prayers that the Prince of Peace may yet have his way with the warring powers and that peace may prevail, we will bear constantly on our hearts these friends who are surrounded by perils on every hand.

# THE PRESIDENT'S SORROW

The hearts of the American people, regardless of party or sect, have gone out in tenderest sympathy to the chief executive of the nation in the hour of his sore bereavement. Immediately upon learning of the passing of Mrs. Wilson the following message was sent to the President and his daughters:

"The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union extends sincere sympathy in your overwhelming sorrow, and expresses its high appreciation of the noble character and altruistic service of the gracious woman whose loss the whole nation mourns."

Perhaps no more illuminating characterization of Mrs. Wilson has been given than this: "Painting was a passion with her, but for many years after her marriage she did not touch a brush, for she was an artist in the greater sense —an artist wife, an artist mother."

While Mrs. Wilson was in the highest sense a help-mate of her husband and took an active interest in all the momentous affairs with which he had to deal, and was as well an ideal mother and home-maker, her mother love went out to all the needy world. This was shown by her eagerness in her last hours to have passed a measure which she had "mothered," for the improvement of the alleys of the city of Washington, that the children in these sections might be safeguarded.

While conservative in her ideas concerning the woman movement, she thoroughly believed that a higher destiny awaits women, and on one occasion gave expression to this belief in the following words: "The tireless energy of twentieth century women is wonderful to behold. It is the manifestation of the awakening of American womanhood—a spirit that is destined to help us maintain ourselves in the vanguard of civilization. I am a great believer in the intellect, strength of character and optimism of the American woman."

## WANTED, TWENTY MILLION SOLDIERS!

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles in a recent address said, "Twenty million of the young men of Europe are being forced into a military service without reason, to engage in a war in which many thousands of them will be killed." Sad beyond expression is it that so much of talent and power should be worse than squandered in an inexcusable war, for there never was a time when this old world more sorely needed twenty million young men to prepare themselves to fight the battles of righteousness. In gratitude that they live in a country where no such outrageous demands are made upon them, shall not the youth of America think seriously of the obligation that rests upon them to consecrate themselves as soldiers in a Christian warfare against an enemy which yearly destroys, by worse than physical death, thousands, and devastates unnumbered homes. In every community and in every college and university of our land there should be a Young People's Branch in which these young soldiers would be trained for a worldwide war with the great destroyer.

In fourteen of the counties of Kentucky elections will be held this fall to outlaw the liquor traffic.

## PROUD OF OUR CITIZENSHIP

As one reads the accounts in the daily press of the unspeakable carnage wrought by the war in Europe, one feels like saying with a contemporary, "The potentates who are responsible for bringing this calamity owe an apology to the human race." Every citizen of the United States must feel too grateful for expression that his country is clear of the "swift shuttle of war that is now weaving its bloody pattern across the continent of Europe" and that when this blackest page of the history of civilization shall be written, the name of the United States will appear not as a participant in this unwarranted conflict, but as a protestant against it. At every altar in the homes and churches from peace-loving hearts prayers should continually rise that the mediation proposal issued by President Wilson may be entertained and the efforts of the neutral powers to bring to an end this "arrogant assault upon the peace of the nation and the security of human institutions" may be successful.

At the Kansas primaries on August 4, probably forty per cent of the total vote cast was that of the women.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and expects to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Mary Hamilton, Alton, Ill., an earnest advocate of temperance principles and one who has given of her best service in the interests of the children and the Loyal Temperance Legion. She was the mother of Mrs. Flora Hamilton Cassell, whose gospel and white ribbon hymns are well-known to W. C. T. U. workers.

Otis R. Additon, husband of Mrs. Lucia Faxon Additon, National associate superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor. Mr. Additon's interest in the progress of his home city of Lents, Oregon, had won for him the title, "Father of Lents." He was a Christian philanthropist and a friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and temperance. Mrs. Additon has the sympathy of her white ribbon comrades in her second recent bereavement, her only son having not many months ago passed away.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR PHYSICIANS

A most excellent suggestion for physicians is offered by the *American Issue*, in the example of Dr. Frederick Peterson, an eminent New York physician, who prints on the backs of his prescriptions the following warning:

"Alcoholism is one of the most common causes of insanity, epilepsy, paralysis, diseases of the liver and stomach, dropsy and tuberculosis. A father or mother who drinks, poisons the children born to them so that many die in infancy while others grow up as idiots and epileptics.

"It is claimed by some that alcohol is food. If so, it is a poisoned food. The daily regular use of alcohol even in moderation often leads to chronic alcoholism."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

## RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## WORK AMONG INDIANS

### MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

As to field work among Indians at this season, there is nothing doing. The little Indian villages are usually quite deserted, for there is a demand for workers on farms and orchards that depopulates the villages. Camp life is so natural to the red man that it is no inconvenience for the whole family to go wherever an Indian finds work, and the shade of a nearby tree is all that is necessary for the temporary home.

Those who are working for the Indian find the facilities for conferring together at summer resorts most valuable. The recent conference at Asilomar, in the interest of the Missionary Educational movement, brought together a number of workers, and a special class for study of the Indian work was held every morning.

Immediately following this was another conference of workers for Indians at Mt. Hermon. Its direct object was the federation of all organizations doing special work for Indians. Fourteen of these societies were represented by accredited delegates, the various missionary societies, the Indian Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Indian Board of Co-operation. All joined in an Indian Mission council intended to secure more definite co-operation.

During the conference many evidences were given of the advancing development of the race, one of the most effective speakers being an educated Indian woman, Mrs. Mary Hale, a full blooded Thlinget, from Alaska.

The Indian Association reported the successful institution of its industrial school at Guinda, of which a well-known white ribboner, Mrs. Ella Brown, a former president of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas, is the new principal. The little government day schools are doing excellent work. The essay on this page, "Tuberculosis," was written by a member of the third reader class, and received the prize of a bronze medal from the Indian department at Washington. It came from a little school in Inyo county, 4,000 feet above sea level, where some bright little Piutes are getting their training for civilized life.

### TUBERCULOSIS

"I do not want to die of consumption and spit blood. If I am clean and use soap and hot water and keep me and the house clean and do not spit about anywhere but into the stove I shall not die of consumption. When somebody spits on the floor it dries into seed and flies about and we swallow it and it grows and makes consumption. Flies are mean kill them. They walk about and get the dirt seed on their feet and wipe their feet on our meat and bread.

"Robert Cromwell."

## EVANGELISTIC AND ALMSHOUSE

*Dear Superintendents:*

The time is drawing near for the collecting of reports, and as much ground has been covered in personal, community and National evangelism, in special Bible study, soul winning and heart-to-heart teaching, may not much be required? Whatsoever things are of good, report—for "a good report maketh the bones fat." Remember that a prize is offered, namely, the new biography of Frances E. Willard by Miss Anna Adams Gordon, our acting National president, to the state superintendent who sends, and on time, the most complete report within the limits of the fifteen questions sent out on the report blanks. All must reach the National superintendent on or before September 25.

"He that goeth forth and weepeth bearing precious seed for sowing shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him"—a most precious promise to every faithful worker. Withal, it is most fitting at this time that special prevailing prayer be offered each day for our coming National Convention, for our General Officers who have great responsibilities to meet, for the white ribboners of Georgia, that all may be guided in wisdom's way in planning for this feast of ingathering, that the larger spiritual life may characterize their every endeavor; also, that earnest continuous prayer be made, with the applied Word of promise, for the elections this fall, that good men may be put in positions of trust, and for all states working for statewide prohibition. Pray also for peace among all nations. "The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much in its working." Remember the address of your superintendent has been changed. Therefore address

MARY E. KUHL
*92 E. Eleventh Ave., Columbus, O.*

## BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

*To Press Workers and Others:*

A word of explanation concerning the temperance plate matter prepared by the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity and sent out by the Western Newspaper Union. A press worker sometimes writes that the local editor promised to publish the National W. C. T. U. column and for some weeks did so. Then he stopped using it. The explanation in most cases of this kind lies in the fact that the editor ordered one page of the plates and no more. We suggest, therefore, that when you gain your editor's consent to publish the column you ask him to PLACE A STANDING ORDER for the plates. Unless you specially mention this he, perhaps, after using one page of plates (six columns) neglects or forgets to order others, and you wonder why the weekly column you arranged for no longer appears.

One month recently we were rejoicing over a marked increase in the number of temperance plates ordered; the next month we were deploring a most discouraging drop. The failure of editors to renew their orders was attributed by the Western Newspaper Union manager to the large amount of political plate matter being sent out. This shows why our press workers should make a point of getting their local editors to place *regular* instead of *transient* orders. When a newspaper publisher sends a standing order the temperance plates are shipped to him every six weeks until he definitely instructs the Western Newspaper Union to discontinue the service.

Yours for bringing the truth to the masses,

CLARA C. CHAPIN.

## EYE TROUBLE FROM COCA COLA AND COFFEE

### MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

A physician of Colorado reports a case of Coca Cola addiction in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for June 6. He states that his patient had considerable eye trouble, astigmatism, etc., which the most carefully adjusted glasses failed to relieve. The patient was a girl of eighteen years, an office clerk. She became stubborn and eccentric, at times exhilarated, then depressed, and would show lapses of memory, and also carelessness in regard to the usual proprieties of deportment. Headaches were intermittent, and insomnia was present at night with sleepiness in the day time. Finally the patient asked if Coca Cola were harmful and admitted drinking from three to six glasses a day of this beverage. She also drank two to three cups of strong coffee at meal time. The doctor at once advised cutting down the quantity of caffeine drinks consumed. Prompt improvement in the patient's condition followed.

The W. C. T. U. should scatter widely the leaflets which deal with the question of impure and harmful soft drinks.

# Working For National Constitutional Prohibition

## NATIONAL ORGANIZERS TELL HOW THEY ARE DOING IT

### Mrs. Amy C. Weech

The best way to create sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition is to be full of it, live it, breathe it, talk it, *sing it*, wherever you go. Leave the thought here, there, today, tomorrow, all days, then some glad day

We'll steer our grand old nation
On the Prohibition plan,
When we dynamite the traffic
That has been the curse of man.

### Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair

My experience as a worker, for the past forty years, among children especially, convinces me that to enlist, enthuse and enlighten our young people is the very best and surest way to create sentiment for both state and National Constitutional Prohibition. Can one conceive that a child, well trained and pledged in our Loyal Temperance Legion, could become a voter for the liquor traffic?

Is it not true that the L. T. L. of just a few years ago is our recruiting ground today for prohibition voters? As proof of this fact I will give just one instance out of many I have known. A recent letter from ex-Governor Hughes of Arizona, says, "*Your work in Arizona in 1889 is now bearing much good fruit. We have accomplished much through your efforts. My son, one of your L. T. L. boys, was elected state Senator in 1911.*" And he is true to his principles.

I was there but one winter, organized several L. T. L.'s in Phoenix, Tempe and Tucson, and conducted the one in Tucson for two or three months.

Do we realize that many of the young people of today will be voters by 1920? Enroll them as quickly as possible upon our muster rolls as Young Campaigners. They can do more for the cause with their songs, rally cries, etc., than we can possibly realize. So it was proved in Maine and West Virginia and so think we all in California. Our people are being thrilled by their enthusiastic demonstrations in churches, on the streets and in the parks.

### Margaret J. Bilz

"Oh, how I wish you could come to our school," exclaimed a teacher in Texas at the close of a Sunday evening address, "but it is impossible." The pleading eyes of the speaker led the organizer to take her hostess into confidence and, as a result, an old gray mare and buckboard, with driver, were forthcoming early the next morning. The problem of where to find the school in the stretch of level miles ahead confronted us, but we kept inching along over the rough ground, making frequent inquiries until finally the tiny building was sighted amidst ploughed fields, poverty and dirt. A recent rain had also carpeted porch and floors with mud. Such a welcome! But soon the two rooms had come together, and eager little faces were looking up into that of the speaker trying to catch the vision. Teaching the children that "where there's drink there's danger," was never more pleasant, and when, at the close of the meeting, the great plans for National Constitutional Prohibition were unfolded—a blessed campaign in which God calls every woman and child to have a share—enthusiasm was at its height. As the talk ended, a little barefooted girl, in worn pinafore, quietly pattered up, her big eyes wide with sympathetic understanding, her hands tightly holding a bit of a rag in which were safely treasured three coppers, to secure which she had run swiftly back to her farmside home. "Oh, take—take them," she breathlessly said. "It's all I have. I've been keeping them for a long time for something good. 'Twill help, won't it?" My arms went around the slip of a girl and my eyes filled with tears as the precious possession went into the Lord's bag to do mightily for Him. Looking back, as we drove away, we saw her standing out in front of the others, waving us a God-speed. Truly a little child shall lead them.

### Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace

The enemy is on the run. Already we have crossed the "great divide." A brewer in Kalispell, Montana, told a friend that his plant wouldn't bring ten cents on the dollar. In 1906 there was two and a half times as much money invested in breweries and distilleries as in churches. Only six years later, in 1912, there was five times as much invested in churches as in the liquor business. A leading distiller has gone into the real estate business and gave as his reason that the brewing of beer is growing more and more unprofitable.

Recently four saloon-keepers were heard saying to each other in Kansas City, Mo.: "We might as well make up our minds to get into something else for in three years there won't be a saloon in this city."

Never was there a time when the forces of righteousness were so united as today. Even in "wettest" Montana, where I am at present engaged in the usual work of an organizer and lecturer, placing special stress upon woman suffrage, they are beginning to put a tuck in the onward march of his majesty, the destroyer of the home. Men are being elected to office who stand for better things. The battle is on here and there can be only one outcome.

After November 3, 1914, may the splendid women in every state where woman suffrage or state-wide prohibition is an issue, be ready to join with our Kansas delegates at the next National W. C. T. U. convention in shouting,

"Victory! Victory! We are voters,
And we'll ballot for the right!"

### Rose Adella Davison

It is often said with truth that "an appetite grows by what it feeds upon." This appears to be true with regard to the desire for prohibition law. During my work in Oklahoma last spring I found everybody longing for the day of National Prohibition because they know the blessings of their own excellent state law. At the same time, with whisky states for neighbors, they have had some difficulty in enforcing their law, and National Constitutional Prohibition is the remedy.

In the same spirit, people living in dry territory of other states have learned to love their prohibition law even with its limited scope, but hail with delight the national campaign. No subject is so popular in Kansas, where prohibition has prevailed for thirty years, as National Prohibition. The temperance lectures at the chautauquas draw the largest crowds. One effective method to make sentiment for the national campaign is to work for prohibition in every form, but to show the limitations of local laws.

At the present time I am helping the Colorado comrades to wage a war against the liquor forces of their state. This we believe will result in a victory next November that will be another step toward National Constitutional Prohibition.

### Mrs. Harriett Darling Hall

How have I been working for National Constitutional Prohibition in the past few months? By using the two most effective and up-to-date methods known—organizing new unions, and advocating "Votes for Women" in states where the franchise is not extended to women.

On May 2 I began my work in North Dakota helping in the campaign for equal suffrage. I had traveled over 1,800 miles by rail and one hundred and thirty-two miles by auto in nine weeks, going from Canada on the north to Hankinson on the south and from Fargo on the east to Beach and Williston on the west, often holding three meetings a day in three different towns, speaking from autos, in the "movie" theaters, in halls, churches, and schoolhouses; and the summing up shows that I held seventy-eight meetings in fifty-six days, organized eight local unions and one district union, and did some seed-sowing in Westhope and in the country east of Barton, which may later bring forth working unions.

In no state do I find more loyalty to our cause or more aggressive women than in North Dakota.

From February 1 till April 28 I was doing strenuous campaign work in Illinois. In Georgetown township, Vermilion county, I was working with Rev. Louis Patmont, the self-forgetting worker who "counted not his life dear" for the cause of prohibition and who was kidnapped on the evening of March 31 and found fifty days later in a deserted house in Columbia, Monroe county.


### CONGENIAL WORK

#### And Strength to Perform It

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition, and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day.

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc.

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous.

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast.

"I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast.

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I remember I used to walk the twelve blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live.

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Working For National Constitutional Prohibition

## NATIONAL ORGANIZERS TELL HOW THEY ARE DOING IT

### Louise E. Hollister

The way we are doing it is just the way to create sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition. First, believe in it yourself and know the reason for your belief; then talk it, write it, sing it, pray and work for it. Adopt the "do-everything" policy. See that every pastor has a copy of the resolution to present to his congregation; that it is presented to every influential organization in your town. Secure the enlistment of the children as Young Campaigners. Hold medal contests and work up rallies. (Remember the latter do not arise spontaneously!) Be in the cause heart and soul yourself. Organize unions, wherever practicable, to remain a force and sentiment maker. If a homekeeper, get hold of your Sunday school with a medal contest, your missionary society with the fact that the prohibition of the exportation of alcoholic liquors will be a tremendous aid to foreign missions. Train and inspire your own children and send them out to enlist other young people.

In prohibition sections show how necessary to local or state enforcement of law is national co-operation and the outlawing of the manufacture of alcohol in all states. If you are where local or state prohibition is desired, show the assistance this movement will give to all efforts in any section.

Be optimistic and carry the air of expecting others to see the case as you do.

### Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith

I have been speaking for prohibition and woman suffrage from the Chautauqua platform about seven weeks in five states, and I find in many sections that National Prohibition is in much greater favor with the good people in general than *any of the optional methods.* They believe the way to kill the traffic is to strike at the root, and that is, to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. They believe, too, that winning "Votes For Women" will speed the day of National Prohibition and that they cannot hasten that "glad day" faster than by putting the ballot into the hands of the other half of the people who have so largely been the passive, governed half of creation.

My experience is that we must present the case to our audiences in the strongest way possible and make them feel their *individual responsibility,* first for the suppression of the sale, then for the entire destruction of the traffic throughout the nation.

### Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick

It was a little rum-ridden village up in the mountains thirty miles from the nearest railroad. The state sent the organizer there, but the few women who evinced any interest told her that it was of no use to try; nothing could be done. But the organizer was one of the "undiscourageables," and before she left a little union had been started and equipped with papers, literature, posters, etc.

Months passed and again the state sent the same worker to the same place. She found that a growing union had aroused the community and that it was planning for a no-license campaign. Encouragement came in a strange way. The hotel owner had sold his bar license to another man and his wife was an attendant at the W. C. T. U. meetings. The women believed her to be a spy, but one day when the National W. C. T. U. appeal for money for the Constitutional Prohibition campaign was read, this woman astonished the members by saying, "I'll give ten dollars." She went home and told her husband, who said, "Be careful what you do for the man who took the license is going to give it up and I will be selling liquor myself soon." The wife replied, "If that happens, I'll give twenty dollars." That union isn't going to die!

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Working For National Constitutional Prohibition

## NATIONAL ORGANIZERS TELL HOW THEY ARE DOING IT

### Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine

That the church could speedily settle the liquor question if it would, is a truism. To reach the church members whose activities do not include temperance work and those who, alas, are indifferent to it, is a serious problem. The way to do anything is to set to work and do it, and the way to win church people who are indifferent is to go to the churches and win them!

During the present year the District of Columbia Woman's Christian Temperance Union has promoted prohibition sentiment by a series of meetings in the churches. An efficient committee made the appointments, receiving cordial support from pastors and church officials. I was engaged as the speaker and was splendidly supported in the effort by a loyal band of white ribbon women who attended every meeting, led by Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president; Mrs. Theodore T. Moore, vice-president, and other District officers.

The work was done quietly and, if possible, without advertisement of topic or speaker. One friendly pastor advertised as his Sunday morning topic, "A Woman and a Message," and surprised his congregation by introducing a woman who gave the message.

Eleven consecutive Sunday evening meetings, as well as Sunday morning and prayer meeting night services, were held. About twenty-five prominent churches were visited and many invitations declined owing to lack of time. The meetings were a great success, many new advocates for prohibition being won, as well as new members for our organization.

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### Mrs. Helen D. Harford

Because of her wide vision and the varied circles into which she enters, the National organizer should be able to bring to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL some inspiring plans. The public meetings usually are attended by those interested in the cause, and must be held in order to keep the movement before the people. The lecture goes beyond the mere audience, for as soon as the poster telling of the meeting is placed where the public can see it, discussion of the question begins. When the announcement occurs among items in the newspapers the subject is talked of by the enemy as well as the friend.

From the experience of the past months I am inclined to believe the house-to-house canvass, when voters are questioned and their opinions recorded,—a method which has been employed in the states where the vote is to be taken this fall—is one of the best means to create sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

I cannot believe there is any one force that can be counted on to make sentiment for this faster than our own strong educational organization—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and every department can be made a central thought in it. If we can get the women of each neighborhood to come into the organization, can drill the children and secure the young people for contest classes, I am sure the growth of sentiment for National Prohibition will be marvelous. To those who have seen the change of attitude that has taken place in the last quarter of a century there can come no doubt of success.

### Rev. Bridelle C. H. Washburn

"How shall we create sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition? By these various methods: Well advertised, thoroughly prepared public meetings, at which have excellent music and a good address, followed by a stirring personal appeal, from the platform. Well written, convincing articles on state and nation-wide prohibition, published in local newspapers.

Leaflets containing short, fitting statements and striking data on the economic, social, and governmental aspects of the liquor traffic; its relation to crime, pauperism, disease, etc. Bulletin boards containing facts and personal appeal, in letters large enough to be read from passing trains and street cars. Barns and buildings along railroads and public highways can also be used, the privilege being secured at small expense.

Most important of all is the personal work to be done by every individual who desires National Prohibition. Not in an aggressive, but in an expectant manner, speak to your grocer, baker, laundryman, deliveryman, etc., etc., and their wives also, especially in suffrage states. Talk to them as if you believed them to be as interested as you are. Be insistent in season and out of season. *Believe* in victory and *act* your belief, and with ceaseless prayer and abiding faith we shall surely win.

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### Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore

A French writer has said, "History is always a matter of new beginnings." A town outlawed the saloon and the beneficent results made prohibition contagious. The epidemic spread till there came the *big event* of a dry state. Other states wanted this new joy and the sentiment grows.

But a day or two ago a Tennessee lady declared, "Nothing could induce our state to bring the liquor traffic back." Not long since in a prohibition campaign, when a big street parade of children met me at the train with flying banners, singing, "Saloons Must Go," the conductor remarked, "That's the way to drive them out," and the passengers applauded.

The prosperity which accompanies prohibition commends it. At the state convention in Greenville, Texas, a few weeks ago the statement was made that a little city of 1,500 had sixteen miles of street paving (it had none before it became dry), splendid stone and brick business houses, beautiful homes, three denominational colleges and well equipped public schools. The same can be said of Tyler, Paris, Texarkana, etc. This is equally true in other states. In Tyler last winter a Cotton Belt railroad official told me of a man who worked against prohibition in Tyler saying, "I cannot have my business houses empty so I must defeat it." In the last campaign he worked most energetically to keep the city dry, giving as his reason, "My houses are all occupied by far better tenants and Tyler's on the up-grade." The proclamation of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens in 1911 for National Constitutional Prohibition sent a thrill of joyous, hopeful effort into the white ribbon army, while the introduction into Congress in 1913 of the joint resolution of Representative Hobson and Senator Sheppard for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor has set in motion a most wonderful sentiment-making current of thought.


**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*South Dakota*, Mitchell, September 11-14.
*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.
*Montana*, Kalispell, September 17-20.
*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.
*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.
*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.
*West Virginia*, Buckhannon, September 23-25.
*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.
*Virginia*, Newport News, September 28-October 1.
*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.
*Colorado*, Salida, September 30-October 2.
*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.
*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 9-11.
*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.
*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.
*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.
*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.
*Alabama*, Gladsden, Nov. 3-5.


**A BAD BREATH**

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stop fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.


## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.

2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.

3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.

4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary,
Hillsboro, Kansas

# VALIANT WORKERS IN LOUISIANA

MRS. A. C. McKINNEY

While the fight is on, we may not stop to chronicle results, but as the year is fast drawing to a close we must give "honor to whom honor is due."

Mrs. F. E. Atkins, National organizer, opened up the 1914 campaign for us in Louisiana. She secured fifty-seven active and eight honorary members, organized four unions, and spent two weeks doing what she could in the great wicked city of New Orleans. There is not much money in the kind of work Mrs. Atkins did in New Orleans, but it was not love's labor lost, and they are still praising her. She left a nice little sum in our state treasury, in good subscriptions, some of which have already been collected.

Mrs. L. O. Stratton, National organizer, was with us in February, organizing three unions, with seventy-four active and seven honorary members, and one Loyal Temperance Legion. She, too enriched our treasury a little with good subscriptions. These subscriptions are above salary and expenses, as most white-ribboners know.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor came to us April 26, for four weeks' work. She organized three new unions with thirty-eight active and eight honorary members. Most of the places where Mrs. Armor went were already organized, but everywhere she went she secured new members and good collections, notwithstanding the fact that by some strange coincidence she was preceded at nearly every appointment, a few days in advance, by the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and when a temperance collection is divided, neither half is as large as it should be. At the end of two weeks Mrs. Armor was called out of the state by the death of a near relative. She returned, however, and was overcoming all obstacles when she was again called home by the serious illness of a beloved daughter.

Though the results may seem small compared with what these women have been able to accomplish in other states, if you could see the "giants" in the way, you would not hesitate to say of these devoted women, "well done, good and faithful servants."

Mrs. W. S. Norwood of New Orleans, our state organizer, is in the field now, doing house to house visitation and general W. C. T. U. work. She reports having made 260 visits, forty on one hot July day. Think of it! She organized three new unions, gained forty-five members, and collected about $25 in four weeks' time. Be it remembered that this is strictly missionary work, as people do not pay you for visiting them even though you may go to talk temperance.

Our state convention will be held in Vivian, October 21-25, and our prospects grow brighter day by day. A parish institute was held at Elton, June 16, which was a credit to the entire state. We feel almost rich since we have, for the first time in our history, a state organizer, a state evangelist, and a state musical director, all experts in their respective lines, and our hearts are singing all the while, "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Sanitary paper drinking cups given away by the W. C. T. U. of Pasadena, Cal., are helping along the California dry campaign. "Drink water and vote dry November 3, 1914" they exhort in large type. Facts regarding the devastation of liquor are also printed on the cups.

An automobile decorated to represent the Daretown (N. J.) W. C. T. U. (in which rode a group of young girls dressed in white) was a part of the Fourth of July parade at Woodstown, and was awarded a prize of $7.50. The car was driven by Dr. Fitch, the owner.

One mile, at least, of temperance persuasion in song and yell was given by the forty-eight children who rode in the W. C. T. U. float in the Bogalusa, (La.) Fourth of July parade which was awarded second prize, as it passed on its way through the crowded streets of the city. State senators, representatives and the governor of Louisiana attended the celebration in a body, and it was the privilege of those on the float, as it passed before the governor, to give a rally cry, the governor and the newly appointed mayor leading in the applause. On that day the city of Bogalusa was incorporated, and the W. C. T. U. succeeded in obtaining a dry charter for all time.

The eight remaining wet counties in the Blue Grass section of Kentucky, Scott, Fayette, Bourbon, Clark, Montgomery, Franklin, Shelby and Anderson, will hold local option elections on September 28. The campaigns are being earnestly waged, and the liquor men are filled with gloom as to the outcome. Petitions signed by twenty-five per cent of the voters are necessary to call these elections, and in Fayette county it is reported that 3,500 signatures have already been obtained, with an effort being made to secure five thousand and over—or fifty per cent of the legal voters of the county.

In Clark county, the liquor men of one precinct of Winchester, the only precinct which allows the sale of liquor, have filed a petition containing ninety-five signatures, forty of which are "marks," the signers being unable to write their names, calling for a precinct election three days before the date of the county election. This is said to be a move on the part of the liquor men to test the validity of the county unit law.

The W. C. T. U. of Mason City, Iowa, is preparing a children's temperance exhibit for the North Iowa Fair. They will sing "The Children's Happy Day," our campaign song, in the booth, and also in decorated automobiles in the parade on Children's Day. A good idea for other state and county fairs.

In the automobile parade of Palmyra, Wis., on July Fourth, the W. C. T. U. was represented by an automobile in which rode the officers of the local union. The car was decorated with flags and the letters W. C. T. U. on blue cloth on each side and in the rear.

More than sixty essays were written on the subjects, "Intoxicants and Athletics" and "Narcotics and Scholarship," as a result of the contest held by the local union, in the schools of Palmyra, Pleasant Valley and Maple Grove, Wis. The successful contestants were Alta Sleep, Gladys Hooper and William Gullickson, all of Palmyra.

At the recent annual meetings of the National lodge of the International Order of Good Templars, two Philadelphians were honored by elective offices: J. K. Hauck, superintendent of Juvenile work, and Mrs. Florence A. W. Janney, an active white ribboner, vice templar. The International Lodge met in Christiania, Norway, July 27. Hon. George F. Cotterill, former mayor of Seattle, Wash., presided at some of the meetings.

The Tenth Kentucky district W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting, June 16, in Georgetown, with over sixty delegates in attendance. Following the devotional exercises by Mrs. Frank Boyd of Mt. Sterling, Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, recording secretary of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. and also president of the district, gave an able address, in which she told of the gloom among Kentucky liquor men, and of how, forseeing their impending doom, they are looking about for the most advantageous means of surrender. The address of welcome to the visiting delegates was made by Mrs. Dave Wolfe, president of the Georgetown W. C. T. U. Mrs. Norah B. Taylor, treasurer of the state W. C. T. U., was the speaker of the afternoon, and she showed cleverly why and how dues should be collected. The meeting was slightly militant in character, as the white ribboners of this district are preparing themselves to take an active part in the eight county local option campaigns, which will be waged during August and September in the only remaining wet counties in the Blue Grass section of the state.

A demonstration by Young Campaigners carrying banners with the slogan "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," included marches and songs, and their stirring yell which told of "old Kentucky, dry! dry! dry!" The desirability, the necessity and the possibility of National Prohibition were considered in the address of the evening by Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church.

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges' U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Money to be sent by postal order through Austrian Post with each order W. C. T. U., Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

### Y. P. B. ENTERPRISES IN NEW JERSEY

The Mary E. Klotz Y. P. B. of Hackettstown, N. J., has done fine work under the leadership of its two faithful presidents, Mrs. W. E. May and Mrs. Frederick Fowler. Since its organization the society has held one medal contest in which only girls took part, and has offered a prize of $5 in gold to the "Young Men's Forum" for the best paper on different phases of the rum question. Great interest was manifested by the contestants and the papers were well worth listening to. The society has had a number of entertainments, cake and candy sales, and a shredded wheat luncheon for the purpose of raising money which has been used to pay the rent of a home for an aged couple, help the worthy poor and send flowers to the aged and the sick. This year the society offered a prize of $10 to the students of the graduating class of the high school for the best paper on the subject, "What Do You Know About Rum?" A number of very good papers were submitted, the prize being awarded to Roy Holden. As a society of young women the aim is to interest boys and girls in the cause of temperance, believing that in this way the number of drunkards will be decreased and the coming of National Constitutional Prohibition hastened. The Mary E. Klotz Y. P. B. hopes to go on and on to better things, "not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Banneretts and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

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By EDITH SMITH DAVIS
Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, World's and National W. C. T. U.

### Every Phase of the Alcohol Problem Covered

Invaluable to all Libraries. A Reference Book which no temperance lecturer or writer can afford to be without.

### An Alcohol Encyclopedia in a Nutshell

*Ready August 1, 1914*

Two hundred and forty pages
Tuffibre Leather Paper Binding

*Price Fifty Cents*

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

# Bill Board Poster

*Number 2*

## Treating
CAUSES
## 99% of All Drunkenness

## Stop Killing Your Friends

## Drink is Responsible for 90% OF ALL CRIME

7x10 feet. Printed in red and black; eight sections, so as to be easily handled

PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

*Ninety per cent of the country's crime is caused by drunkenness and ninety-nine per cent of the country's drunkenness is caused by the practice of treating.—JUDGE CHARLES N. GOODNOW of the Morals Court of Chicago*

### WINNING THE CHILDREN IN URUGUAY

Temperance teaching in Uruguay, South America, is making headway, and we are glad to report that through the activity of Miss Hardynia Norville, World's W. C. T. U. missionary, and other temperance workers, a Loyal Temperance Legion has recently been organized in Montevideo. At a meeting for children at which fully five hundred boys were present, Dr. Craver gave an illustrated lecture teaching the nature and effects of alcohol, and about one hundred and fifty signed the pledge and were organized by Mr. Dura into a Loyal Temperance Legion. The notice of the meeting which appeared in a Montevideo paper has been translated and sent to THE SIGNAL by Mrs. von Domselaar, president of the W. C. T. U. of Uruguay, and is as follows:

"Anti-Alcohol League

"Loyal Temperance Legion of Oriental Children

"Thursday, June 4, at 3 p. m. in the salon of the biograph on the corner of Boulevard Espana and Defensa, which the owner has graciously loaned for the purpose, there will be a lecture, illustrated with magic lantern views, on the subject of alcohol and its outrages, and the director of the Boy Scouts of Uruguay will not only take his boys but will address them. As this important meeting, under the auspices of the World's Temperance Association, is given for the boys of this city, the parents and teachers are invited to send their children. The entrance is free, the children will be shown the great evils caused by alcohol on the human body, after which Mr. Dura will organize a new Loyal Temperance Legion of Uruguayan children. He is already sure of a large number who will join."

It is interesting to know that the papers of South America cities are willing to give space to temperance items.

**Circulation Department**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

## LITERATURE DISTRIBUTING HER WARES TO THE WORLD

(A Demonstration)

MRS. HELEN GREEN

LITERATURE, a large, capable looking woman dressed in simple office costume with wide, white cuffs sits at a desk surrounded with piles of leaflets and stacks of THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Crusader*, etc. These are piled on top of the desk, on the base of it, and on the floor at her feet. Posters adorn the end of the desk and the wall back of it, making as much display as possible without giving an appearance of untidiness. As the World's people file past her she gives out literature to each, to do so reaching into a different pigeon hole in the desk, or to its top, or to the floor beneath. The audience will not be slow to notice that she has many kinds of leaflets and that she first attracts the attention of each person she serves.

The people may or may not speak to her, but all should go away reading what has been given. A good object lesson would be to make especially noticeable the act of giving to each a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Following are some of the characters who may be served, conditions and occasions varying the pageant: Beggar, Salvation Army lassie, society woman, group of school boys with hoops, bats, etc., sweet girl graduate, soldier, sporty gambler, bride and groom, mother with babe, sailor, Japanese, drunkard, grandmother, little girl with doll, veteran, Mexican, Indian, convict with guard, drunkard's wife, miner, group of Congressmen in high hats and with canes, workingman.

A fine climax would be for these characters to pass directly from the platform to the audience and distribute the literature received.

## OUR OWN PAPER PRIZED

My premium arrived safely and I assure you that I feel well repaid for the effort that I made to secure subscribers to the SIGNAL. I wanted the "Life of Frances Willard" for our Y. P. B., but I had another object in view, also. Too many of our women depend upon the daily newspapers for their temperance news, and while I admit that we have one or two papers that give us much information along that line I feel that they ought to know how much of the work is being done by their own organization. Thank you for the gift and I trust that Gloucester county, N. J., will send in many more subscriptions. M. M. Y.

## FRESH AIR GUESTS

Enclosed find 25 cents for a year's subscription for our two little friends. They were our little fresh air guests for two weeks and I learned that their father drinks beer. Possibly *The Young Crusader* may be an effective missionary in their home.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

# NO IDLE DAYS FOR KANSAS

Special Correspondence

The white-ribboners of Kansas are up and doing, notwithstanding the absence of their state president, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, who is helping the states that are in campaigns for statewide prohibition. Thousands of the women have registered and before they cast their votes next November will carefully consider the qualifications and the records of the nominees of the different parties. It is very evident that the majority of the women do not intend to vote blindly.

The Chautauqua season in Kansas has been very successful. At Winfield, the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was highly appreciated by the management. In addition to the various conferences held at the beautiful W. C. T. U. cottage, the five o'clock hour each day was under the direction of the W. C. T. U. in the large auditorium. The music was a most enjoyable feature of the program, some of the best talent of Winfield being freely placed at the disposal of the ladies. One afternoon was given to the topic, "Co-operation of Temperance and Missions," and the discussion by Prof. Ida Capen-Fleming, of Southwestern College and also by Mrs. (Rev.) W. V. Burns was most interesting and inspiring. On two days Dr. Kirk and Mr. E. S. Stranahan of Wichita were the speakers. One day Miss Rose A. Davison, National W. C. T. U. organizer, gave her splendid recital, "The Call of the Roses." Miss Davison has long been a favorite in Winfield, and on this visit she added to her popularity by her general helpfulness and varied ability. One day was given to a demonstration by the children, who wore the Y. C. P. caps and the pennants, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." The W. C. T. U. gave a reception to the boys and girls, with an address by Rev. Mary Sibbitt, which was greatly appreciated by the young folks.

### Conversazioni Popular in Kansas

One of the most popular events connected with W. C. T. U. work was the conversazione, for which a large number of people gathered at the W. C. T. U. cottage. A toast program printed on a dainty card, and adorned with the W. C. T. U. monogram, was distributed as a souvenir of the occasion. The general theme of the conversazione was "Progress Toward National Prohibition," the toasts being planned with special reference to the one central idea. The first toast, "Men vs. Money," showed the need of National Prohibition because of the value of men. Toast number two, "Then and Now," was a vivid contrast between the public attitude toward prohibition and prohibitionists a few years ago and the sentiment today. "Boomerangs," number three, was a picture of the consternation that has taken hold of the liquor men as the result of the on-coming tide of National Prohibition. Toast number four, "Visions," was a beautiful prophecy of the time when the saloon shall be a thing of the past, and peace and plenty shall rule in homes where hitherto have been strife and want. "Watchman, what of the Night? The Morning Cometh," was the subject of the last toast, and this was followed by the singing of the beautiful old hymn by a quartet of voices, "Watchman, tell us of the night, what its signs of promise are." Refreshments were then served and all voted the affair inspiring and enjoyable. Plans are already under way to make the work even more successful next year.

Clinton N. Howard was one of the Chautauqua speakers giving two lectures, "Why God Made a Woman" and "A Joy Ride on the Water Wagon." Those who heard Mr. Howard do not wonder that he is called "the little giant." His lectures sparkle with wit and wisdom and the facts he gave were a revelation to many.

The Chautauqua is a great agency for reaching the people with the aims and methods of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

### Women Show Intelligent Interest in Political Affairs

From all parts of the state of Kansas come tidings that the women are showing great interest in the political situation. Three prominent white-ribboners are candidates for Congress—Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National lecturer, from the First district, and Mrs. Emma W. Grover, state vice-president, from the Third district, and Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, state recording secretary, from the Sixth district.

Kansas is swarming this year with candidates for office, and it is impossible to forecast the outcome until the ballots are counted in November. One thing is certain—the men (though they are very few) who are openly declaring themselves as opposed to National Prohibition and national suffrage for women, have already accomplished their own defeat.

The union at Conway Springs, in Sumner county, Kansas, although but two years old, is active and wide-awake. It is making National Constitutional Prohibition a prominent feature in all its meetings. Beginning with a large, enthusiastic public meeting in the interests of the amendment, it is following this up with items each week in the newspapers, petitions and letters to Congressmen, etc., etc. It has held three successful oratorical and one musical medal contest, four or five Christian citizenship meetings, and will be a factor in the political campaign next November.

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Pkg. No. 1—500 Leaflets, 500 Blotters.$2.00
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

During the recent convention of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, the pulpits of Atlantic City and many of those of Philadelphia were occupied on Health Sunday by prominent health officers.

*YOU Will Want to Use the*

*NEW SEAL*

on your letters and packages. White letters on blue ground, 1¼ inches long. Gummed and packed 100 seals in box.

Price, per hundred, 20 cents; per thousand, $1.50.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISITIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 20, 1914 | No. 34


## ON WHICH SIDE OF THE FENCE ARE YOU?

| *DRY* | THE FENCE | *WET* |
|---|---|---|
| Here is a Church.<br>A School.<br>A Home with love in it. | | Here is a Saloon.<br>A Gambling Den.<br>A White Slave Market. |
| Here is a glad group of Young Men and Women starting for college. | | Here is a sad group of Young Men and Women bound for the tenderloin. |
| Here are Preachers, Laymen and Teachers marching on the thoroughfares of life. | | Here are Thugs, Law-Breakers and Bar Room Politicians skulking in the alleys. |
| Here is the united Womanhood of the State pleading for its children. | | Here is a pitiful handful of Perverted Females—products and wards of the Liquor Traffic. |
| Here is Progress.<br>Clean Politics.<br>Civic and Individual Prosperity. | | Here is Stagnation in Business.<br>Liquor Ring Politics.<br>Individual Ruin and Civic Demoralization. |

*Mr. Common Sense and Mr. Good Business Will Vote Dry!*

**CAMPAIGN EDITION**

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

How the Men's Bible Classes Made Prohibition Sentiment—Billy Sunday on the Liquor Question—Our Washington Letter—Let the Panic Come!—Why Big Business is Favoring Prohibition—The Situation in Ohio—Examples of Prohibition Prosperity.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON SADDENED BY THE PASSING OF THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT—HER LAST THOUGHT FOR THE UNFORTUNATES OF THE CITY—INVESTIGATION OF UNWARRANTED INCREASE IN PRICE OF FOOD STUFFS—AMERICAN RED CROSS RELIEF SHIP PROMISED—BATTLESHIPS WITHDRAWN FROM MEXICO—NEXT ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS WILL MEET IN UNITED STATES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The death and funeral of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, has overshadowed everything else in Washington, during the past week. Funeral services were held in the historic East room, where but a few months ago the marriage ceremony of Miss Jessie Wilson was performed, and President and Mrs. Wilson stood hand in hand as the marriage troth was plighted. Very soon after assuming the responsibilities of first lady of the land, Mrs. Wilson became identified with the Social Welfare Association of the District. A committee appointed to investigate the alleys of Washington, invited her to be a member of the body. She accepted, and for days went with these women and saw for herself the wretchedness and misery hidden away in those alleys, where men, women and children, some in the last stages of consumption, were huddled together. It moved her to decisive action, and, in connection with other members of the committee, a bill was framed, and introduced in both Houses of Congress, the nature of which was to relieve very materially these unfortunate conditions.

### Her Last Thought for the Unfortunates of the City

This was the bill to which Mrs. Wilson called the attention of her husband a few hours before she passed away, saying she "could die more content if that bill could become a law." The President immediately communicated with Congress. The Senate acted at once, passing the bill unanimously. The House was on the way to act, but the brave spirit had flown, not, however, until word had reached her that the bill would become a law at once. The smile on her face, for she was beyond the power of speech, showed the satisfaction the news brought her. The country is bereft in the loss of this noble-hearted, Christian woman, and none will mourn her loss more than the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Upon his return from the funeral of his wife, the President plunged immediately into the work of securing means of aiding Americans stranded in Europe to reach their homes. Numerous vessels will be chartered to bring them to the United States and funds forwarded to meet present emergencies.

### Investigation of Increase in Price of Food Stuffs

The action of the President in calling upon the Departments of Justice, and Commerce and Labor, to ascertain the reason for the rapid and unwarranted increase in the prices of food stuffs in this country upon the pretext of the conditions existing in Europe, meets with the approval of every honest man and woman. The President demands immediate legislation, if necessary, to reach exploiters of the consumers of this country. In his letter to the Attorney-General, President Wilson says, "I feel this is a matter which we cannot let pass without trying to serve the country. Certainly the country ought to be defended, if possible, against men who would take advantage of such circumstances to increase the price of food and the difficulties of living." The President also instructed Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor to have his agents begin investigation at once, and as a result a small army of special agents of the two departments are already at work, under instruction to make their work as rapid as circumstances will permit. The investigation extends from coast to coast, and will be assisted by state and municipal authorities, also by Grand Jury investigations.

### Absenteeism of Members of Congress Causes Comment

The pronounced absenteeism of members of Congress is causing no end of comment among our national legislators. The speaker of the House recently most emphatically declared that all members of the House should be here attending to the business of the country. Over 200 are absent from their duties and just now they are very much needed. It is admitted that the siege has been long and trying—a steady grind for sixteen months, first on the tariff, second the currency, third the trusts, all complicated and difficult questions—has no doubt developed in many a case of nerves. But the need of attendance here now is greater than at any time since this Congress assembled. An unparalleled situation has arisen, in the twinkling of an eye, and a full House should be here to meet it. Because of the heavy strain imposed on the diplomatic staff of the State Department by the great European war, Secretary Bryan has retained two experts to serve as special counsel as long as the emergency exists. They are Eugene Wambaugh, professor of international law in Harvard University, and James Brown Scott, secretary for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and formerly solicitor for the State Department.

### Relief for European War Victims

Important action, looking to assistance in the relief and care of the sick and wounded of the European armies now engaged in war, and an urgent appeal for funds needed to provide this assistance, grew out of a joint meeting of the international and war relief board of the American Red Cross in the office of Surgeon-General Gorgas in the War Department.

### American Red Cross Relief Ship Promised

It was decided to charter a big vessel which will fly the Red Cross flag, and send hospital units in charge of men of army and navy medical experience to augment the foreign Red Cross, and army and navy relief corps. Various committees were appointed to begin active preparations for carrying out the plans settled upon. In order that the identity of the American Red Cross relief ship may be certain, it will be painted white, with a red band encircling the hull, a Red Cross will be painted on the smoke stacks, and it will fly a Red Cross flag. At the time a particular country is being given assistance, the flag of that country, in addition to the Red Cross flag, will fly from the ship. A hospital unit will be three Red Cross physicians and twelve nurses.

### Battleships to Be Withdrawn from Mexico

Secretary Daniels of the Navy has announced that the entire Atlantic fleet, with the exception of several of the smaller vessels, will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz and the east coast of Mexico by September. Most of the battleships, including Admiral Badger's flagship, "Wyoming," will go to Hampton Roads. The orders for the withdrawal of the American warships from Mexico undoubtedly are based on the assumption that there will be no serious trouble in that country at present, as a result of the changes in the government.

### Next Anti-Alcohol Congress Will Meet in United States

The International Anti-Alcohol Congress will hold its next session in this country, the United States Senate and House of Representatives having extended a formal invitation to meet here next summer, and $40,000 being appropriated toward the expenses of the gathering. At the last meeting held in Milan, Italy, the Committee of Arrangements (Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, chairman) met Dr. Hercod and others relative to the arranging of the program, which was largely left to the Europeans, and Atlantic City will probably be the place of meeting.

*Saturday, August 15, 1914.*

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## WAYS AND MEANS TO OFFSET DEFICIT CAUSED BY WAR

Discussions of ways and means to offset the deficit which is expected in import duties this year on account of the war are going forward in Washington between Secretary McAdoo and Representative Underwood, chairman of the House ways and means committee. It is reported that a stamp tax will be levied on checks, legal documents, mortgages and beer. Treasury experts have completed a statement showing imports from the war zone, and the probable loss is said to be about $100,000,000. Many schemes are being considered to offset this loss, among them one urging the use and increase of the income tax to provide any additional revenue needed, thus placing the burden on the wealth of the country which, although receiving greater protection and benefits, has always borne—proportionately—the smallest share of its maintenance.

The treasury statement of the day showed the customs receipts for August to date aggregated $7,766,538, against $10,205,958 for the same period last year, and that since July 1 the total had been $30,755,003, about $7,000,000 less than last year.

The normal revenue on importations from Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Belgium, approximates $116,000,000 a year. Germany exports many things that the customs experts say may be provided by other countries. Japan could increase its exportations of articles usually supplied by Germany. The chief loss will be on pottery, laces, embroideries, toys and dies.

# LET THE PANIC COME

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Liquor journals and the whole liquor tribe harp constantly on the enormous loss that will be caused by prohibition. Listening to them one would suppose that all the money employed in manufacturing, exploiting and trafficking in liquor could be used for nothing else, but would be capital absolutely incapable of being employed in any other industry, or of promoting any other line of activity. According to these "saloonatics," prohibition will cause the dead loss of all capital now invested in the liquor business and no man engaged in the business in any way will ever be able to indulge in any other form of labor. "Confiscation of property," "labor panic," "immense loss to the country" are favorite terms with these calamity howlers. Thinking people, or those at all conversant with affairs, know that such results have never anywhere taken place when the liquor traffic has been abolished. Our opponents can not truthfully mention any instance where such consequences as they profess to expect have transpired when prohibition became effective in state and nation. Contrary results have been so apparent and have become so widely and so frequently quoted as to be almost trite to one at all informed on such questions.

### Breweries Employ Few Workmen

From the United States abstract of manufacturers' reports it is determined that the manufacture of malt liquors stands twenty-first in a list of twenty-three industries, in the proportionate share of running expenses paid out to labor in the form of wages, the same being twenty per cent, while in the manufacture of distilled liquor the proportionate share is 1.9 per cent. It does not appear from this that such a large number of workmen are employed in the manufacture of strong drink, or that such immense sums are paid out in wages that the cessation of the business will cause a labor panic.

It also appears that in the aggregate only about 61,000 men are employed in the manufacture of distilled or fermented liquors. These could easily be distributed upon unoccupied farm lands in any one of a dozen states and by sobriety, industry and economy would soon add materially to the financial resources of the country in the role of independent producers.

### Increase in Number of Workmen Low in License States

Careful investigation also discloses the fact that during the last ten years the increase in the number of wage earners employed varied from fifty-three per cent in the prohibition states to thirty-six per cent in the license states wherein less than twenty-five per cent of the population is under prohibition in some form. It appears from this that the prohibition states offer a far more inviting field to the wage earner than do license states, and given a nation free from the incubus of strong drink we shall have gone a long way toward solving the problem of the unemployed.

It happened, once upon a time, in the legislature of a certain state that the subject of prohibition by county option was under discussion. A member financially interested in the liquor trade was emphatically denouncing the proposed measure on the assumption that such a large number of people would be deprived of remunerative employment. Waxing eloquent and almost tearful he exclaimed, "What, gentlemen, will become of the great number of women now employed in making white aprons for the bartenders?" A by-stander answered, "No doubt their husbands will stop wasting their wages for 'booze' and the women can stay at home and sew for the children!"

### Women May Then Remain in the Home

Doubtless, under prohibition thousands of women will gladly yield to their husbands, sober and industrious under the new regime, the duty and privilege of earning the living while they remain at home to care for their families and enact the rôle of the thrifty housewife.

The "panic" may indeed materialize. But it will be a panic such as is not often witnessed—a panic among employers searching for employes to help supply the enormously increased demand for all kinds of supplies that minister to the comfort and happiness of the people: Houses, furnishings, clothing, household necessities, food-stuff ad infinitum. Let the panic come!

## PROPERTY TREBLED IN VALUE IN NORTH CAROLINA CITY

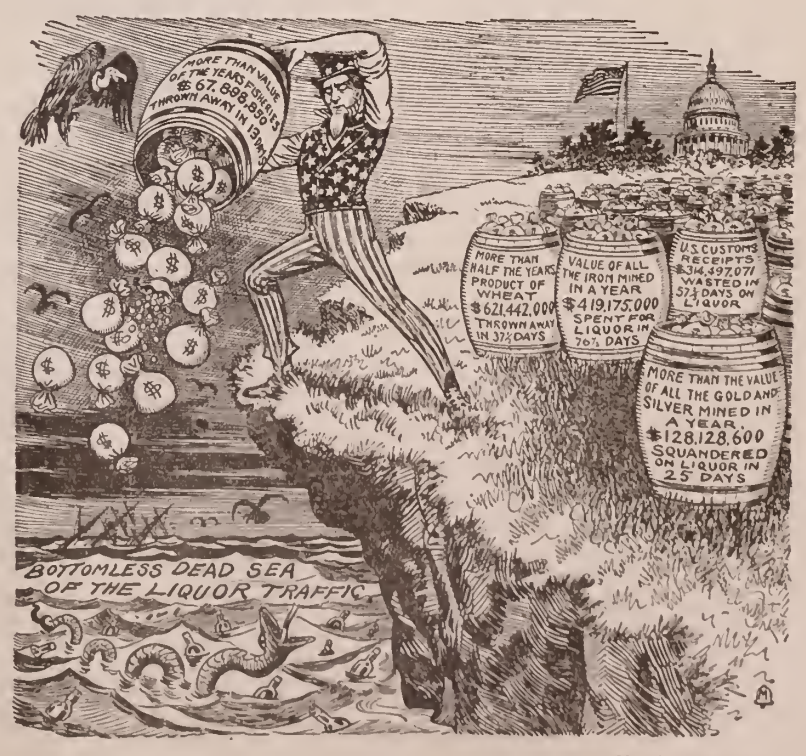
A resident of Wilmington, North Carolina, relates in an open letter in the *Philadelphia North American*, how he was persuaded by experience to become a believer in National Prohibition. He says:

"A good many years ago I came to Wilmington when liquor was to be had not only at saloons, but at a good many groceries in the suburbs. At that time there were sixty-six saloons and a population of about 20,000. For the last six years we have had prohibition, and now it is prohibition that prohibits. Every week some darky bootlegger goes to the roads for from three to six months, and it is only from such as these that liquor can be had—and bad liquor at that.

"Prohibition has done more for this place than all other agencies combined. Today we have 35,000 people, and, since prohibition, the most prosperous times we have ever had. Property has doubled and trebled and in some cases quintupled in value, and we have about forty miles of as good roads for automobiles as there are in the country, phosphate rock and cocanay construction. Two very large, handsome brick schools are about completed, and plans for two additional ones are in process. The merchants who sell groceries, shoes and other necessaries are selling more and making better collections than ever, and not a vacant store or desirable house is for rent, except as they are built.

"I came here not a prohibitionist, but a license man. I can truthfully say that I have been persuaded to believe by experience here that National Prohibition would be God's richest material blessing to our country.

"When we think that $3,000,000,000 is spent yearly for liquors, and this, capitalized at five per cent, would show that we are yearly paying an annual premium in money alone for liquor on a capitalization of $60,000,000,000, leaving out altogether the enormous cost of policing, caretaking of prisoners, cost of sickness from drink at home and horror to mothers, wives and sisters and to the community in general, I say God speed the day when Uncle Sam shall say 'Thou shalt not.'"




—*Youth's Instructor*

Uncle Sam—the Great Waster

# How the Men's Bible Classes Made Prohibition Sentiment

REV. HENRY STAUFFER, Menasha, Wis.

We are living in a new age which calls for the most aggressive methods in temperance work. Complicated machinery, gasolene and electricity have created a new demand for high grade efficiency on the part of all who work with brain and muscle.

The voice of science speaks with greater authority than ever before; and the average man is beginning to believe that it is the voice of God speaking to his children. Science, industry, philanthropy, patriotism, religion and common sense are today thundering as from a hundred Sinais the divine command: "Thou shalt not use alcohol in any form, neither thou nor thy president, nor thy army, nor thy navy, nor thy physician, nor thy pastor at the communion table, nor thy teacher, nor thy railroad engineer, nor thy chauffeur, nor anyone who dwells within thy borders."

In response to the call of the new age I organized a men's class a year and a half ago for the purpose of winning men to discipleship and enlisting them in definite social service in the community. Living as I do in a wet town in the wet state of Wisconsin, it was evident that the best service such a class could render was to conduct a campaign of education on the effects of alcohol on the individual and on the community.

In order to get the necessary funds, we carried on a successful course of lectures and entertainments last winter which netted over $100 profit.

### Employers Welcome Posters

After deciding to use a series of posters, I called on all the employers of labor, submitting samples of the posters and interesting them in the plan. The response was hearty, beyond my highest expectations. The owners of our nine mills and factories gladly consented to our proposition to put up a poster each month; and three of them agreed to put the temperance leaflets we should give them into the pay envelopes on pay day.

One reason why the employers were so ready to coöperate with us is the fact that the last legislature passed a compensation law which holds the employer responsible for all accidents which happen during working hours, even in case an accident is due to drunkenness. Wisconsin is, we believe, the only state in the Union in which this provision has been incorporated into law; but many states have passed radical compensation laws, which fact compels the employer to interest himself in the habits of the men he employs. This made the poster campaign especially opportune.

Besides putting the posters into the mills and factories, we are placing them in the public library, in two physicians' offices, one mill office, a rescue mission hall and on our two church bulletin boards, which have been put in the most conspicuous places.

### Discussion of Temperance Truths

The first issue of the posters created a sensation, and gave the class much free advertising. Some "cussed" and others discussed! It was the main topic of conversation where men assembled. One bulletin board was torn down. A few of the posters were destroyed. In one case the head of the firm immediately called for another poster which he put up, and beside it tacked a typewritten notice to the effect that the poster had been placed there with his cordial consent, and requesting that it be allowed to remain until every man in the establishment had had a chance to read it. We have had no trouble since in that shop.

We soon learned by experience, that instead of putting up the posters ourselves, it was vastly better to give them to the head of the firm and have him give them to the superintendent or foreman to put up.

### The Campaign a Success

Following are the outstanding results of the campaign to date:

1. We have done a great deal to make the drink habit the leading issue in our city. There has been no local option fight, which would necessarily have aroused the bitter feelings of men. We have compelled men to face the one issue of today on its own merits. It was evident to all that the campaign was conducted by men whose only possible motive was service to the community.

2. This method gets at the root of the difficulty—the ignorance and delusion of the average man—by bringing to his notice the scientific facts in plain language. Thus, instead of reaching the men who have been converted, the posters reach the drinking men themselves.

Thou shalt not use alcohol in any form, neither thou nor thy president, nor thy army, nor thy navy, nor thy physician, nor thy pastor at the communion table, nor thy teacher, nor thy railroad engineer, nor thy chauffeur, nor anyone who dwells within thy borders.

3. The posters being constantly before the eyes of the men while at work, provoke a great deal of discussion which is a fact of immense value. The genuine interest of the men is shown by the groups which always collect around the last poster a few minutes after it has been placed in position.

4. The effect of the series of posters is cumulative. They form a sort of continued story from month to month. Each poster makes a distinct appeal based upon a distinct phase of the subject; but all lead to but one and the same conclusion—that alcohol is a poison that is never to be taken into the human body except under extraordinary circumstances.

5. Some drinking men have been led to give up liquor. And what is of equal importance, all temperance men have been mightily braced and they have been furnished with fresh arguments to be used by them in persuading others to abstain.

### Similar Work Undertaken in Other Towns

6. Our work has furnished a suggestion to other towns that have taken up the same line of work. This, in turn, has greatly stimulated the men of our class. They rejoice that it has fallen to them to be the pioneers of this great reform movement in our section of the state. It has given added value to their lives. And, while our very aggressiveness in temperance work has prevented our reaching the goal of one hundred members which we set for ourselves, it has made membership in the class mean very much more to those who have joined than it could possibly have meant had we not made this campaign.

I earnestly urge all men's classes to push the poster campaign and, so far as possible, use the valuable leaflets now in print for pay envelopes. Several organizations are issuing good posters and leaflets. I wish to recommend especially the excellent leaflets published by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In the second place I recommend the larger use of billboards, barns, fences, etc. What is needed today more than anything else, is a curt, crisp message which the way-faring, way-scorching man though he ride in an auto or a motorcycle can read. The slogan is a mighty factor in industry, business, politics and reform. It has the virtue of brevity. It gets into the air and becomes a part of the common consciousness. Who can measure the moral force of the common slogan, "Safety First," that flashes on one's sight from a hundred unexpected places! There is in every town a vast field for work in this line which has not been entered and which it is the duty of the men's classes to enter at once. In our city we expect soon to paint on the side of a building near our interurban car-line this shocking advertisement for boys:

"WANTED—3000 boys in Wisconsin to fill drunkard's graves! Have you a boy to spare?"

Barns, gates and inexpensive billboards can be utilized everywhere by painting on them the following sentences: "Sobriety First and Safety Follows." "Cut Out Booze, Safety and Success Follow." "The Saloon Must Go. Give It a Push." "A Saloonless Nation by 1920."

### Urgent Need of Eliminating Liquor Advertisements

In the third place I urge men's classes in every community to head a movement which aims to close the columns of the press to liquor ads. Nothing in all the temperance movement is probably more urgent today than this. The recent statement of the management of the *Chicago Herald* to the effect that its former policy of advertising intoxicating liquors would be discontinued after a certain period is most significant, and is a loud call to all men to unite in a nation-wide campaign which aims to put the brand of disgrace on any newspaper that dares to give space to an advertisement of a poisonous beverage. The best course to pursue is to circulate a petition to the owners of the papers, asking them, in view of the harmful effects of alcohol on its habitual users, not to permit liquor advertisements hereafter. The general canvass incidental to such a movement would in itself bring great benefit to any city; and I am sure that in many cases the end sought would be easily reached.

Let us who are called to lead this agitation persuade the people to join us in saying to the world that the advertisement of the beverage that made Milwaukee famous will assuredly make infamous any newspaper that continues to give space to it. Let us do this and the columns of hundreds of daily newspapers will be promptly closed to Sunny Brook Whisky, Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky and all the rest of them.

It is written in the book of fate with iron pen that King Alcohol shall be dethroned throughout the length and breadth of the land. Prohibition is our goal. We must destroy the destroyer or he will destroy us. But legal prohibition alone can not remove the foul cancer of alcoholism that is preying on the vitals of the nation. Prohibition must be preceded by a thorough, many-sided popular education in every language spoken. The adoption of the plans I have recommended by the men's classes everywhere will mightily hasten the final victory for which Dr. Rush, Neal Dow and Frances Willard labored and prayed.

# BILLY SUNDAY ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION

(Excerpts from Colorado Springs Address)

In these days when the question of saloons or no saloons is at the fore in almost every community, one hears a good deal about what is called personal liberty. These are fine, large, mouth-filling words that certainly do sound first rate; but when you get right down and analyze them in the light of common old horse sense, you will discover that in their application to the present controversy they mean just about this: Personal liberty is for the man who, if he has the inclination and the price, can stand up to a bar and fill his hide so full of red liquor that he is transformed for the time into an irresponsible, dangerous, evil smelling brute. But personal liberty is not for his patient, long-suffering wife, who has to endure with what fortitude she may his blows and curses; nor is it for his children who, if they escape his insane rage, are yet robbed of every known joy and privilege of childhood, and too often grow up neglected, uncared for and vicious as the result of their surroundings and the example before them. Personal liberty is not for the sober, industrious citizen who from the proceeds of honest toil and orderly living, has to pay, willingly or not, the tax bills which pile up as a direct result of drunkenness, disorder, and poverty, the items of which are written in the records of every police court and poorhouse in the land; nor is personal liberty for the good woman who goes abroad in the town only at the risk of being shot down by some drunk-crazed creature. This rant about personal liberty as an argument, has no legs to stand upon.

### Sold Out Cheap

Now, last year the corn crop was 2,553,732,000 bushels, and it was valued at $1,350,000,000. Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, says that the breweries used less than two per cent; I will say that they use two per cent. This would make 51,000,000 bushels, and at fifty cents a bushel that would be about $25,000,000. How many people are there in the United States? We'll say eighty millions. Very well, then, that is twenty-seven cents per capita. Then we sold out to the whisky business for twenty-seven cents apiece—the price of a dozen eggs or a pound of butter.

### What a Dollar Will Do

I hold a silver dollar in my hand. We will go into a saloon and spend that dollar for a quart. It takes twenty cents to make a gallon of whisky and a dollar to buy a quart. It costs twenty cents to make a gallon of whisky. A nickel will make a quart. Who gets the nickel? The farmer for corn and apples. Who gets the ninety-five cents? The United States government, the big distillers, the big corporations. I am John, a drunken bum, and I will spend my dollar. I have worked a week and got my pay. I go into a grog shop and throw down my dollar. The saloonkeeper gets my dollar and I get a quart of booze. Come home with me. I stagger, and reel, into my wife's presence, and she says, "Hello, John, what did you bring home?"

"A quart."

What will a quart do? It will burn up my happiness and my home and fill my home with squalor and want. Where is my dollar? The saloonkeeper has it. Here is my quart. There you get the whisky end of it. Here you get the workingman's end of the saloon.

—*Life and Health*

Personal Liberty

### A Different Investment

But come on. I will go to a store and spend the dollar for a pair of shoes. I want them for my son, and he puts them on his feet, and with the shoes to protect his feet he goes out and earns another dollar, and my dollar becomes a silver thread in the woof and warp of happiness and joy, and the man who owns the building gets some, and the clerk who sold the shoes gets some, and the merchant, and the traveling man, and the wholesale house gets some, and the factory, and the man that made the shoes, and the man that tanned the hide, and the butcher that bought the calf, and the farmer that raised the calf, and the little colored fellow that shined the shoes, and my dollar spreads itself and nobody is made the worse for spending the money.

Like Hamilcar of old, who swore young Hannibal to eternal enmity against Rome, so I propose to perpetuate the feud against the liquor traffic until the white-winged dove of temperance builds her nest on the dome of the Capitol at Washington and spreads her wings of peace, sobriety and joy over our land, which I love with all my heart.

# Osteopaths Term Alcohol "Greatest Curse of the Age"

At the annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association, held the first week of August at Philadelphia, the following anti-alcohol resolution was passed:

"In view of the undoubted and terribly destructive effects of alcohol and the very doubtful and slight advantage to be obtained from its use, we hereby unequivocally and unconditionally condemn its use and place ourselves upon record as pronouncing it one of the greatest curses of the age, a detriment to human well-being and a disgrace to our civilization."

In offering the resolution Dr. S. P. Ross pointed out that liquor fills nine-tenths of the insane asylums and poorhouses in the country, and sends to paupers' graves each year an appalling number of men and women who would otherwise make good citizens.

"It is only the organized liquor ring which keeps the traffic in existence," he said. "Respectable and influential citizens and organizations fear to come out and fight the booze trust because of its terrible strength. Yet it must be fought and it will be fought and beaten. In twenty years the man who is seen entering a saloon will be more or less a social outcast.

"I consider the anti-liquor resolution one of the most advanced steps the Osteopathic Association has ever taken. We are now definitely lined up with the forces of modernity and progress and against the source of graft and vice."

# INFANT MORTALITY AND ALCOHOLISM

The problem of reducing the rate of infant mortality is one to which physicians throughout the world are giving serious study, and many diseases which are fatal to children, such as diphtheria, pulmonary tuberculosis, tuberculous meningitis, syphilis, etc., have been considerably reduced. One enemy particularly disastrous to the children of the world is alcohol, as consumed by parents. France, the greatest wine-drinking country in the world, is noticeably suffering from the effects of its liquor drinking habits upon its offspring.

Researches into the causes of infant mortality in Paris by M. Paul Juillerat, member of the Conseil d'Hygiene et de Salubrite of the department of the Seine, and Dr. A. Filassier, chief statistician of the city of Paris, according to figures in an article in *Revue Philanthropique*, and reprinted in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, show concisely the ravages of alcohol on infants. In the period of ten years from 1903 to 1912, inclusive, 97,885 children died—53,619, or more than half of them, under eleven months of age. Congenital debility was found to be the cause of 12,346 of these deaths. Notwithstanding the difficulties of ascertaining absolutely the facts in the case these scientists do not hesitate to say that this large percentage of deaths among infants from congenital debility can only be attributed to the parental addiction to alcohol. So far as congenital debility is concerned they assert that there has been almost no amelioration.

In an investigation during the year May 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913, by Dr. Jacquet at the hôpital Saint-Antoine of 396 patients having a total of 879 children, he divided the patients into three classes: alcoholism in moderation (those who drink a liter of wine, alcohol, or rarely aperients); decided alcoholism (those who drink habitually from 1.5 to two liters of wine, alcohol or absinthe rather frequently), and very decided alcoholism (those who drink habitually two liters of wine or more, aperients, alcohol, occasional repeated absinthes). The 141 moderate drinkers had 305 children and 83 deaths, a percentage of 18.78. One hundred and eight decided alcoholists had 248 children with 115 deaths, 26.01 per cent, while 147 very decided alcoholists had 326 children with 244 deaths, a percentage of 55.47. Deaths among these children of 396 patients addicted in a greater or less degree to alcohol totaled 442, a round mortality of 50.28 per cent.

# THE LAW'S PROTECTION

(Translated from the German of Emil Marriot in *Neuen Wiener Tageblatt*)

A poorly clad woman came one day to the police headquarters of a large city and asked to speak to the chief of police. The doorkeeper, to whom she addressed this wish, after looking her over from head to foot, coolly remarked that the chief was engaged and could not see her. He then turned away leaving her standing. But the woman followed, and asked, "When can I speak to him?"

The doorkeeper was annoyed at her persistence and retorted angrily, "Never. The office for the public is there," pointing to a door. "Do you understand me? Go to room 14, third story, and there say whatever you have to say."

She went to room 14, where she found a number of officials deeply engaged in a discussion. They did not allow themselves to be disturbed by her entrance, but continued their discussion. After waiting a while she said, rather loudly, "Good morning."

At this one of the men turned, and observing her, asked what was wanted.

"Protection," she replied.

The other men had returned to their discussion, but the sound of that one word rang through the room so strongly that there was instant stillness. The eyes of all were turned upon the wretched-looking woman.

"Protection from whom?" asked one official, a younger man, looking at her through a monocle.

"From my husband," she answered.

"Oh!" There was a slight note of amusement.

"What has your husband done to you? Has he threatened or misused you?"

"He does both every day."

She spoke monotonously, her voice neither rising nor falling and without showing the slightest irritation, but her eyes would have riveted the attention of a psychologist. The young man, however, was no psychologist.

"Every day?" he repeated, in order to say something. His companions had resumed their conversation in a low tone of voice. They were talking about something that interested him—what could be done to raise their salaries? That question was a thousand times more important for him than anything this woman had to relate.

Nevertheless, he felt that he must give her an answer. "That is too bad," he said, "if he misuses you. If it gets so bad that he threatens your life or actually abuses you, you can have him shut up."

"I know that," she replied in the same monotone. "But then it will be with me as it was with his horse. He was arrested and shut up for a little while for cruelty to his horse, and when he was released he vented his spite upon it, and beat it worse than before. It will do no good to shut him up for a while and then let him out again."

"But there is nothing else to do," said the young man. "We cannot arrest him and keep him shut up for life."

"Why not?" she asked quietly.

"Why not!" exclaimed the young officer. "Do not ask such a foolish question, woman."

"It is not foolish, sir. My husband is an incurable drunkard, who is slowly torturing me and my children to death. We live in constant terror. We are always in terror. The children begin to scream when they hear him coming—their father. What he earns—it is not much, for he is most of the time out of work—but what little he does earn he drinks up. I have to support myself and my three children by washing, and most of that money he takes from me. Often I do not have enough bread for the children. But worse than that is the terror, the fearful terror. That is with us day and night.

"But the worst of all is that he is teaching the children to drink. He does it out of pure spite, for he knows there is nothing that distresses me so much. The oldest already likes the taste of whisky. The smallest one does not like it yet, and tries to avoid it, but his father makes him take it. They will all be drunkards in time, all three.

"And if I must bring three more into the world none of them will be any better. I see clearly what is before me."

The young officer had let his monocle fall out of sheer astonishment.

"Goodness! How old are you?" he asked, rubbing his head.

"Thirty-five."

Only thirty-five and she looked sixty! He gazed at her sympathetically.

"My dear woman," he said, "it is very sad. I am really sorry for you and your children, but the police can do nothing about it."

The woman stood in stony silence, as if the words had been a death sentence.

"You could, as I have already said, make a complaint and have him arrested," the officer continued. "Or you could get a separation. More than that neither you nor we could do."

"But I want to be free from him. If he goes to prison and comes out again he will follow and persecute me. All that will do no good. I want to be free from him."

To this the officer could only reply, with a light laugh, "My dear woman, if all the drunkards were to be arrested and shut up for life our prisons would soon be too small."

Still she did not lose her calmness. She had prepared herself for this, and to every objection raised she had an answer.

"Then new ones must be built, Mr. Officer. A drunkard is a thousand times worse than a thief. What a thief takes can be replaced, but my ruined life and the lost childhood of my children can never be made good. Why are there not workhouses and inebriate asylums enough where such fiends can be kept and made to work and not allowed to drink, where they can be put and held until they are better? Who should have protection if not defenseless women and children? Even the poor animals that fall into the hands of such a man can be protected from his cruelty.

"And when you say, sir, that the prisons would soon be full if all such men were shut up, I say this: that would only be for a time. For every one of these drunkards brings children into the world, and most of the prison inmates come from the unfortunate children of these men. If you would shut up the drunkards and keep them away from women you would prevent thousands of children from becoming paupers and criminals."

The young officer looked at his watch.

"Yes, yes," he said, but beginning to withdraw his attention; "in theory that would be all right, but practice is quite another matter. My good woman, go home now, and keep up your courage. I tell you again that we will protect you and see that you have justice if your husband does anything to you or the children. And think over the matter of a separation. That would be a way out."

The woman dropped her hand despairingly.

"And must I wait until he does something to me or the children—kills us, perhaps? The protection will come too late then, officer."

"Oh, I trust it will not be so bad as that." He was already returning to his companions. "Good morning."

But she still stood without moving.

"Perhaps the chief could tell me something different."

"The chief! Why, what else could he tell you, woman? He could do nothing more for you than for any other woman. And besides, he would have to hear what your husband has to say. You appear to be very headstrong and unreasonable. Good morning."

She looked at him, said nothing more, and went slowly out. If the young officer had been a psychologist he would have seen something in the woman's eye that would have set him thinking. But as already said, he was not a psychologist.

* * *

A crowd, such as only collects in case of an accident or a crime, gathered in the street. Great and small pushed and pressed each other into the house. They jostled and jolted, and asked what was the matter, what had happened. And the people living in the house met them and told them. It had suddenly become a center of interest, this wretched poverty-stricken dwelling.

"Yes, the washerwoman went up to the fourth floor." "With her three children." "And the two smallest children she threw out, one after the other, into the open court below." Then she said to the oldest boy, "Jump after me, Paul, else you will have to live alone with your father."

That was enough. The boy watched his mother spring out into the grey depth, and then he followed her. He was still alive when they found him, and he told how it happened. Now they were all dead. Dead and free!

Shocked and horrified, the people told and retold the story. But, no one wondered.

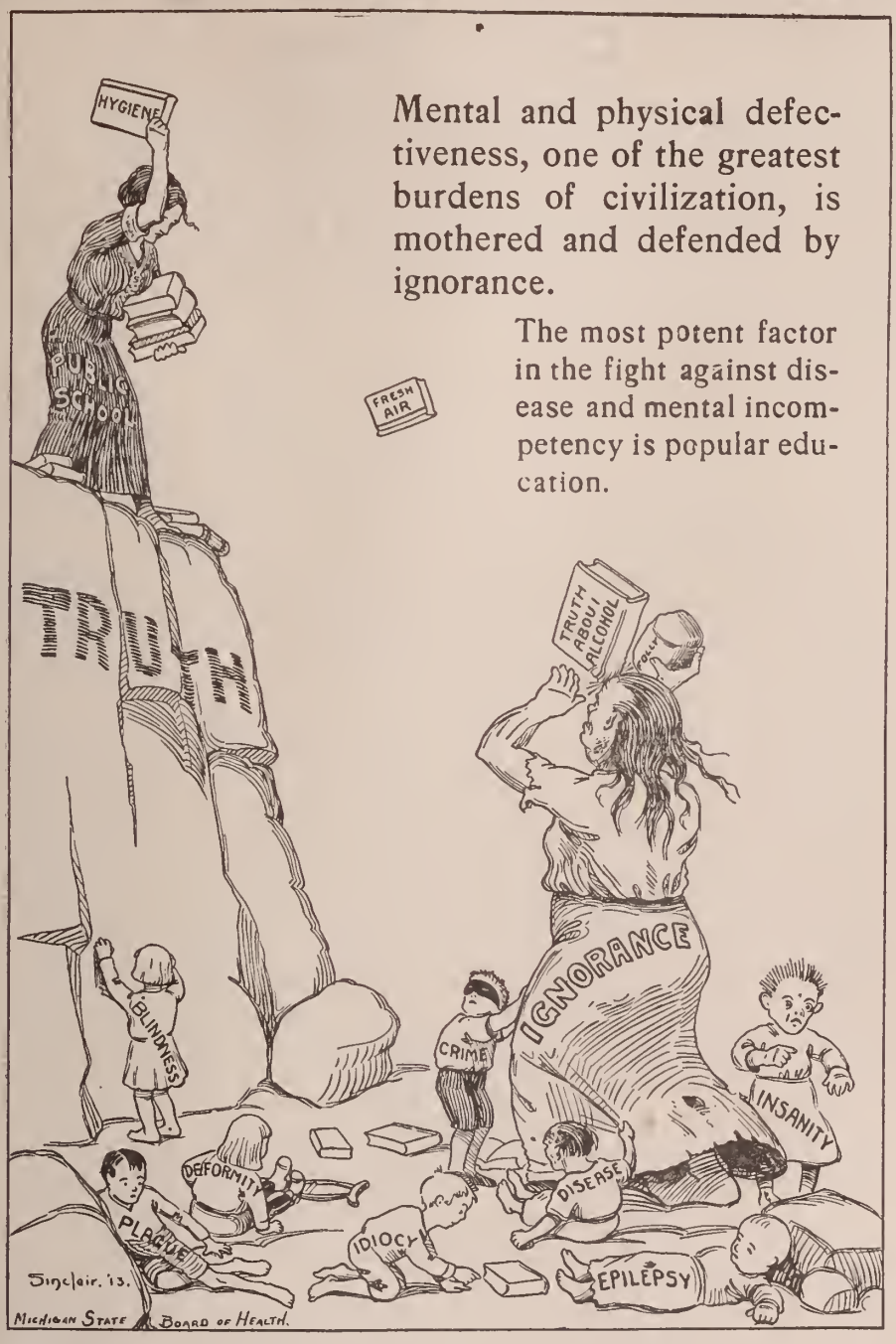
Not only in the house but in the whole neighborhood the martyrdom of the washerwoman and her children was known. All testified that the woman was industrious and saving, but the husband was a drunken sot, who either stole her money or took it away from her by force to buy drink.

When the drunkard was led out of the door by the police the people who before remained quiet when their interference would have been of some use to the four victims, broke into threats of lynching.

And the law which had done nothing for the protection of the woman and her children drew a circle of defense around the man who before a higher court was a fourfold murderer.

[The story stops a little short of the true culprit. This drunkard, whose picture is so familiar that the story is almost a threadbare one, is himself the victim of the legalized process of drunkard-making, for which society is responsible.—*Translator.*]

# Bulletin of the Michigan State Board of Health




# CLIPPED FROM THE LIQUOR PRESS

## THE REASON WILL BE PATENT

"If the fall business of manufacturing and selling liquor in Kentucky does not open up as well as last year, *the reason will be patent,*" explains the Louisville correspondent of *Mida's Criterion*. "*When the jobbers cease to talk business and center all their attention on the prohibition question,* there is additional reason why business should be dull, for business, you know, does not make itself." Still whistling to keep up courage they reiterate, "There is no doubt, though, that traffic will be good this fall, but one must not overlook the fact that vast territories from which quite a number of jobbers draw their trade will be in the throes of prohibition elections. It is quite evident that jobbers who draw their trade from the territory in which these elections are held will find that business will be conducted on a very conservative basis until it is known just where the business stands."

There is one reason and only one for the unsettled and uncertain state of the liquor business all over the country, and it is simply this: "No question is ever settled until it is settled right."

## "REAPING THE WHIRLWIND"

The lamentations of the prophet Jeremiah are not more disconsolate than the plaints of the correspondents of the liquor journals at this time. "Confidence is at as low an ebb as at any time in the history of the business," says a writer in *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* and unless the distillers of Kentucky take radical steps to reassure the trade we must expect the throwing overboard of very large blocks of goods and a destruction of values such as we have never known. Just as the saloons of the country have sown the wind by ignoring the demands of, and the changes in, public sentiment and in consequence are reaping the whirlwind in the shape of blind and destructive legislation, even so distillers in recklessly producing and storing millions upon millions of gallons in excess of the demand for whiskies, have brought upon themselves and their customers a situation that is making them vastly apprehensive and that some insist will result in demoralization to all interests and possibly ruin to many individual concerns."

## KANSAS PROVES IT

### Proves What? That Prohibition Pays

The Kansas Board of Control has just issued its biennial statement regarding the state institutions: It shows that

86 out of the 105 counties have no insane persons.

11 counties have one each.

59 counties have no feeble-minded inmates.

93 counties have no children inmates.

29 counties have no pauper inmates.

11 counties have no poor farms.

## LINING UP THE CHILDREN

To "say a word for temperance" whenever and wherever a crowd of little folks are gathered together for instruction or pleasure is the plan of a movement being inaugurated among Sunday school and vacation Bible school children of Pennsylvania, with the object of creating an aversion to everything pertaining to the liquor traffic. The movement is being directed by Sylvester S. Marvin, vice-president of the National Biscuit Company, and associated with him is O. La Forrest Perry. In speaking recently to a group of 1200 children, who were being given an outing at one of the parks, Mr. Perry said:

"I need not talk to you boys and girls about the dangers of the liquor traffic. Many of you know that it is the saloon that keeps you from having nice clothes, that gets your fathers and uncles into trouble with the police and brings sorrow to your mothers. You won't drink the stuff when you grow up, will you?"

"We won't," rang out the pledge from 1200 children.

Similar opportunities for enlisting the children in Loyal Temperance Legions and as Young Campaigners for Prohibition are to be found in every community during the vacation season. It will, indeed, be a summer well spent if temperance truths can be instilled in the minds of the little folks from the congested districts of the big cities, many of whom during the hot season are congregated in the fresh air camps. The boys and girls at summer resorts may be gathered in groups and taught to sing Miss Gordon's "The Children's Happy Day." While arousing and interesting the future citizens in cleaning up Uncle Sam's domains, we will, at the same time, be awakening the fathers and mothers to a realization of their responsibilities.

## WHAT CAN THE SALOON DO FOR MY BOY?

HON. J. STITT WILSON

What can the saloon do for my boy? He is in the university, and so far, in my long absences from home, has never given his mother one moment's uneasiness, but he is not entirely raised yet, though he is just twenty-one. He has lived mostly in prohibition towns, and until he was ten years old, never saw a saloon. Would you advise me to start that boy along the saloon course—first on beer, to help his brain power, then on wine, then graduate him on whisky? No? Then, why vote to perpetuate an institution calculated, if patronized, to undo all you or I can do to make noble men of our boys? Is there anything to appeal to the reason, or even common sense in this sort of thing?

Which of us can say that the saloon has not stuck its fangs into some one dear to us? If this stuff is good for my boy, it is good for your boy and for your girl.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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Evanston, Illinois, August 20, 1914


## National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12—18

The statements used on our cover page are adapted from a leaflet used in the Virginia campaign for statewide prohibition and prepared by Mrs. Helen H. Green, state Press superintendent.

### OUR RIGHTEOUS WAR

The unrighteous war of the nations of Europe absorbs the attention of the public almost to the exclusion of all other topics and the hearts of white ribboners are burdened with sympathy for the women and children upon whom it entails endless suffering and misery. As an organization and as individuals, we are praying with all our minds and hearts and souls that the war may speedily end.

But even this worldwide calamity must not divert us from our righteous warfare against the prince of destroyers, the legalized liquor traffic. We must continue indefatigably the circulation among the voters of petitions for National Constitutional Prohibition; we must call to the attention of all influential organizations the Hobson Resolution and urge its adoption, and we must also bring to bear upon our United States Senators and Representatives, all possible influence to persuade them to vote and work for the measure.

### MISS GORDON SPEAKS AT CHAUTAUQUA

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on August 14, returned to Evanston from Chautauqua, New York. The *Chautauqua Press News* sheet refers to her as "one of the most distinguished visitors of the season." On August 12, W. C. T. U. Day, she delivered an address in the amphitheater on "The Progress of the Temperance Cause and the Prospects for National Prohibition," and on the following day spoke before the Woman's Club and the Parents' Parliament. In next week's issue will appear a full report of National W. C. T. U. week, of which Miss Gordon's address was the central feature.

## Call to Prayer

*White Ribboners everywhere are asked to arrange for a special service on Sunday, September 6, (not interfering with other services) to pray for a speedy end of the war and to advocate anew our peace principles.*

Anna A. Gordon

### ANSWERING A FEW "IFS"

If more liquor is consumed in prohibition territory than elsewhere, as the liquor advocates say, how do they explain the fact that Kansas consumes per capita, per annum, only $1.25 worth of liquor for all purposes as against the average American consumption of liquor of $21 a head? A Portland (Me.) newspaper has frequently asserted that over $1,000,000 goes out of the state each year for the purchase of liquors, but even if this were true, it would make only about $1.50 per capita for its population, while the per capita for the nation is $21.

"If you enact a prohibition law, you will kill your state economically and financially," insists some friend of the traffic in drink. The residents of Wilmington, N. C., where prohibition has been successfully enforced for nearly six years could tell you otherwise, for property in that city, according to one of its residents, has doubled, and in some cases even tripled in value, and the city is said to have built forty miles of good roads. As for Kansas, William Allen White is authority for the statement that in ten years its bank deposits have increased from $100,000,000 to $220,000,000, its state debt has decreased more rapidly than any other state, and the average holding of taxable property is $1,666.92, the largest in America.

"But wherever you have prohibition," insists another enemy of the movement, "you are certain to have 'blind pigs' and 'blind tigers.'" Admitting that there will be some illegal selling of liquor, who is responsible for it save the most notoriously lawless institution on the face of the earth—the liquor traffic? As a matter of fact, it is well known that blind tigers exist in greater numbers in license than in prohibition territory.

"Your taxes will increase enormously if you outlaw the saloon," warns the liquorite. "You cannot support your schools and your other public institutions without the license revenue." With many a citizen this threat has great weight, but if the liquor traffic is guilty of one-tenth the crimes laid to its charge by intelligent students of the drink evil, the argument ought not to influence a Christian taxpayer. However, the falsity of the statement that taxes are higher in a prohibition community, has been proven conclusively and abundantly. On this question, Mayor Bennett of Rockford, Ill., a dry city of about 50,000 population, says, "Taxes are lower in the city of Rockford this spring (1914) than in any other city in the state of Illinois." In a recent wet and dry campaign the mayor of Findlay, O., a prohibition town for over five years, produced evidence to show that Findlay had the lowest tax rate of any municipality of its class in the state. Evidence of this character can be multiplied many times over.

Every one of the objections raised by the anti-prohibitionists can be as easily disposed of.

### POPULAR MID-SUMMER TOPIC

"When the jobbers cease to talk business and center all their attention on the prohibition question, there is additional reason why business should be dull," complains the Kentucky correspondent of *Mida's Criterion*, which is but another way of saying that prohibition is the popular mid-summer topic in every circle. Attendants at the various Chautauquas throughout the country report that almost every speaker injects it into his (or her) speeches. Every periodical that deals with serious subjects is touching upon it. You see it upon billboards as you race through the country in an automobile; you hear its slogan, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," from childish lips; you even find this self-same slogan in the form of a sticker on your mail, and in the campaign and near campaign states prohibition is the talk at the table, on the street and wherever men do congregate.

The record for the last few weeks is encouraging. The American Osteopathic Association's action at its annual meeting in Philadelphia is noteworthy. We quite agree with the gentleman who offered the anti-liquor resolution on that occasion, that its adoption marked one of the most advanced steps the Association has ever taken to line itself with the forces of progress. Its pronouncement was in accord with the recent declaration of the alienists and neurologists.

In the field of politics, the most interesting events have been the action on the prohibition question of the Progressives of Nebraska and Alabama, at their respective state conventions, the former affirming that "the organized liquor interests must be eliminated from politics, both state and national," and taking their stand for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The meeting of a large company of members of the Roman Catholic church at Niagara Falls, for the avowed purpose of organizing for the overthrow of the liquor traffic, is an indication that the church which the "trade" has always claimed as one of its strongest bulwarks, is deserting it.

Everything points to the fulfillment of the prophecy made within the last few weeks by ex-Governor Donaghey of Arkansas, "Our children will see the time when the manufacture and sale of intoxicants will be prohibited in this country."

### EX-GOVERNOR JOHN W. DONAGHEY OF ARKANSAS, PROPHESIES ABOLITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

In an address delivered in Little Rock on July 6, ex-Governor Donaghey foretold the coming in the next few years of National Constitutional Prohibition. He is reported to have said:

"I have lived to see the perfection of a great many things, but the most important of them all will be the expulsion of the liquor traffic from the United States of America. The telephone, the telegraph, the railways and the wonderful developments in electrical lines are great factors in civilization, but the greatest step is yet to come. Perhaps I shall not see it but just as surely as the sun rises in the east, our children will see the time when the manufacture and sale of intoxicants will be prohibited in this country."

## AMONG THE STATES

The next Texas legislature will contain a majority of advocates of prohibition in both the senate and house.

The winner at the Kentucky primaries, held August 1, was ex-Governor J. C. Beekham, the candidate of the prohibition forces of the state. Significant indeed is this large vote for a man who represents a movement for destroying one of the state's largest interests.

Oregon voters who have been "on the fence" as to how they should vote on November 3, are being won to prohibition by the facts and figures telling of the prosperity and well-being of Kansas and its citizens as set forth by Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U.

The Coeur d'Alene Indians at Tekoa, Washington, license territory, have appealed to the government for protection from the liquor traffic. The Indians assembled in counsel made an emphatic declaration that their diseases and their woes come from one source—"the liquor of the white man"—and they pleaded for freedom from the traffic in drink that they might live in peace.

Whatever may be the views of Governor Ammons of Colorado as to the wisdom of statewide prohibition for his state he does favor it under certain conditions and for certain sections. A recent order signed by him has closed saloons in the southern portion of the state pending the settlement of strike difficulties. Legislation that is of value during special times of difficulty surely would tend to permanent tranquillity if given an opportunity to exert its beneficent influence over the entire state without interruption.

The statement has been made that if there is any possibility of defeat in the Virginia statewide election September 22, it will be from the apathy of good people, especially those who live in territory which is already free from the saloon, and from the indifference of voters who fail to realize the strength of the enemy and the necessity of casting a vote for statewide prohibition. To prevent such defeat, white ribboners are working with untiring energy that every voter may be persuaded to vote, and to cast his ballot for a white state.

### ALABAMA PROGRESSIVES DECLARE FOR PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The discussion of prohibition was one of the live features of the state convention of the Alabama Progressives recently held at Birmingham. By a vote of 35 to 27, a clause in favor of statewide prohibition was adopted. With no open expression of disapproval the following plank on woman suffrage was adopted:

"The Progressive party stands for a square deal for the American woman, and believing that this can only be obtained by giving her the right to use the ballot, we stand pledged to use all lawful means within our power to secure her the right of franchise equal with man."

### YES, THEY HAD NOTICED IT!

Are we really making progress in our work against the liquor traffic, asks some discouraged soul after reading of the large amount of money that is wasted in the country on beer and whisky. An incident, not long ago, related to us by the president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., answers the question somewhat satisfactorily from the point of view of the brewer. Two visitors in Milwaukee, in attendance at a home missionary convention, went on a tour of inspection of the Schlitz Brewing company's plant. In the course of their tour, one of them casually inquired of the man who was escorting them, "Has the work the women (meaning the W. C. T. U.) have been doing at all affected your business?" For answer the man pointed out of the window to a group of vacant buildings. "See them—not a wheel of machinery moving. Once we worked seven days and seven nights a week—now we have reduced it to three."

### PERSONAL LIBERTY FETISH LOSING ITS POWER

In these days when the liquor people are claiming exclusive right to the personal liberty principle it is good to read Dr. Joseph Crooker's words defining personal liberty taken from his book, "Shall I Drink," just published:

"The sacred principle of liberty confers on no man the right to coin money out of the degradation of manhood, the suffering of womanhood, and the privation of childhood. The greatest friends of 'personal liberty' are those who protect and maintain their own spiritual independence and seek to keep others in the path of sobriety. To walk in the way that leads to drunkenness is bondage; to push others into that highway of ruin, for the sake of lucre, is criminality. Social evils have no inherent rights. Destructive vices have no sacred privileges. Freedom grants no man permission to injure himself or his neighbor. As a writer in a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* well puts the case: 'The world is moving. The old fetish of 'personal liberty' at whatever cost of danger to the public at large, seems to be losing its power.'"

The widow of Senator E. W. Carmack, who was a martyr to the temperance cause some years ago in Tennessee, has recently been appointed postmistress at Columbia, Tenn.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and expects to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

James B. Hobbs, of Chicago, a prominent lay leader of the Methodist church, and always a faithful and generous friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Hobbs was a native of Sabattus, Maine, and a frequent visitor to the pine tree state. He passed away at Portland, August 13.

Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, within the last fortnight has met with a great bereavement in the home-going of her mother, Mrs. Brace. The sympathy of the white ribbon sisterhood goes out to Mrs. Wilson in her sorrow. The summons to her mother's bedside came to her while at Chautauqua in charge of National W. C. T. U. headquarters. Before being called away she had planned most admirably for the program for W. C. T. U. week. In her absence Mrs. Caroline Buell, president of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., is attending to the various W. C. T. U. interests at Chautauqua.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Among the recent visitors at National Headquarters were Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president Wisconsin W. C. T. U., and Mrs Lulu L. Shepard, president Utah W. C. T. U.

Assurances of the safety of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, her daughter and party, have been received by her friends in New York. When last heard from Mrs. Boole was in Milan, Italy, and it is supposed that she expects to sail for home from some Italian port. The last message received from Mr. and Mrs. Whitman was received July 29 and stated that they expected to be in London on August 5.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

## RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.*

# TRANSPORTATION NOTES

## NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTA, GA.

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

**Reduced Fares to Atlanta.** A very low rate to our National W. C. T. U. Convention has been authorized by the Southeastern Passenger Association, and round trip tickets will be sold from all points in that territory.

The Trunk Line, Central and New England Passenger Associations have authorized fares based on the tender of the Southeastern Association, tickets going and returning the same route.

The fare Chicago to Atlanta and return will be $25.80; from Cincinnati, $15: from St. Louis, $21.40; Washington, D. C., $20.20. Fares from other points will be at proportionately low rates. See your local ticket agent for the fare from your station.

**Route of the White Ribbon Special.** To have a special train from Chicago, it is necessary that we have 100 passengers; therefore it is most important, as soon as you know that you are going to Atlanta on the official train, that you so inform me. The White Ribbon Special will leave Chicago from the Union Station, Canal and Adams street, via the Pennsylvania Lines, at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, November 10. Arriving at Cincinnati about 6:30 p. m., the train will be transferred to the Queen and Crescent Line, over which we travel from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, where we arrive at 6:30 a. m. Wednesday, November 11. After spending the day in Chattanooga, we travel over the Southern Railway to Atlanta, reaching there about 8:45 that evening.

**Arrange For Your Ticket Early.** As soon as you know that you will attend the Convention, tell your local agent that you will wish a round trip ticket from your station to Atlanta, Ga., at the reduced rate authorized for this occasion via the route of the White Ribbon Special.—Pennsylvania Lines, Queen and Crescent, and Southern Ry.—and ask him to provide himself with such ticket.

**Joining the Special En Route.** It is most important that if you wish to join the official train after it leaves Chicago you shall send in your name, or ask your local agent to do so, to Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A. Pennsylvania Lines, Room 841 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Chicago, as soon as possible, stating at what station you will join, in order that arrangements may be made to stop at that station. I should also be glad to have you at the same time notify me.

**Dates of Sale.** Tickets will be on sale in New England, Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association territory November 9, 10, 11, with final limit to reach original starting point not later than November 24; and in Southeastern Passenger Association territory on November 9, 10, 11, 12, good to reach original starting point not later than November 23. In all cases extension to December 10 will be granted on payment of fee of $1 and deposit of ticket with special agent at Atlanta.

**Reservations.** If you plan to join the Special at Chicago or en route, please write to me or to Mr. C. L. Kimball, whose address is given above stating just what sleeper accommodations you will wish and the point at which you will board the train. Reservation will be held for you until ten minutes of train time in Chicago or until train reaches your station en route. Should you wish a drawing room or compartment, let me know as soon as possible, as only the number engaged will be provided on this train. Three to five persons can occupy a drawing room and two to four a compartment, thus making the expense for each individual very little more than the cost of a single berth.

**Special Train Returning.** The convention closes November 18. The Official Board and Executive Committee are called for November 19. We believe that it will be possible to have a special train for the return trip, leaving Atlanta probably the afternoon of November 19, as many of the delegates will wish to leave Atlanta at the same time. If you expect to leave Atlanta on this train, I should be glad to have you notify me, as it will aid greatly in planning for this return trip.

**Pullman Rates.** Lower berth, Chicago to Atlanta, $5.50, upper $4.40, section $9.90, drawing room $20. Fares will be proportionately less from points nearer Atlanta.

## METHODS OF PROHIBITION WARFARE IN CALIFORNIA

Special Correspondence

During these early weeks of summer our women have been busy going from house to house, doing very pleasant, very definite work to make California dry. We shall continue till every voter in each precinct has been visited. Our orders are not to miss one. Every voter, dry, or wet, or "hopeful" is listed and we keep a record of whether each is registered. We see that the dry ones *are* registered.

### Counting Dry Votes

Even now we find some women who do not wish to vote but want to have California dry. They form our first short list for follow-up work. Of course by election time we hope to count most of them dry. Our second list is of those people who are dry, but either too busy or too indifferent to register. We shall look after this list carefully and shall count up dry votes from it also. Our third and great list is of the dry votes we are recording and registering ready for the California Dry Federation's polling card index to be used in every precinct. Among these names are those of many grandmothers who have never voted but who now want to hit the saloon a hard blow. There are also many quiet stay-at-home women who are not touched by the community life. But when we ask, "Don't you want to defeat the saloons?" they are interested and register, and promise to vote dry. Our fourth and last list is of the wet and the "hopeful." The prohibition collegiate workers change many wet votes to dry ones. As one woman put it, "They can dry out a wet vote at one sitting." We hope to "dry out" many of them before election time now we know just where they are located.

The last named list is our hard task in follow-up work—a matter of prayer and steady work till election day. We shall get together in groups of workers and study carefully each name on the list, the arguments against having California dry, and the best answer. We hope to influence each worker by our quietness of manner and respect for his or her viewpoint, always to be obtained before much is said. Then we aim to give the best answer possible in the simplest, most direct language and even if ordered out, to keep friendly.

Speeches, parades, open air meetings—many things are necessary and good, but personal work means the actual counting of dry votes and when we count enough we win! God grant we may.

# WHY BIG BUSINESS IS FAVORING PROHIBITION

"We could have afforded to pay our employes a quarter of a million dollars more than their wages during the period that Billy Sunday was working among them," the vice-president of one of the big steel companies of Pennsylvania is reported to have said. The man, a railway manufacturer, who repeated this, hastened to explain, "The thing that made these men efficient was cutting out the drink. Billy Sunday got them all on the water wagon. They became sober and stayed sober. They could run their machines with steady hands and true eyes. The men themselves realize what a difference it makes. They are strong for prohibition. If the people of Pittsburgh and its vicinity could vote on the temperance question today, the saloons would be wiped out there."

The above conversation is related not in the pages of a temperance journal but in an article by Lewis Edwin Theiss, in *The Outlook*. The manufacturer above referred to continued:

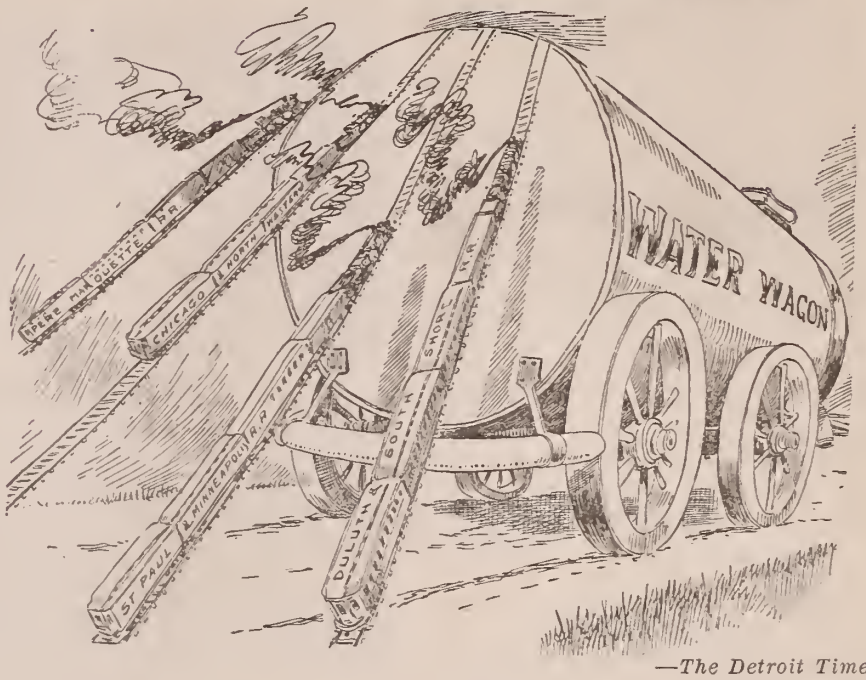
### A Matter of Dollars and Cents

"The manufacturers are strong for prohibition, too. They never gave much thought to the matter before. But this demonstration of Billy Sunday's has made us all strong for prohibition. We *know* now that most of our accidents are due to whisky. For years we have been trying to find a way to secure a high degree of efficiency among our men. Along comes this preacher and accomplishes more in a few weeks than we have ever been able to do.

"We know now that until booze is banished we can never have really efficient workmen. We're fools if we don't profit by what he has shown us. Take it from me, booze has got to go. We are not much interested in the moral side of the matter as such. It is purely a matter of dollars and cents. They say corporations have no souls. From this time forth corporations are going to show mighty little soul toward the man who drinks."

### Back with the Saloon

The writer for *The Outlook* traces the change of attitude on the part of many large industries to workmen's compensation laws which have recently been enacted, which provide automatically for fixed payments in settlement for death or disablement. He notes that last October the American Foundrymen's Association began a national campaign to "push the saloon back from the doorways of industrial plants"; also that the president of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, which employs more than 5,000 men, recently filed a petition with the judges of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, against the saloon, declaring that the high cost of living was made more burdensome upon the families of workingmen because twenty per cent of the workers' earnings, on the average, went to the saloons and at the same time the cost of steel is increased by an overhead charge for accidents, eighty-five per cent of which are due directly or indirectly to liquor. He calls attention to the action taken by the American Car and Foundry Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the Lukens Iron and Steel Company and others, in replacing drinking employes by abstainers.




*—The Detroit Times*

### Railroad Men Discharged

He records as a most significant piece of history that early in the current year, 1914, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad posted a notice forbidding its men to drink. When the men heeded not this warning one hundred and twenty-six men were summarily discharged. The Pennsylvania road has a rigid rule not only against drinking while on duty, but against the use of intoxicants at any time, or the frequenting of saloons. The article closes with this significant paragraph:

"Go where you will, you will find the same thing. Railways, steel mills, factories, either already have 'put the ban on booze' or are about to do so. Competitors will be compelled to follow suit or go to the wall. Efficiency is the crying need of the day. Alcohol must go because it is the enemy of efficiency."

# THE SITUATION IN OHIO

## STATEWIDE PROHIBITION PETITION FILED

The attempt of the liquorites to strangle any further efforts to check or prohibit the drink traffic in Ohio has proved a "call to arms" to every halfhearted, lukewarm citizen, and has given a remarkable impetus to the statewide prohibition movement.

On August 3, petitions bearing over 175,000 names, asking for the submission to the people next fall of an amendment to Ohio's constitution making it a prohibition state, were filed with the secretary of state. In very truth the "war is on" in the Crusade state, and a hard-fought war it will be. Mrs. Lulu Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., who has just come from Ohio where she has been speaking, says no greater calamity could come to the cause of prohibition than the success of the measure of the liquor men, which would make it impossible under the provisions of the state constitution to enact further prohibitory laws for at least twenty years; would destroy the county option laws, and imperil other laws restricting the sale of liquor.

The liquor men are referring to their measure as a provision for "home rule." Judge John M. Killits, United States judge for the northern district of Ohio, says of it, "How anyone can conceive of this as a genuine home rule measure or that it is in any way consistent with the undeniable trend of all the people towards temperance and destruction of the traffic itself, passes comprehension. This proposition reflects a low estimate upon the intelligence of the people of the state." He declares it as his belief that if it becomes a part of the constitution, "it will work a decided unsettling of the law relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, so far as it applies to this state, and will render Ohio unique among the states in the inability of its people to cope with the evils which all men agree are inherent in the traffic."

Judge Gottlieb Bambach, of the Common Pleas Court, says of it, "Who could anticipate the pernicious results which might and most likely would follow so radical a reversal of the state's attitude toward the liquor traffic. The moral effect of such a declaration on our state, which has always been in the front ranks when the fight for betterment was impending, is appalling."

## THE POSTER IN COLORADO'S CAMPAIGN

Colorado is using successfully quantities of posters in her prohibition campaign. Not only is the door casing of the summer headquarters of the Colorado W. C. T. U. and the space on either side of the door used to tell to the passers-by that "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," while other posters, changed each week, silently and effectively drive home their temperance facts, but posters are being sent broadcast through the state free of charge by the state organization. "A woman in a unionless town wrote that the people in the community must have been surprised to see the posters as it was the first temperance work ever done there," writes Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, the president of the Colorado W. C. T. U. "One woman thinks she broke the record by making her own billboards. All sorts of surfaces have been decorated, including blacksmith shops.

"At Fort Morgan the women very wisely secured the services of the L. T. L. boys, and Colorado Springs has not neglected the Lincoln Highway. A white ribboner in the country posted posters in the churches, postoffice and store windows, changing them every week. Another president will not be satisfied until every porch of every W. C. T. U. home gives the message, 'The Liquor Traffic Must Go.'"

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# ? At the Sign of the Question Mark ?

*Does prohibition bring prosperity and happiness to a state?*

Kansas, whose pride as a state is well known, has only a small insane area, a low criminal area, and a small area of shiftlessness since prohibition reigns. Bank deposits in Kansas in ten years have increased from $100,000,000 to $220,000,000. In North Dakota, under prohibition, the total value of all farm lands has increased 321 per cent. The value of all farm land and farm buildings combined has risen in the last ten years not less than 314 per cent. In Georgia, Recorder Nash Broyles asserts that prohibition of the liquor traffic "is a God-send to the working man and the negro." The records show that crime has decreased since prohibition went into effect in the state. During 1913 Atlanta led all other cities of the southern states in bank clearings.

*Will not the property formerly used for liquor selling purposes go to waste and what will become of the employes of the business?*

In West Virginia, which has just recently acquired prohibition, according to Mr. W. G. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency, practically every house that was occupied by saloon-keepers has now been rented for good, wholesome purposes, and men are finding employment in better lines of work. The sentiment in West Virginia is already strong that business conditions will improve now that saloons are gone. The mayor of Clarksburg has found it necessary to reduce his police force to three men as there has been but one arrest for drunkenness and few for other offenses since the prohibition amendment became effective.

*It has been said that the use of alcohol is the chief cause of insanity. Do authorities agree on this?*

In a recent address before the National Eclectic Medical Association, Dr. T. D. Alderman, a specialist in nervous diseases, said: "Alcohol makes more insanity than all other causes combined. Where it is not the initial cause it is the developing cause. In the United States there are 200.000 insane and the same number of feeble-minded, which exceeds the combined strength of the army and the navy." At a recent meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society, Dr. Henry Klopp, director of the Allentown State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane, reported: "Alcoholization produces mental disorders of various kinds, ranging from mere alteration of conduct and troublesome or vicious behaviour to the most complete dementia, with total loss of memory and extinction of intellect. There are more persons in the institutions for the insane in this country than in all the colleges and universities combined; than all the officers and enlisted men in the United States army, navy and marine corps combined."

*How is the government to exist without the annual Federal income now derived from liquor?*

Senator Morris Sheppard fully answers this question when he says, "If this republic cannot live without the dirty dollars it obtains from the liquor traffic, dollars stained with the tears of women and children, it ought not to live. But there are legitimate sources of revenue yet untouched. There are few direct taxes on luxuries. The income tax has little more than scratched the surface of enormous wealth. There is no federal inheritance tax. Non-alcoholic beverages are untaxed. The national domain, with measureless mineral resources, water powers, forests, and the like could be managed so as to produce a yearly usufruct of fifty or one hundred millions. The pension roll gives promise of rapid decline."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# The Dawn of a New Day For West Virginia

Special Correspondence

Float of Marlinton (W. Va.) W. C. T. U. in Fourth of July Parade

When West Virginia, on July 1, donned her new white robe of righteousness, the Yost prohibition law, and turned her sturdy back forever on John Barleycorn, 1,200 saloons closed their doors. Apart from the display of the flag from countless homes and the joy in the hearts of the people, reflected on happy faces everywhere, there was no special demonstration on the day which marked the inauguration of the new regime.

But on July Fourth we gave vent to our jubilatory feelings and celebrated the old and the new independence day after a perfectly "insane" fashion. Our people just had to let "joy reign unconfined," and celebrate with cannon, rocket and cracker the demise in the Little Mountain state of King Alcohol—the hideous taskmaster who has fattened on our flesh and blood for over a half century.

### A "Drunkless" Fourth

And strange paradox!—this "insane" celebration proved to be the sanest which our state had ever engaged in because liquor played no part whatever in it. From all sections of the state came the report that it was a "drunkless" Fourth, owing to our splendid new law, which is generally conceded to be the most stringent prohibition act ever placed on the statute books of any state.

Under the new law it is unlawful anywhere in the state to make, sell or *give away* intoxicants. Druggists and clubhouses cannot sell it. To advertise liquors by posters, circulars, newspapers or otherwise, is unlawful. A state superintendent of prohibition is provided to enforce the law, and our superintendent, Honorable Fred O. Blue, is doing just that, from the start.

### Reduction in Police Forces Considered

The voice of the state press already is proclaiming increased business activities everywhere, particularly in the cities where a reduction in police forces is being considered, and the new law not yet two months old! Even the face of nature—nowhere more beautiful than in West Virginia—has been wonderfully improved by the elimination of liquor signs.

It is a safe assertion that the liquor business in our state is forever done with. The majority of over 90,000 for prohibition is too strong and too significant to ever again permit a ray of hope to find lodgment in the brains of "booze" dealers. Many engaged in the business have converted their breweries and distilleries into ice plants, meat packing establishments, etc., while those who are not willing to abide by the new law have decamped for "parts unknown." Mr. Blue has ordered all prosecuting attorneys in the state to bring action against liquor dealers who ship intoxicants into our territory in defiance of the new law which prohibits solicitation of liquor orders through circulars or otherwise.

### New Law Widely Circulated

West Virginia's prohibition statute, printed in twelve languages, is being circulated by our commissioner throughout the state in order that the many foreigners who work in West Virginia shall know the prohibition law that they may not violate it in ignorance.

The last issue of the *White Ribbon*, West Virginia's official organ of the W. C. T. U. is very optimistic in tone as regards the new era which is just dawning for us, "after long grief and pain." The zeal of our devoted women has received new impetus, and greater endeavor in department work is everywhere demonstrated. We realize that this is not the time to rest on our oars. The ship of state needs our support and vigilance as never before. We intend to prove to the world that prohibition does prohibit in our state, where the people are intensely patriotic.

### Quarterly Meeting of County Executives Recommended

The state convention will be held this year at Buckhannon, September 23-25. Indications point to the most successful meeting yet held in the annals of our work. Our beloved president, earnest and untiring, ever alive to the high aims and pure objects of our cause, has recommended that hereafter county presidents hold a quarterly meeting of the county executive committee, and plan for a special hour with local presidents. In this way county presidents come in closer touch with local unions and are able to ascertain if department work is being systematically carried out. A quarterly conference of treasurers is also recommended. Mrs. Ella Ogden Poteet and Mrs. S. E. Leith have each organized a new union, Huntington, R. R. 2, and Blueville, R. R. 2. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson-Hale, the distinguished suffragist, who is an ardent advocate of National Prohibition, has been lecturing on votes for women in six of our large cities. The women of our state hope to be enfranchised by 1916 and are gathering their forces to that end. Our unions throughout the state have freely circulated National Prohibition resolutions which have been endorsed by a large number of organizations. Now that we have routed the great evil from our own state, our people stand ready to give assistance in every possible way to other states fighting for freedom from the curse of alcohol.

Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, hand in hand, in the great battle that is on against the common foe, our eyes ever fixed upon the "bright, particular star," National Prohibition, which looms larger and brighter each year on the temperance horizon. The final goal is in sight; let us redouble our efforts to reach it.

## TENNESSEE'S PROHIBITION LAW EFFECTIVELY ENFORCED

The nuisance law passed at the last called session of the Tennessee legislature is being effectively enforced in both Memphis and Nashville. Almost every day, in Memphis, two or three cases of violation of this law are tried and the offenders sent to the workhouse. A gentleman whose work takes him almost daily to Memphis told of a railroad man who asked where he could buy liquor as he had been all over the city without being able to get a drop. In Nashville practically every saloon is closed and will remain so. Saloon fixtures are to be sold, and it is unlawful for the owners of buildings to rent them for liquor selling. The Tennessee legislature at its next session will probably put upon its statute books a gallon liquor law similar to that of Mississippi.


## DISAPPEARED

### Coffee Ails Vanished Before Postum

It seems almost too good to be true, the way headache, nervousness, insomnia, and many other obscure troubles vanish when coffee is dismissed and Postum used as the regular table beverage.

The reason is clear. Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble, but Postum contains only the food elements in choice hard wheat with a little molasses.

A Phila. man grew enthusiastic and wrote as follows:

"Until 18 months ago I used coffee regularly every day and suffered from headache, bitter taste in my mouth, and indigestion; was gloomy and irritable, had variable or absent appetite, loss of flesh, depressed spirits, etc.

"I attribute these things to coffee, because since I quit it and have drank Postum I feel better than I had for 20 years, am less susceptible to cold, have gained 20 lbs. and the symptoms have disappeared—vanished before Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# EXAMPLES OF PROHIBITION PROSPERITY

### Police Force Reduced One-Half

Of Bellingham, Washington, the city comptroller, H. J. Korthauer, writes:

"By going back over the years since January 1, 1911, when prohibition went into effect, we note a gradual, marked change for the better in the general financial condition. The wage-earners have spent their earnings in a more judicious manner by improving their homes, petitioning for street improvements and prompt payment of bills. Traveling men remark that Bellingham merchants discount their bills more promptly than anywhere else in the state. There is a decided increase in population, evidenced by the constant increase in the number of water consumers and new mains being installed. The enrollment in our public schools is larger than ever before. The postal receipts show a steady increase from quarter to quarter. Better people are coming in as a rule than formerly. The police force has been reduced about one-half.

"The city has bought nearly $12,000 worth of new fire equipment since 1910, is maintaining more than twice as many miles of paved streets, now over eighteen miles. It has more united requests for street improvements than before, and assessments are paid up more rapidly. Laborers are of a better and more trustworthy class. Many new buildings have gone up in place of the old ones formerly occupied by saloons. Miles of new streets and sidewalks have been builded. All lines of legitimate business are good and the general moral tone of the city has greatly improved. We have been without a 'bread line,' have but very few 'drunks,' and the people are so well satisfied with a dry regime that we predict a great victory for the drys this coming November."

### Phenomenal Growth of Dry Tourist Resort

"Though Long Beach is one of the youngest tourist coast cities in California its growth surpasses them all," writes Louis N. Whealton, mayor of this beautiful city which long ago outlawed the sale of liquor. In telling of its phenomenal progress in a letter to Mrs. Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., he says:

"In 1902 our population was approximately 2,000; in 1910 was nearly 20,000 —685 per cent growth—the fastest growing city, according to the last census, in the United States. Today, its population is reckoned at 45,000. Other coast cities in California where the sale of liquor has been legalized, were founded prior to the founding of Long Beach. They are equally as favorably located as to climate, environment and proximity to Los Angeles or other great cities and Long Beach is larger than any of them, its banks and bank clearings, and assessed valuation of property far surpassing them.

"I believe that fifty per cent of our population came here because no liquor was allowed to be sold here. They realized that it was a place for a home where women and children could live unmolested and there has never been a time when a woman was not safe upon our streets at night. Limited license for large hotels has been defeated here very frequently but if anyone were to propose licensed saloons for Long Beach, I do not believe fifty people in the city would vote in favor of it. Apart from our climate and unique location, we have no greater asset than that of a dry town. Upon it, our prosperity has been largely builded, and the prohibition of liquor selling in this city has contributed more than anything else to our domestic happiness and tranquility."

### Merchants Tell of Increased Business

Charleston, Ill., with a population of 6,100, four years ago voted out nine saloons which paid a license of $1,000 each. Since that time its population has increased to 6,600. While the saloons were in operation there were three banks with a capital of $260,000 and deposits of $800,000. Four banks now have $320,000 capital and $1,000,000 deposits. The tax rate is the same as formerly, 6.90. The city owns the water system, and public improvements include paved streets and boulevard lights. Merchants report more cash business, with better collections. Poverty and crime have decreased. More building is being done, more people own their own homes. School attendance has increased. In addition to more than fifty stores and departments doing business there are seven hotels, five restaurants, four confectioneries, one opera house and four picture shows.

### Macon is Not Dead

Macon, Mo., a town which a few months ago closed its last saloon, during June and July enjoyed unusual prosperity. When interviewed by reporters for the *Kansas City* (Mo.) *Star* as to whether the stories of the liquor men that the town was dead were true, the merchants almost without exception referred to a recent Saturday as one of remarkable sales. The statement was made that trade was better this year than during the corresponding months of last year, when there were open saloons in the town, and not a man interviewed, wet or dry, showed the slightest uneasiness about trade conditions. One merchant who signed a resolution of the liquor men said that his business had been steadily increasing.

### "Radford Has Prospered Mightily"

A resident and former saloon-keeper of Radford, Va., a city which eight years ago outlawed the sale of liquors, confesses that despite his former attitude he is satisfied with prohibition and should the question ever again come up for a vote he will use his influence for a continuation of the dry policy. In an article which recounts the changes in this prohibition city, the *Roanoke* (Va.) *News* writes, "Radford has prospered mightily. In the years of its freedom from saloons its various departments of activity have forged ahead steadily and splendidly until today they are standards for the guidance of others." As evidence of the prosperity of Radford it mentions various improvements which have come about since the saloons were banished. A street-working equipment of practically no value is today composed of a steam-roller, sprinkler, rock crusher and other apparatus. Streets have been macadamized and granolithic sidewalks built. Schools, which during the wet regime were housed in a trembling frame structure and in the court house building, are located in three fine modern brick structures. The high school, which formerly occupied rented rooms, is housed in one of the new buildings, and in place of a three-year course, a four year course now given, compares favorably with that of any similar school. Three fine new churches, one now in the process of construction and costing twenty-five thousand dollars, testify to the helpfulness of prohibition. Although there is now scant need for a jail, as it is often empty for many weeks at a time, the former dilapidated structure has been replaced by a new up-to-date building. Dwelling houses, many of them large and attractive, are being erected in all parts of the town, and many people who formerly rented now own their own homes. "Working men particularly have made progress, owning their homes and taking a much more active part in their community's affairs," writes the *News*.


**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Atlanta, Ga., November 11-18, 1914.

**Special Reduced Fares From All Points**

DATES OF SALE:

From points north of Cincinnati, November 9, 10, and 11. Final limit returning November 24, 1914.

From Cincinnati and points south, November 9, 10, 11, and 12. Final limit returning November 23, 1914.

Privilege of extension to December 10, 1914, by deposit of ticket and payment of fee of $1.00.

WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL.

Leave Cincinnati (Q. & C. Route)..... 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, November 10
Arrive Chattanooga (Q. & C. Route)..... 6:30 A. M., Wednesday, November 11
Leave Chattanooga (Southern Ry.)..... 3:45 P. M., Wednesday, November 11
Arrive Atlanta (Southern Ry.)..... 8:45 P. M., Wednesday, November 11

Special train will remain at Chattanooga from 6:30 A. M. until 3:45 P. M., November 11. Visit Chattanooga and its scenic and historic places of interest: Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge, and Signal Mountain.

Party from the Chicago and the Northwest will leave Chicago in special train (White Ribbon special) via. Pennsylvania Lines 9:30 A. M., Monday, November 9.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

(C. N. O. & T. P. Ry.) and SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

For sleeping car reservations and complete information, call on or write any one of the following representatives:

A. J. Lytle, N. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Chicago, Ill.
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A. R. Hebblethwaite, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Geo. E. Clarke, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Detroit, Mich.
R. M. Burr, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cleveland, O.
W. W. Dunnavant, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Virginia.

Write for Catalogue

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place NEW YORK


## German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 35c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.

2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.

3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.

4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.

J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*South Dakota*, Mitchell, September 11-14.

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.

*Montana*, Kalispell, September 17-20.

*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.

*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.

*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.

*West Virginia*, Buckhannon, September 23-25.

*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.

*Virginia*, Newport News, September 28-October 1.

*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.

*Colorado*, Salida, September 30-October 2.

*Oregon*, The Dalles, September 30-October 2.

*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.

*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.

*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.

*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.

*South Carolina*, Florence, October 9-11.

*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.

*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.

*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.

*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.

*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.

*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.

*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.

*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.

*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.


# A NEW POSTER

## IF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AIDS BUSINESS

WHY DO THE

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND COMMERCIAL CLUBS

WHEN ADVERTISING A STATE OR CITY

TELL ABOUT

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| Schools | Railways | Farm Products |
| Libraries | Churches | Natural Resources |
| Mills | Banks | Climate, Etc. |

AND SAY NOTHING ABOUT

| | | |
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| Breweries | Saloons | Gambling Houses |
| Distilleries | "Cafes" | Brothels, Etc. |

Size 28x42. Printed in black and red. Paper, five cents each; $3.50 per hundred. Cloth, fifteen cents each; two for twenty-five cents; per hundred, $10.50.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois



PACKAGES OF

## Assorted Leaflets and Blotters

for

## Chautauquas and Fairs

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| Pkg. No. 1—500 Leaflets, 500 Blotters. | $2.00 |
| Pkg. No. 2—400 Leaflets, 350 Blotters. | 1.50 |
| Pkg. No. 3—300 Leaflets, 200 Blotters. | 1.00 |
| Pkg. No. 4—200 Leaflets, 200 Blotters. | .75 |
| Pkg. No. 5—200 Leaflets, 100 Blotters. | .50 |

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O. Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.



TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.


## ILLUSIONS OF WAR

*War*
*I abhor,*
*And yet how sweet*
*The sound along the marching street*
*Of drum and fife! And I forget*
*Wet eyes of widows, and forget*
*Broken old mothers, and the whole*
*Dark butchery without a soul.*

*Without a soul—save this bright drink*
*Of heady music, sweet as death;*
*And even my peace-abiding feet*
*Go marching with the marching street;*
*For yonder, yonder, goes the fife,*
*And, what care I for human life!*

*The tears fill my astonished eyes,*
*And my full heart is like to break;*
*And yet 'tis all embannered lies,*
*A dream those little drummers make.*

*Oh, it is wickedness to clothe*
*Yon hideous grinning thing that stalks,*
*Hidden in music, like a queen*
*That in a garden of glory walks,*
*Till good men love the thing they loathe!*

*Art, thou hast many infamies,*
*But not an infamy like this,*
*O snap the fife, and still the drum,*
*And show the monster as she is!*
—*Richard Le Gallienne.*

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.



# The White Ribbon Special

To Atlanta, Ga., occasion National meeting Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will leave Chicago over Pennsylvania Lines (Pan Handle Route) as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. CHICAGO (Union Station) | 9:30 a. m. | Tuesday, Nov | 10 |
| Ar. CINCINNATI - - - | 6:30 p. m. | " " | 10 |
| Lv. " (Queen & Crescent) | 8:30 p. m. | " " | 10 |
| Ar. CHATTANOOGA - - | 6:30 a. m. | Wednesday," | 11 |
| Lv. " (Southern Railway) | 3:45 p. m. | " " | 11 |
| Ar. ATLANTA - - - - | 8:45 p. m. | " " | 11 |

Tickets will be sold November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, good returning to reach starting point not later than November 24, 1914. Privilege of extension of return limit to December 10 by deposit of ticket and payment of $1.00 at Atlanta. Round trip fare from Chicago $25.80. Proportionately low fares from other points. Pullman rates: lower $5.50, upper $4.40, section $9.90, drawing room $20.00.

Arrangements have been made for a most interesting day at Chattanooga visiting Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge and other points of historic interest.

Delegates from points in eastern and New England territory will undoubtedly have special service through Washington, D C. Consult nearest Pennsylvania Railroad representative.

Have your home agent show you point of most convenient connection with White Ribbon Special. For reservations address:

**C. L. KIMBALL**
Assistant General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Lines
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS


### WIN ONE CIRCLE

Every subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL desires to honor the memory of our beloved Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. She can do this most effectively by securing one new subscription to the official paper as a memorial to the one who did so much for, and was so greatly interested in it. Send in the name of the new subscriber as soon as possible. You will then be enrolled in the "Win One Circle" and receive your membership card, the badge, and the little white enamel stick pin. In this way you can definitely help to make sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

346. Mrs. E. C. Spencer, Phoenix, N. Y.
347. Nellie S. Manum, Bristol, Vt.
348. Mrs. A. C. Hungerford, Knoxville, Ill.
349. Lyra A. McCracken, Diamond, Mo.
350. Mrs. M. B. Shaffer, Oneonta, N. Y.
351. Mrs. Eva Farrell, Kintyre, N. D.
352. Mrs. Gustava Taylor, Genoa Jct., Wis.
353. Mrs. Mary Wilson, La Juanta, Col.
354. Mrs. C. D. Rayster, Sebree, Ky.
355. Mrs. E. J. Pattison, New Castle, Penn.
356. Mrs. Florence Hall, Columbia City, Ind.
357. Mrs. Edith Coyle, Wyandotte, Mich.
358. Mrs. Walter Thompson, Fargo, N. D.
359. Lee Cook Smith, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
360. Mrs. E. N. Carey, Cheshire, Conn
361. Ida A. Merrill, Superior, Wis.
362. Mary J. Dewey, White Pine, Mont.

### JUDGE RECOGNIZES ITS VALUE

I send the renewal for this lawyer as he does not want to miss a copy. He became interested in it by seeing the paper at the public library at Billings, and says it is the best temperance paper he has ever seen. Thought I must tell you this, for he is a competent judge, a Progressive Republican in politics but so interested in National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment that he wrote to Congressman Hobson. He says Our Washington Letter gives so much in condensed form.

### PROSPERITY OF PROHIBITION HOTEL

In Colorado, and other campaign states as well, an effort is being made by the liquor men to convince the public that statewide prohibition would sound the death knell to the tourist hotels so numerous throughout the West. To answer statements of this nature, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., wrote Mr. Francis Yarnell, manager of the Metropolitan of Asbury Park, N. J., a dry hotel with accommodations for 250 people and representing an investment of $250,000 situated in a dry tourist region, one of the most popular summer resorts in the United States, as a man well fitted to give testimony concerning the success of anti-liquor hotels. Of the Metropolitan and Mr. Yarnell, its genial and kindly manager, white ribboners who attended the National Convention at Asbury Park have some personal knowledge and will read with pleasure his statement that a prohibition hotel in a prohibition community is entirely possible and may also be highly successful. He says in part:

"Our experience demonstrates that the question of filling our house depends not at all on the serving of wines and liquors, neither have we found it necessary to use them at all in the culinary department. On the contrary, we believe no hotel here enjoys a higher class patronage than the Metropolitan. We undoubtedly serve more dinners, banquets, etc., than all the others combined, and have rarely ever lost any because we declined to serve intoxicating beverages.

"We are satisfied that for this house, a license would be a positive detriment and would undoubtedly drive away many of our best patrons and the writer can but believe that a good table, good, clean beds and a high moral tone, as business getters, far surpass anything in the way of beverages, intoxicating or otherwise."

There is also in Asbury Park another large hotel, erected at a cost of $650,000, which is highly successful without the sale of liquor.

### MARCHING SONG OF THE YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS FOR PROHIBITION

MRS. LAURA S. BAYLIS

Tune, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean"

*We have entered the campaign for freedom*
*From Alcohol's reign, bold and strong.*
*We are marching, a white ribbon legion,*
*And we'll soon sing the victory song.*

*For God, and for home, and our country;*
*The hope of the future are we.*
*Then tremble old tyrant we're coming*
*To sweep you from ocean to sea.*

*Let us have in our great constitution*
*Prohibition amendment displayed;*
*Nation-wide in its scope and its power,*
*Writ in letters that never will fade.*

*Then on till the folds of Old Glory*
*O'er a nation redeemed are unfurled.*
*Then we'll shout and we'll sing hallelujah*
*Till the echo is heard round the world.*

*We will never give up nor disband,*
*Till we banish the foe from our land.*
*For God, and for home and our country*
*We are marching, a white ribbon band.*

—*Woman's Temperance Work.*

## CLEANSE THE FOUNDATIONS

Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, in a recent speech, said:

"If we are going to found the prosperity of the country, its commercial prosperity, its industrial prosperity, upon an impregnable basis, we must cleanse the foundation of the rot of alcohol. If we are going to deal with the problem of unemployment—and any government must take that into account—we must first of all put an end to the mischievous operations of the great recruiting sergeants of the unemployed army—drink, with its press-gang of public houses. If we are going to deal with the problem of the housing of the people, what is the good of doing it when we know that as long as drink is allowed a free hand on the hearth the result will be that, although we may convert every slum into a garden city, other garden cities will soon be reduced to slums again? That is why I rejoice that the government, called to power, as I think, to redress long-standing wrongs, to remedy old evils which have festered for generations, has made up its mind to devote the prime of its strength to dealing firmly, dealing thoroughly, and dealing, I hope once for all, with the greatest evil and the greatest wrong of all of them."

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 27, 1914 | No. 35


# THE PARADE A SENTIMENT MAKER

*Today we are witnessing a revival of the parade feature of the "cold water army" movement of fifty years ago. Then it was men redeemed from the curse of the drink habit who thus proclaimed their freedom; now men and women rejoice to march in Sunday school and civic parades for the grand principle of temperance and in the interests of their fellowmen. In vast street processions, with banners, rally cries and songs, boy and girl marchers touch the hearts and stir the consciences of men on the drink evil. In early days the total abstinence thought only was expressed through the marching of the reclaimed drink victims; today our valiant cold water legioners and hosts of boys and girls from the public and Sunday schools and our Young Campaigners are, through these parade demonstrations, pleading also, and as no others can, for the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic. With a mighty power that must be heeded, they cry, "THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO."*

W. C. T. U. Float, Cloverdale, Oregon, Awarded First Prize in Fourth of July Parade

W. C. T. U. Prize-winning Float at Arlington, Oregon, July Fourth, 1914

*Today the air is electric with the victorious battle against John Barleycorn and fortunate indeed are participants in local, county, state and national prohibition campaigns. In many a campaign impending defeat has been turned into actual victory by a well conducted parade.*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE


National W. C. T. U. Week at Chautauqua—The Voice of Science—Burma's Vigilance Campaign—Our Washington Letter—Touring Rhodesia—"Bar Bill" Greater Than Gold and Silver Yield.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PRESIDENT OBSERVES STRICT NEUTRALITY—COMMERCIAL VESSELS TO SAIL UNDER AMERICAN PROTECTION—PLANS FOR SAFE RETURN OF TOURISTS—CONGRESS NOT TO ADJOURN—OFFICIAL OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

In probably the most remarkable document he has issued from the White House, an appeal to his "fellow-countrymen," President Wilson on Wednesday urged all Americans to remain calm over the events taking place in Europe, and to refrain from saying and doing things that might create bitterness or embroil this country.

### President Observes Strict Neutrality

Prior to the issuance of the statement officials close to the President made it clear that Mr. Wilson was fully determined to take no part in the dispute between Japan and Germany over the situation in the Far East.

While the German-Japan question was not referred to in the statement it became known that the President regarded with disfavor efforts he believed were being made to embroil the United States in the controversy in the Far East or in Europe.

### Visitors Cautioned

The President, too, has given recognition to the underlying currents that have developed by cautioning his visitors against "pernicious speculation and jingoism." The President left no doubt in the minds of all that he meant all he said —that he is determined that the United States shall keep out of this conflict.

For nearly three hours on Tuesday at the cabinet meeting the President and his cabinet wrestled with the vexed cable-wireless censorship situation, trying to reach a decision equitable to all concerned. The matter is still under consideration.

### New Appointments to Be Made

The President has definitely decided to promote James C. McReynolds of Tennessee, the present Attorney General, to the position on the bench of the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Lurton. At the same time it is expected that the selection of T. W. Gregory of Texas, now a special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the government's investigation of the New Haven railroad, as Mr. McReynolds' successor in the President's cabinet will be announced. It has been known for more than a month that the Attorney General was the man to whom the President was looking for the Supreme Court justiceship.

### Commercial Fleets to Sail Under American Protection

Congress has passed the emergency shipping bill, which authorizes the President to admit foreign-built ships to American registry, so that commercial fleets may sail the seas under protection of the American flag while belligerents of Europe are at war and scouring the oceans for prizes. The bill enacts into law the administration's plan to restore the transatlantic trade paralyzed by the European war. It is also designed to enlarge the American merchant marine. Already the Hamburg-American Line has received proposals for certain of its vessels now in American waters, and the North German Lloyd line has announced that it will sell some of its ships. Administration officials expect to see many foreign-built ships come under the American flag soon after the President signs the bill.

In passing the House Bill the Senate receded from all its amendments, but subsequently passed a joint resolution granting permission to the American Red Cross to charter a ship which may fly the American flag.

### Plans for Safe Return of American Tourists

The getting home of the thousands and thousands of American tourists from Europe has occupied the attention of the President and Secretary of State, as well as of Congress, ever since war was declared. Thousands have already reached these shores, rich and poor being treated alike. Multimillionaires stranded on the other side with only paper money found it was not negotiable. They had the new experience of being moneyless in a foreign land, and of being forced to seek help from the American consul to provide food and transportation home. One can readily believe the statement of a passenger, who after an extended tour in Europe gladly took passage in the steerage to get back home, when he said, "The most beautiful thing I saw while away was the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor as we sailed up the bay and knew we were safe home."

### Congress Not to Adjourn

The war in Europe has materially altered the congressional situation. Not many weeks ago administration leaders were expressing the hope that the minority would restrain any filibuster against legislation, so that Congress might adjourn in time for participation in the fall campaign. Administration leaders when asked about adjournment now, simply throw up their hands and say, "Time alone can answer. We cannot adjourn while half the world is broiling."

### Official Opening of Panama Canal

Word came to Washington of the official opening of the Panama Canal on Saturday, August 15, by the transit through the waterway of the United States War Department steamship, "Ancon," four months ahead of time. The vessel left Cristobal at the Atlantic end at nine o'clock in the morning, and reached Balboa at the Pacific end at four in the afternoon, having navigated the entire distance in nine hours.

Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the canal, and governor of the zone, watched the operations closely and was manifestly pleased at the improved handling of the locks, the vessel going through these great locks, which have a lift of eighty-five feet, in seventy minutes.

### "Ancon" Flies Peace Flag

All the seventy-four regular officers and men on board the "Ancon" were dressed in spotless white uniforms. Invitations to be guests on this first trip had been much coveted, and the rails were lined with local officials and those of the Panama republic, with the women of their families. In conformity with a promise made by Colonel Goethals, the peace flag of the American Peace Society fluttered from the "Ancon," in conjunction with "Old Glory" and the ensign of the Panama republic. The canal is now open to the commerce of the world and ships may pass to and fro through the great waterway which establishes a new ocean highway for trade.

### Perpetual Neutralization of Canal

No embarrassment will face the United States should one of the vessels of the belligerents seek passage. Strict rules are laid down in the treaty for the perpetual neutralization of the canal and every detail will be under the direction of Colonel Goethals and his staff.

### Benefits of Church Attendance

Every Saturday the *Washington Star* publishes a statement by some prominent person concerning the benefits of attendance upon church. Last Saturday the *Star* printed the following from Senator Morris Sheppard:

"There can be no normal life which neglects the spiritual element in human nature. At church this element is nourished and developed to a degree that is possible nowhere else. A healthy body and a powerful mind are of little assistance in meeting the trials, the sorrows, the crises of existence with the spirit dwarfed and starved. Feed the spirit at the altars of God by church attendance and you will have found the one infallible key to human happiness."

*August 21, 1914.*

# NATIONAL W. C. T. U. WEEK AT CHAUTAUQUA

DOROTHY WILSON

National W. C. T. U. week at Chautauqua opened most auspiciously, beautiful, clear, cool weather following two days of rain—just the proper spirit for the weather to show—for after fresh, pure water comes nothing but beauty!

We were singularly fortunate in the choice of speakers. Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., six years ago managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL; Dr. William S. Bainbridge, Sc.B., M. D., a prominent physician of New York City; Mrs. Helen L. Bullock and Mrs. Jean Buchanan Wylie, National W. C. T. U. department superintendents. One meeting had to be withdrawn from the program because of the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Mary B. Wilson.

### Features of W. C. T. U. Program

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Hatcher gave an illustrated lecture on "Alaska, the Last American Outpost." The novel and interesting pictures she showed gave some idea of the difficulties in carrying on W. C. T. U. work in Alaska, but they also proved the progress of the cause and gave hope for future work. On Tuesday afternoon Two Stack Hall was filled almost to its limit with women eager to hear Mrs. Hatcher on "The Temperance Reform in Picture, Song and Story." This included the story from the beginnings of the reform up to the present time. As this year is the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Chautauqua institution and the idea of the W. C. T. U. originated here, this topic was especially interesting.

### Miss Gordon Speaks in Amphitheater

The all-important day was Wednesday—the recognized W. C. T. U. day of the calendar—when Miss Anna A. Gordon spoke from the Amphitheater platform to a large and responsive audience. The proof of the worth of a Chautauqua address lies in the moving around or the quietness of the audience. Never was there a place where such complete freedom is shown as in Chautauqua. People no sooner are settled than some whim bids them "move on," and they move. Such, however, was the holding power of Miss Gordon's address, that less than a dozen of all the vast audience were affected by the wandcriust, and people were constantly coming in. Miss Gordon was presented by the venerable Bishop Vincent. In his introduction he remarked that of all the bands of women united under the Church Universal the W. C. T. U. was the broadest, reaching out its helping hand in all directions to every member of humanity. Then as a special honor—the only degree which Chautauqua confers—the bishop called for the Chautauqua salute, and every hand was raised at the given signal as Miss Gordon came forward.

The opening words of Miss Gordon's address were a tribute to Mrs. Stevens, who had accepted an invitation to represent the National W. C. T. U. at Chautauqua on August 12, and Miss Gordon spoke on the topic Mrs. Stevens had selected, "The Progress of the Temperance Reform and the Prospect for National Constitutional Prohibition." She rapidly reviewed the temperance reform in its early years, emphasized the Crusade and its "sober second thought," the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and gave many reasons for our belief that within a decade prohibition shall be written in the constitution of the United States.

Even were it possible to give here in its entirety Miss Gordon's comprehensive address it could not convey to UNION SIGNAL readers the "atmosphere" which the beautiful surroundings, the significance of the occasion and the voice and manner of the speaker combined to create.

### White Ribboners at Chautauqua Hold Reception

A reception at the Hotel Athenaeum followed the address, when the white ribboners of Chautauqua county and representatives of twenty-one states had the pleasure of meeting our beloved acting President. Carrying a large cluster of carnations given her by members of the Chautauqua county W. C. T. U., Miss Gordon in the receiving line showed a personal interest in each one who shook hands with her. The line included Mrs. D. C. Gibboney of Philadelphia, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell of Connecticut, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock of New York, Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher of Alaska, Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead of Ohio and Mrs. Herndon of Texas. Refreshing fruit-ade was served by seven young ladies representing nearly all sections of the United States.

Thursday morning Miss Gordon addressed the Woman's Club on "The Meaning of the White Ribbon," describing our principles and the activities of our various departments as exemplifying the sacred significance of our emblem. Her afternoon address on "Our Youngest Allies" was given in the Hall of Philosophy. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock on the same afternoon spoke on her department aims and methods and conducted an interesting question box.

### Dr. Bainbridge a Favorite with Chautauqua Audiences

Dr. Bainbridge, who spoke Friday afternoon in the hall, took for his subject "Plumbing"—a curious name, perhaps, yet full of interest. He compared the body to a house, and the channels of the body to the plumbing in that house. He urged the right kind of plumbing, sanitary, up-to-date ideas, and right treatment of the body, as from the physician's standpoint he could so ably do.

On Saturday afternoon, in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. A. S. Benjamin of Michigan, Mrs. Jean Buchanan Wylie of Pennsylvania made an interesting address on "The Bible in the Public Schools."

### First Annual W. C. T. U. Week

And so this wonderful week drew to a close. It was the first week of its kind in Chautauqua, but its success insures its repetition. The great enthusiasm displayed by all who heard the various addresses more than repaid for all their labor and trials those who planned and worked for its success. If only all the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL could have been there, to breathe the Chautauqua air, to enjoy the beautiful lake, and to absorb the inspiring lectures, they would have received fresh impulses which would send them on in a powerful effort to make this next year one of unheard of success for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

## FORTY FAMILIES HAVE HAPPY SUNDAY

A most excellent piece of campaign work which cannot fail to make many dry votes among business men has been done recently in Los Angeles. A committee from the Ministerial Association went before the Public Safety committee asking that saloons be forbidden to cash pay checks. A general public discussion of the whole subject was aroused. Some employers promised to pay in cash and certain banks and stores offered to keep open to cash checks. Finally, on recommendation of the committee, the police commission issued an order forbidding the obnoxious check cashing custom by saloons. On the following Monday, Chief of Police Sebastian reported to the mayor as follows: "We usually have from eighty to ninety arrests for drunkenness on Saturdays and Sundays, but for the last two days we have had but forty-seven for each day, which I attribute directly to the enforcement of the order forbidding saloons to cash pay checks."

Among the results of this order must also be counted the increased efficiency of forty workers, a happy Sunday for forty families, money spent elsewhere than with the saloonkeeper, and lastly the saving of court and jail expense of caring for forty drunks.

## CHARLES DICKENS ON WAR

"Think only of the common, hackneyed expressions which pass so lightly between the lips when speaking of a great battle.

"We talk exultingly, and with a certain fire, of 'a magnificent charge!' yet very few will think of the hideous particulars these two airy words stand for. The 'splendid charge' is a headlong rush of men on strong horses urged to their fullest speed, riding down and overwhelming an opposing mass of men on foot. The reader's mind goes on further, being content with the information that the enemy's line was broken and gave way. It does not fill in the picture.

"To do so effectively, we must think first of an ordinary individual run down in the street by a horseman moving at an even pace. The result is usually fracture and violent contusion. We may strengthen the tones of the picture by stating this horseman is at a full gallop and joining to him a company of other flying horsemen. How will it then be with the unhappy pedestrian. So when the 'splendid charge' has done its work, and passed by, there will be found a sight very much like the scene of a frightful railway accident! There will be the full complement of backs broken in two; of arms twisted wholly off; of men impaled upon their own bayonets; of legs smashed up like bits of firewood; of heads sliced open like apples; of other heads crunched into soft jelly by iron hoofs of horses; of faces trampled out of all likeness to anything human. This is what skulks behind a 'splendid charge!' This is what follows, as a matter of course, when our fellows ride at them in style, and 'cut them up famously.'

"Again, how often does the commander writing home in his official despatches, dwell particularly on the gallant conduct of Captain Smith, who, finding the enemy were annoying our right a little, got his gun into position and effectually 'held them in check!' Both expressions are fair drawing-room phrases, to be mentioned cheerfully by ladies' lips. It is, as it were, a few flies buzzing about 'our right wing,' teasing and fretting our men. And yet, properly translated, it signifies this: that stray men of that right wing are now and then leaping with convulsive starts into the air, as a bullet flies with sharp sting through their hearts; that stray men, suddenly struck, are rolling on the ground; that a man, here and there, is dropping quite suddenly with a shriek, his firelock tumbling from his hand; in short, that there is a series of violent death-scenes being enacted up and down the long line."

# THE VOICE OF SCIENCE

"We welcome the help of a powerful ally, which comes in the form of science uttering her word of cheer, based upon the most accurate and careful experimentation," said Dr. MacMillan, speaking before the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, meeting in Belfast.

"Science says, Here is an amœba, a creature of a single cell, enjoying its little life in a single drop of water. Let its environment be so changed as to contain one per cent of alcohol, and the amœba is narcotized and paralyzed; let the percentage of alcohol be increased to six, and the amœba is killed. Every organ of the human body is built up of minute cells, each one of which is similarly affected by alcohol—narcotized, so that the user of the alcohol, which narcotizes, paralyzes, kills, in the course of time, carries with him more dead cells than living ones, though he is not aware that he is burdened with such a body of death. The cortex of the human brain is the completion and the crown of the Creator's work in the evolution of the body so fearfully and wonderfully made. It is that by which we think, and will, and do, and 'look before and after,' and soar above the stars, and 'wander through eternity,' and hold communion with the Everlasting. The cells of the grey matter of the brain are affected in an exactly similar manner—narcotized, paralyzed, killed long before the user of alcohol is aware that drink has 'gone to his head.'"

"Science says," continued Dr. MacMillan, "that we are surrounded with myriads and myriads of invisible foes ever on the alert to discover the point of successful attack, and we are furnished with a garrison of unseen friends who ordinarily discharge the function of police and of the department of health, but who in the event of an invasion mobilize with extraordinary celerity and precision. A struggle ensues and the victory goes to the stronger. Within the ken of science there is nothing which destroys the physical defenses as alcohol destroys them, just as there is nothing which brings to the ground the defenses of the spirit as drinking does, and as there is nothing to equal alcohol as a producer of crime.

### Temperance and the Army

"Science enters the war office and says, I have gone to the rifle-range, and have registered the results achieved by marksmen in their normal state, have given to each three spoonfuls of brandy, and while all of them fancied they were doing better work, their failures rose as high as fifty per cent. I have followed the soldiers of the line as they proceeded on a long march to the relief of a beleaguered city, and noted that it was the users of alcohol who fell out of the ranks. A field marshal has declared that the spread of temperance in the army is equal to the embodiment of a new battalion, and another has left us the testimony that the only crime in the army is born of drink.

### Temperance and the Navy.

"Science enters the admiralty office and says, Do you know that if clear heads and steady nerves are required anywhere it is on the sea? Do you know that drink drowns more than the sea? Do you know that one of your admirals, recently retired, declares that alcohol has never done any good to any person? Do you know that another, still in active service, assures me that but for drink there would be practically no crime in the navy, and that he affirms, 'Where there's drink there is danger?' Do you know that the American Secretary of the Navy has prohibited the sale and use of intoxicants in the navy, and that he has justified his action by reminding remonstrating officers that the use of a glass of wine on the part of those in command may mean the loss of the ship or of the battle?

### Temperance and the Railroads

"'Science enters the board-room of the directors of a railway company and says, Do you know that there is such a thing as imperceptible intoxication, which may be more dangerous than palpable incapability, because the latter is manifest to all, while the former is manifest only to the expert? A man imperceptibly intoxicated may not be able to see the red lights, nor guide his train along the difficult course, nor apply the brake, nor put his hand on the throttle of the engine, nor move the reverse lever. Do you know that the board of trade stated that no man ever known to be intoxicated on any occasion should be allowed to take charge of an engine? Do you know that the American Railroad Association has absolutely prohibited the use of intoxicants on the part of railroad officials while on duty?

### Temperance and National Education

"Science enters the office of national education and says, Do you know what is being done in the schools of Servia, Roumania, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, the Transvaal, Canada and the United States, where 26,000,000 boys and girls receive instruction as to the nature and effects of alcohol, and where, as a result of such instruction, there may be within a decade national prohibition from the Atlantic to the Pacific?

"Science enters the seats of higher learning and asks faculties and senates, Do you know that in fourteen continental universities instruction in alcohol is a recognized part of the curriculum? Do you know that the same is true with regard to more than sixty colleges and universities in America?

### Temperance and Ministers

"Science enters the room where the kirk session meets and says, Do you know the power of an old wound, or the part imagination plays in the struggle of one returning to sobriety and strength; what the breath of a public-house means to the man slowly regaining the lost years, or what the struggle is to the man or woman once down and now endeavoring to stand erect and walk the world? Do you know and are you heeding any of these things? The voice of science speaks."

# W. C. T. U. Fountain in Birmingham, Alabama

On the Fourth of July beautiful Ensley Park in Birmingham, Ala., with its several attractions, among them a playground—one of the many throughout the city which are provided for the young people—was thrown open to the public. The first number of the elaborate program was the presentation to the city by the W. C. T. U. of an attractive rustic drinking fountain of solid cement covered with slag, typical of the chief industry of the steel city, and providing two sanitary drinking cups, a faucet and a bowl. Mrs. M. V. Averytt, chairman of the fountain committee, whose tireless energy and efficiency made possible the presentation of the fountain at this auspicious time, presided. Following an earnest prayer by Dr. T. P. Hay, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Mrs. Kate R. Simpson presented the fountain to the city, the park commissioners, and especially to the rising generation. Mr. George Ward, one of the park commissioners, received the fountain in behalf of the city.

## "GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE!"

White ribboners all over the United States are busy securing indorsements of the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition, and Senators and Congressmen are realizing, as never before, the number of their constituents who desire the submission to the states of the amendment for nationwide prohibition. As an illustration of what one woman can do, we are glad to record the achievements of Mrs. E. Humphries of Brooklyn, N. Y., a white ribboner for more than twenty years, who feels that she cannot now do the more active work of the organization. As temperance secretary of the eastern conference of the Primitive Methodist denomination, she secured official sanction of the conference held last May, in Methuen, Mass., to circulate among the churches the resolution for National Prohibition. Later she extended the work to the other two conferences of the denomination, thus covering a wide territory and securing forty-nine signed and adopted resolutions, bearing nearly 8,000 names. This number would have been larger had not the pastors, in some instances, already taken the vote at the request of other workers. Mrs. Humphries sent with the resolutions a personal letter to the pastor, not only asking for the adoption of the resolution by each society in his church and by the church proper, but requesting also that he preach a temperance sermon at the time of the presentation of the resolution.

# BURMA'S VIGILANCE CAMPAIGN

FLORA E. STROUT, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Burma

If the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL could have been present at the annual meeting of the Rangoon union to hear the splendid reports there presented, they would feel that we are very much alive.

### Vigorous Campaign Against Segregated Area

As has already been stated in the SIGNAL, the Purity department of the W. C. T. U. was responsible for the formation of a viligance society with the Lord Bishop of Rangoon as president. This society invited Mr. John Cowen, who had been instrumental in closing every disorderly house in Ceylon, to come to Rangoon to make some investigations and to outline plans for work. Mr. Cowen is nothing if not independent, and he had looked into affairs but a day or two before he began a vigorous campaign, the vigilance society deciding to stand back of him and help him in every possible way. There is a large segregated area in the city and this not only does not keep the evil within boundaries but really helps to spread it. Vice flourishes everywhere and conditions are bad indeed. The most shocking and shameless things can be seen any time in the day taking place in these streets which are set apart.

As secretary of the vigilance society, and one of the few workers left in Rangoon during the hot season, a good deal of work has come my way. Prayer meetings have been held twice a day and a third one at night in the segregated district, and surprising as it may seem, I have spoken several times to the crowds gathered there. Twice a week in company with some one, I visit the European women, who are largely Jewesses, and just now I am running a rescue home. The house was given rent free, furnished free, and money with which to run it was promptly contributed.

### Tragic Stories Told by Girls

We have had some sad cases in the home; altogether rescue work is heartbreaking. One of our first inmates was an Indian girl who was kidnapped from her husband and sold to a house where she was confined for twenty days. We took her from the very door of the brothel. She was such a pitiful object, poor thing! The meeting with her husband was most pathetic. We grew to love her very much, so grateful was she and so patient and willing to work. She is now restored to her husband, is in perfect health, and very happy.

One little Indian girl who is with us was stolen from her father in Calcutta and has been in Rangoon for five months. She is so pretty and bright that it makes one's heart ache to think of all that she has suffered. We intend to send her back to her father.

The European women are not young, and are generally hardened cases, yet they, too, appeal to one's sympathies. Some are supporting children and aged parents; others are living immorally because they went wrong and the doors that were opened to their betrayers shut them out. When these women come to see me they are plainly and neatly dressed, and are most respectful in their manner. When I can get them away from their surroundings they talk to me more freely. Two have been influenced

Flora E. Strout

to leave the life for good, and one other will abandon it very soon. They enjoy my visits and, although they are Jewesses and the meetings are distinctly Christian, they seem to like the street meetings.

Young Chinese girls some of whom are under ten years of age are being reared to a life of prostitution. Through a Christian Chinaman I heard of one who had been brought to Rangoon under the impression that she was going to Singapore to a knitting factory where she could make big wages. The superintendent of police went with me and we raided the house where the girl was staying. Such a scurrying as there was among the twenty or more inmates! They ran hither and thither like rats trying to find a place of hiding. I stood in the middle of the room and shouted the girl's name. She came running to me with both hands outstretched and in a twinkling we had her in a motor car. She has since married and is living very happily with her husband. Both have expressed a desire to become Christians and we are teaching them the way.

Mr. Cowen is a man of remarkable faith, and is sane, strong, and practical. There is nothing that he has left undone to make the work succeed. The bishop has stood nobly by and so have many other men. The women workers have been few but fine. Mr. Cowen says the segregated era *will be closed* because God wants it closed and his faith inspires us all to believe he is right. The lieutenant governor has been asked to act, and as he is already making investigations, we hope for results soon. We are continuing the campaign, and also holding big mass meetings. I made an address at one of these and it was perhaps one of the hardest things I ever did.

### Signs of Temperance Awakening in Burma

A word as to the temperance work: One of the leading surgeons of Burma gave a drawing-room meeting to men only. I made an address on temperance, which was followed by a discussion so sympathetic and practical that I was astonished. The English people here, as a whole, have not been at all interested in total abstinence, but everywhere I find a new attitude which is a sign of an awakening. We are trying a tobacco remedy and our list of patients is increasing.

On the whole, splendid work is being done in Burma. In Moumein I re-organized the work with something over eighty members; today there are more than five hundred. Mrs. Buchanan, the leader of the European W. C. T. U., is a most remarkable woman and is ably assisted by Saya Ah Sou and Ma Mya who lead in the work among Burmans. I wish I had time to tell of the wonderful ten days' campaign planned by them, during which every community was reached.

### Bible Assembly Hears W. C. T. U. Speaker

Maymyo is another flourishing center for temperance and we have a fine worker in Miss Slater of the Baptist Mission who leads the cause with the help of Mr. and Mrs. Dancey. I was invited there this hot season, as I have been on two other occasions, to present the temperance cause to the Bible assembly. It was a great opportunity as the delegates came from every part of Burma, and I was given all the time I desired for my address. A good deal of literature was sold, many pledges signed, and quite a large amount of organizing material was given out. We hope we shall see encouraging results in the near future. While in Maymyo I did house-to-house visiting and the membership of our organization was increased considerably. Besides the W. C. T. U. there are three L. T. L's.—one European, one Tamil, and one Burmese—two mothers' meetings organizations and two Y. P. B's. Isn't that pretty good for a small town?

Miss Mack is proving invaluable. I could not have survived all of the extra work if she had not stood by to help. She has organized a fine Y. P. B. among the railway apprentices and is developing talent not only as an organizer but as a speaker.

So God is raising up leaders everywhere, and we can take courage and look forward with hopefulness.

*Baptist College, Rangoon*

## BUSINESS HELPED BY NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Instead of "hurting business," the nationwide abolition of the liquor traffic would help business. The statement is made—and it is not overdrawn—that to "divide the money now spent in saloons among the twenty leading necessaries of life would require to manufacture them $400,000,000 more raw material than is now used in the manufacture of drink, and would give employment to 1,000,347 more men."

# THE VALLEY OF VISION

MYRA WILLIAMS JARRELL, Topeka, Kansas

"It ain't that I've got anything against you, Simon," said Wesleyan Morgan, nervously plaiting and unplaiting her apron, "but seems like I'd *bust* if I didn't git away, somehow. There's something inside of me, that don't give me no rest, night or day, but keeps urgin' me on."

She paused, and fixed her faded, wistful eyes on her husband's face. His jaws were working tremulously, and his eyes were downcast. The whole expression of the man, even of his bulky frame, with its bowed shoulders, spoke eloquently of the plow and the hoe, of droughts and floods, of discouragement, disappointment and failure. Yet the face was strong like that of a man who would not be downed by the reverses of fortune, but would take up his burden again, and yet again, until the problem of living should be solved for him, and his hands should have earned him rest.

In a daze he again heard Wesleyan's apologetic tones, "I never meant that you should know all this, Simon—for you've been real good to me."

"I know I ain't been a very good provider, Wes, but I done the best I could," was the weary rejoinder.

"Oh, it ain't that," Wesleyan hastened to correct him, "honest, it ain't that, Simon. It's only—" her pale face flushed a little, and she clasped her bony hands together, "somehow, seems like I can't live no longer without love."

Simon raised his head and looked at her as though he did not understand. "Onct," she continued, in a high, strained voice, "onct you told me't you loved me, and you kissed me."

"That was before we was married," he said in a surprised tone.

"Yes, I know 'twas, and I s'pose I ain't no call to expect you to keep on tellin' me for twenty years, special as you have to work so hard, and have such bad luck. But it's just that that ails me. Seems like—seems like I just can't live no longer without love."

"Why—Wes—" he faltered awkwardly.

"I ain't never had no love," she cried, her embarrassment now gone. "Ma, she never did show me much affection, bein' always kind o' harsh with me, and I don't remember pa. And I never had no brothers nor sisters. Then there was you—and course I couldn't expect you to put in the hull endurin' time amakin' love to me. I uster wish that I'd have a little baby to love. I uster cut out all the poems about babies that I could find in the papers, and lots of 'em I learned by heart. And I uster think that when I had children, I'd recite 'em to 'em; and seems like, if I just had a baby to put to sleep on my breast, I could *sing* to it—and I've never been able to keep on the key in my life, in church."

Her husband turned his eyes away from the ineffable glory of motherhood, which shone in his wife's usually plain face. She had let go of her reserve, and was shamelessly laying bare her holy of holies for his inspection, and an emotion as sweet as it was rare, began to take possession of his work-hardened soul.

Suddenly Wesleyan's voice dropped. Its eager cadence, as she dwelt on the ecstatic expectation of those early years, changed to one of hopeless neutrality. "But seems like there must abeen some hidden sin in me, so's I wasn't considered worthy—for no little one ever came to me. And there's Mis' Simpson, with 'em all ages, and forever complainin' that they're always under foot, and in the way, and Mis' Watson, whose children are all growed up, who says children are a thankless lot, and not worth their raisin'—and *me—me—*"

Her voice choked. Then she went on in a matter of fact tone: "I've always wanted to see things, too. Never been twenty miles from home in twenty years. Nights when you was sleepin', I've laid awake and thought how I'd like to travel, to see a real big city, and ride on one of them electric cars Mis' Green told me about, and go to the picture gallery, and to the theayter. I don't care if it is wicked, I want to go to the theayter. I reckon if I'd had children, I wouldn't ahad any of these immoral cravin's. I can't help it, even if my folks did name me Wesleyan."

"I ain't a gainsayin' but what you're right in goin'" said her husband earnestly. "You've had a hard life. I know that. And it don't seem to be in me to let on about carin' for you. And now that your Aunt Elviry's died and left you all that money, you've got a right to see the world. Only—only you ain't aleavin' me for good, are ye, Wes? You ain't agoin' to get no deevorce, are you?"

## PEACE SONG

We are longing for the dawning of the day when war shall cease,
When all over earth's surface there shall reign the Prince of Peace;
Then tyranny and greed for gain shall suffering ones release;
Let Peace go marching on!

Let those who war would favor heed the mothers' moans and tears.
Let them think of orphaned children, wives whose lives are spent in fears.
Of waste and ruin war has wrought through long and fearful years,
Let Peace go marching on!

Send home the absent warriors, their vacant chairs await,
Return unto the foundries the guns and armor plate,
And use the men and money to build up home and state:
Let Peace go marching on!

May friendly mediation settle all dispute and strife;
May the ruler of each nation seek to save each subject's life,
And receive the adoration of each mother, child and wife;
Let Peace go marching on!

—*Lusana Clark Shea*

"Why, no, Simon, I ain't. But I don't want to be bound by no promise to come back at a certain time. Seems like there's somethin' real dev'lish inside of me, tellin' me to go off and lead my own life for awhile. But I'm goin' to leave half of this money for you, Simon. There's all the experience I need in a thousand dollars and with the other thousand you could buy that new reaper you need so much, and get things in kind of good shape on the farm."

"No, Wes, I ain't agoin' to take that money. I ain't denyin' it would help out consid'rable, and if we was pardners still, it would be diff'rent. But seems like you're a stranger to me now, and I don't feel like bein' beholdin' to you."

"Well, you can do as you please about usin' it, but I'm agoin' to leave it for you to take care of. If I was carryin' so much around with me in the city, I might get robbed."

"When do you calculate to start?" Simon asked with an assumption of indifference.

"Well, let's see. Tomorrow I'll iron the clothes I've washed today. Then Wednesday I'll give the kitchen and sittin' room a good reddin' up. That'll throw my bakin' day a day late, but I guess it don't matter none, as I'm goin' to begin leadin' an irregular life anyway. I dunno's I care to leave on Friday. And Saturday's a bad day to get anywhere on, so I guess I can't start then. And it would be atemptin' of Providence to start on the Lord's Day. That throws it to Monday again. It's terrible shiftless to go anywhere on wash-day, but I reckon if I'm ever goin', I got to break some rules, anyway, so I calculate I'd best be startin' on Monday."

They sat in uncomfortable silence for a few minutes, and then Wesleyan said softly, "I'm aplannin' to leave quite a lot of stuff cooked up for you, Simon."

"Oh, don't bother about me. I'll take care of myself," he said, rising heavily from his chair, and walking out.

Wesleyan could see into the other room and she watched him as he took his hat off the peg in the kitchen, and passed out doors. There was something in his bearing that brought the quick tears to her eyes, but dashing them aside, she said angrily to herself, aloud—a habit she had formed long before—"Don't be an old fool, Wesleyan. The halter's off now, and you can run right through the medder gate and live your own life."

Monday, when Simon had eaten his early breakfast in silence, he arose, and asked with labored politeness, "Want old Tom to drive to the train with?"

Wesleyan's face wore a strained expression, her eyes a worried look. "No," she answered slowly, "I arranged with Mr. Green to take my trunk, and I reckon I can ride with it."

"Well, I guess I must be gettin' to my work. Ploughin' seems kinder hard these days. I s'pose it's because I'm gettin' old." He started slowly toward the door, took his hat off the peg, and stood fingering it awkwardly, and watching her as she began briskly gathering up the dishes, stooping over them to hide the moisture which had gathered in her eyes.

"I've got quite a batch of stuff baked up, Simon, so's you won't suffer for awhile. They's half a dozen pies, a batch of doughnuts, a biled ham, a baked chicken, a mess of cold slaw, and five loaves of bread. I s'pose they'll be a terrible scandal 'bout my goin' away. What you goin' to tell folks?" she asked anxiously.

"I'm agoin' to say as how you're all wore down with workin' so hard, and that you've gone to the city to get rested up."

"Well, all I've got to say is, after the clean wears off the house, don't let Mis' Simpson or Mis' Green in at that door. My ears would burn somethin' awful, no matter where I'd be, if they should see my house dirty," Wesleyan said, as she deposited the dishes in the dishpan, preparatory to washing them.

"Well, I guess I'll be goin'," Simon said, jamming his hat down on his head. Then with an attempt at jocularity, "Take good care of yourself, Wes, and don't buy no gold bricks. And when you get tired of the city—why, there's always home, you know."

He turned to go, then with his hand on the knob, he said without looking at her. "I wish't I'd a been diff'rent, Wes. I wish't I'd been brought up to—well, to—you know what I mean—to talk out and tell folks how I feel. But, somehow, I never could. I s'pose bein' a bound boy with no folks of my own, and no one to care for me—I kind of didn't form the habit,—well, good-bye," and he had opened the door and was gone before Wesleyan could reply.

(Continued next week)

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# THE CONSPIRACY OF THE LITTLE ARMSTRONGS

MILDRED K. ALEXANDER, Chicago, Ill.

"I can't see why we never have good times any more! It's so lonesome, and nobody ever comes to see us!" and little Alice on the verge of tears, shiveringly buttoned up her threadbare gray sweater.

"Just what I say!" impetuously agreed Bob, holding between his knees the hoe he was sharpening, the file poised in mid air. "This isn't a home; it's a dog-kennel. A bone and a kick are about all we ever get. Anything else we need we have to go out and hustle for."

"O Bob, hush!" exclaimed a shocked voice, "you must not talk like that of father, for—"

"I don't care, Mary, if it is wrong!" broke in the lad hotly, "and it won't do you a bit of good to shake your head, either. For once I'm going to have my say. You know it's true that father is a brute and a drunkard, and that we all dread the sight of him."

"O Bob! what would mother say if she heard you talk like that?" said Mary sadly.

"Things wouldn't be like this if mother could hear me," answered Bob.

"It's so, what Bob says, sister," sobbed Alice. "Because father's a drunkard nobody will play with us or have anything to do with us. It's terrible, terrible!" and the child cried bitterly as she hid her face on Mary's breast.

"There, there!" soothed the gentle, sixteen-year-old Mary, dropping the ragged sock she was darning and putting her arms round her sister. "It is a pretty dull life, and of course it's because mother's gone. She was always planning pleasures for us, and father was never away from home then. How happy we were!" she sighed. "But now—"

"But now," Bob interrupted bitterly, "we've forgotten the very meaning of the word 'happiness' and wouldn't know how to act if something agreeable came our way." Hopelessly, he sank back in the chair, his arms hanging listlessly, and the hoe lying forgotten on the floor at his feet.

"Let us try to think what mother would do if she were here," suggested Mary. "You know she always looked on the bright side of things and would often say, 'The sun is shining all the time, only sometimes a cloud gets in front of it.' Maybe our cloud is moving now, and the sun will be peeping round the corner soon."

"It's all right for girls to talk that way," said Bob witheringly, "but men are different. We don't like to sit down and wait for the clouds to slowly move themselves away—we want to get a derrick and hoist 'em out o' sight." The lad rose and walked excitedly up and down the room, then stopped before the girls saying, "We've just *got* to do something, that's all!"

"Yes," agreed Mary thoughtfully, "we must think of a way in which we can be happy again. That will mean making father over, won't it. Let me think."

Alice glanced hopefully at Bob, who only turned on his heel and walked away.

"Bob, Mary'll find a way; I'm sure she will, 'cause she always does when she looks like that," whispered Alice, following her brother and detaining him.

"But I haven't got any faith in that 'savin'-father' talk, because he isn't any good," answered Bob angrily.

"He was a good father once," said Alice loyally. "Don't you remember all the pretty things he used to bring us, and how he used to come home and play games with us, and—and—everything?"

"Of course he used to be different," declared Bob, "and that's why I'm kicking. Don't you think I know what father was like? Do you think I've forgotten how he helped me in the garden, and showed me how to build my chicken coops, and set the hens? Those three weeks it took to hatch the little chicks were as long to him as to me. Why can't he be that way now?"

"Children," said Mary suddenly in her most motherly tone, "a wonderful thought has just come to me of a way by which I believe we really can all be happy again, but I'll need your help. We three have been working for about a year—you, Bob, assisting Mr. Jacobs with his gardening, Alice digging dandelions from the neighbors' lawns at a nickel a basket, and I baking cakes and darning stockings for people. How much money can we scrape up among us?"

"I have just $7.65 in my bank," eagerly said Alice.

"I guess I have about $42 put away, Mary, but most of it was to go for school clothes for the bunch of us," said Bob.

"You dears!" exclaimed Mary enthusiastically. "With what I have saved we have about eighty dollars, and I think we'll be able to carry out my plan. It's like a fairy story, our having that money just when we need it so much."

"But what about your scheme?" demanded Bob.

"Yes, what about it?" echoed Alice.

"Well, here it is," said Mary mysteriously. "What would you think if—" She stopped, for at that moment the front door slammed. "Father!" the three whispered, and fled in affright, Mary to the kitchen to prepare the supper, Alice to set the table, and Bob to his chores.

Mr. Armstrong was in a sullen mood that night, and he ate his meal in silence. After supper he retired to the living room, sought his favorite armchair, and soon sank into a heavy sleep.

In the kitchen Mary at last unfolded her plan, and the children's eyes grew big with the new hope.

"Do you think we can do it, Mary?" asked Bob, looking at her with awe.

"Of course we can," said Mary confidently, "but we'll have to stick together and help each other every minute. Only today I heard that father is likely to lose his position any moment if he doesn't stop drinking. Allie, child, you must look after the house and father while Bob and I do the other work." With their hopes set high they said good-night.

After that there was much whispering among the young folk, mysterious allusions, and significant exchange of glances. There were early risings, all-day absences, and weary home-comings. Sometimes the young faces were radiant, though flushed and tired, and again discouragement was written upon them.

Had not Mr. Armstrong been drinking more heavily than usual, he could not have failed to notice that there was a conspiracy afoot. He became surly and fault-finding. Money grew scarce, and the family began to look more than shabby.

One scorching day late in August the blow fell. Mr. Armstrong lost his position, and was brought home unconscious. "Overcome by the heat," Doctor Charles announced,—"and alcohol," he breathed to himself.

That evening Bob went to the doctor's house to have a talk with him. At parting the kind man shook hands with him and said, "Just the thing, my boy! Exactly what I should have advised."

The next morning Doctor Charles' automobile was at the door, and Mr. Armstrong, in a state of semi-consciousness, was lifted into it, the children following. An express wagon containing their furniture and belongings completed the little caravan.

Soon the party had left the hot dusty streets and were speeding along delightful country roads. At last they turned into a shady lane ending at a gate that opened in front of an old-fashioned farmhouse.

The sick man was placed in a cool, darkened room, and almost immediately he fell into peaceful slumber.

One day late in September he languidly opened his eyes and looked rationally about him. His gaze wandered to the window and rested on a field of corn stacked for the husking. The scent of sweet clover filled the air, and the voices of the locusts could be heard. A meadow lark warbled a few notes in its flight. Slowly the weary eyes roved to a clump of sumacs, whose brilliant foliage brushed an old well, then to a long grape arbor, bending under its burden of fruit and covering a path leading to the barn. Where had he seen that oak tree, with the grapevine swing suspended from it—and this room with its four-poster, its walnut bureau, and marble-top table? Surely he was dreaming. He tried to arouse himself, but could not. "Allie! Bob! Mary!" at last he called. In a moment they were at his side.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

## MARCH OF THE LOYAL LEGION

ANNA A. GORDON

*We come, we come, an army true,*
*Our banners proudly bringing,*
*With shield of faith and badge of blue;*
*And a song of vict'ry singing.*

*We come, we come, a joyous band,*
*In the freshness of life's morning,*
*We are growing up, with a purpose grand,*
*And a glad new day is dawning.*

*We march, we march, with pray'r and song,*
*On the field you're sure to find us;*
*In a fight for right and a war with wrong,*
*We'll cast all fear behind us.*

*A "Loyal Legion" may we stand,*
*'Mid the storm of earth's temptation,*
*That in days to come, joining hand in hand,*
*We may help to save the nation.*

# The Union Signal

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**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12—18**

## Call to Prayer

*White Ribboners everywhere are asked to arrange for a special service on Sunday, September 6, (not interfering with other services) to pray for a speedy end of the war and to advocate anew our peace principles.*

Anna A. Gordon

### MRS. BOOLE LOCATED

The consul at Milan has cabled Miss Emma Alexander, sister of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., who with her daughter has been spending the summer abroad, that he has located these American comrades and given them assistance. They will leave for America as soon as transportation can be secured.

### WASTING MEN IN PEACE

Much is being said in these turbulent days of the unpardonable waste of men of skill and strength and talent on the battlefields of Europe. Press writers and platform orators are deploring the reckless expenditure of the choicest manhood of the Old World in the cruel game of war. And well they may! It is a theme that is deserving of all the eloquence of a Beecher or a Wendell Phillips. Yet in the midst of our righteous indignation at this step backwards let us humbly remind ourselves that there is going on constantly in our own country a waste of men as stupendous as that of war, the waste resulting from the liquor traffic and the drink evil. Every year the professions, the business world, the scientific and the literary world are impoverished because John Barleycorn has claimed as his victims men who ought to be occupying high positions in these circles. In a recent issue of *The Umpire*, the paper published by the prisoners of the Eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary, appears the following statement:

"There is an architect serving a term in the house of correction in this city who has been offered a bonus of $5,000 and a salary of $100 a week if he will control himself and do without drink. He is said to be a man with remarkable construction ideas, and when sober his services are worth fully $10,000 a year to any firm of builders or architects.

"We have in this institution a man who has received an offer of $75 per week if he will, on discharge, give a bond to control his appetite for liquor for a period of three years.

"We have others who, instead of being in jail, would easily be earning from $25 to $40 per week if they could but make up their minds to serve themselves and families instead of the saloonkeeper."

Can we as a nation afford to tolerate such waste of human skill? If not, how can we prevent it? With agony of mind and soul these problems are being studied and pondered by Christian men and women. The one satisfactory solution is the removal of the temptation by National Constitutional Prohibition of the traffic which provides the temptation. That will be a "safety first" measure national in scope.

### A PERTINENT WARNING

"One result of the war in Europe may be two or four years of bad public service here," pertinently remarks the *Chicago Tribune* in a warning to the citizens of the great metropolis that the last day for registration is at hand. It further cautions, "Every scalawag who wants a public office is glad that attention is held by Europe. If the citizen does not take his eyes off the bulletin board he will find his watch gone."

The warning is one that should receive serious consideration by every man and woman engaged in the patriotic business of municipal, state or national housecleaning. Appalling as is the condition in Europe, and sincerely as we deplore it and long and pray that peace may soon come, it will make the calamity of the war a hundredfold greater if it divert attention from the campaign for righteousness now in progress in this country.

It is the privilege and the duty of every citizen to whom has come a realization of this danger, to see that the voters of his community are not permitted to forget the great issue pending at this time—the abolition of the liquor traffic by an amendment to the Federal constitution. In no better way can this be done than by continuing vigorously the circulation of petitions, the presentation of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution for endorsement by influential organizations, and the pressure upon Senators and Representatives by voters of influence with the purpose of persuading them to work and vote for a submission of the amendment to the states.

### PRESIDENT'S TIMELY APPEAL

President Wilson is profoundly anxious that "during these days which are to try men's souls" all people of the United States shall in speech and in action conduct themselves as unhyphenated Americans. To this end he has issued a warning against what he well terms "the most subtle breach of neutrality"—one which any citizen of this country may unwittingly make by "taking sides." The people of the United States, he points out, are drawn from many nations, but all are united as Americans.

"The spirit of the nation," says the President, "in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what our ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets. Divisions among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action; must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

"This great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation which neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

"Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraint which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?"

## BRITISH SOLDIERS URGED NOT TO DRINK WINE

Every one of the 150,000 soldiers of the British expeditionary forces now on the continent carries in his knapsack some two hundred words of soldierly advice signed by Lord Kitchener, England's war minister. He reminds them that the honor of the British army depends upon their individual conduct, and one of the definite things they are asked to avoid in these wine-drinking countries is wine. "You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted," says Lord Kitchener. "Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses.

"In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations and while treating all women with perfect courtesy you should avoid any intimacy."

It will be remembered that Lord Kitchener in the war of the Soudan prohibited the use of alcoholic drinks by his men, and that as a result the efficiency of the British army was remarkably high.

## DRY CITY PREFERRED BY LABOR ORGANIZATION

The liquorites never lose an opportunity to brand the labor organizations as friends of the drink interests, but not infrequently this labelling is so distasteful to the membership that they rebel. The Michigan Federation of Labor about a year ago selected Lansing, Michigan's capital city, as the place of its next annual meeting. Shortly afterwards the county of Ingraham, in which Lansing is located, voted out the saloons. Immediately the pro-liquor element of the federation began to urge a change in the meeting place to Detroit, a wet city. That the majority of the membership resented the insinuation that the organization preferred a wet to a dry city is shown by the large vote for Lansing, the heaviest vote for the dry city coming from Detroit members.

## IT WAS OBSERVED

"It was observed that a great many people were in Oregon, Ill., trading, last Saturday night and the Saturday night preceding," remarks the man who writes the clever Line-o'-Type column in the *Chicago Tribune*. "It was observed, too, that many of them were paying cash for their groceries who formerly ran accounts. The explanation lay in the fact that Oregon went dry a few weeks ago.

"Oregon is a small city, yet approximately $200,000 was taken out of it annually by the booze traffic—money that might have gone for food and clothing, and toward the purchase of dwelling houses. The money is going for these things now.

"No wonder the liquor interests, which are as shameless as a rabbit, endeavor by hook or crook to nullify the results of elections. A vast amount of money is involved—money that in dry towns goes into groceries and clothing, and in wet towns into booze."

## GENEROUS BEQUEST TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.

At this time when funds with which to push the campaign for statewide prohibition are particularly needed, the W. C. T. U. of Southern California is the recipient of a generous bequest of $60,000 from the estate of Samuel W. Little, a long-time friend of the organization and always a liberal contributor to its treasury. This magnificent gift will be sincerely appreciated by white ribboners everywhere. Among the other beneficiaries are the Y. M. C. A., the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, the home and foreign missionary societies of the M. E. church and the retired minister's fund of the same church.

## WE MUST HAVE THE HELP OF THE WOMEN!

Without question the most expeditious way to convert an honest-minded man to a belief in woman suffrage is to get him deeply interested in a campaign to outlaw the saloon. He does not advance far in such a warfare before he realizes the value of the aid of the women and how immeasurably greater would be that assistance were they possessed of the ballot. Indispensable as is their indirect influence in battles for righteousness it is tantalizingly inadequate when the test at the ballot box comes. "I have always been reluctant about voting for woman suffrage not because I did not think women could fill almost any station in the business world as satisfactorily as men can, after they have been trained to it, but because I doubted the advisability of forcing women to mix in the rough political element of society," writes a resident of the state of Oregon, "but when it became evident that it would be necessary to have the help of the women at the election, in order to drive the liquor business out of the country, I felt willing to risk the political effect on them in order to kill the liquor traffic."

It has doubtless occurred to our Oregon friend, as it has to many others, that to "kill the liquor traffic" (with the aid of the women) would be to very definitely rid society of the "rough political element" from which he would shield the women.

His expression of confidence in making the state dry if only the mothers and sisters shall come to their aid is a well-merited tribute to the past work of these selfsame women in Oregon. These are his words: "And now if every woman in the state, old and young, who has a right to vote at the coming election in November will attend to registering in proper time and come out to the polls and help us, we can drive this monster out of our state and thereby remove the evil temptation which now surrounds our children and is such a curse to society."

The letter above quoted is one of the many communications being published in the *Oregon Daily Journal* and evidences the interest felt by the citizens of that progressive state in the statewide fight, the outcome of which the liquor interests are already conceding to be "doubtful," which being interpreted means that they consider their defeat probable.

## WHERE PERSONAL LIBERTY IS BEING RESTRICTED

The Paris authorities have prohibited the sale of absinthe, and bars violating the order will be closed.

In an official proclamation giving the military and naval officers of the British army powers which are tantamount to a declaration of martial law, authority has been given to courtmartial offenders who give or sell liquors to soldiers or sailors.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and expects to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

## MAY THIS BE THE LAST OF ALL CARNAL WARFARE

HANNAH J. BAILEY, World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Peace and Arbitration

I cannot express the deep feeling I have of sympathy for our dear friends and comrades in the nations that are engaged in the war and are preparing, I fear, for awful carnage in the near future. It is indeed a "catastrophe incalculable." I am glad and thankful that our President and Secretary of State are opposed to warfare and are in favor of settling international difficulties by arbitration and courts of justice. It is my opinion and feeling that the present war which has begun will be the worst and most destructive, the most expensive and the most bloody war which has ever been known and that it will be the last of all carnal warfare. It will doubtless affect all the world and the world will see the foolishness of it and will decide to settle international difficulties in a wiser and less cruel way. I do hope and pray that our beloved country will not become involved in the turmoil. Our God has a large remnant of people in America and Europe who are longing and striving for the reign of the Prince of Peace and I trust that the spirit of belligerency will be taken from the nations of the world and the spirit of cruelty from the hearts of those who are now filled with hatred and prejudice.

## PEACE MESSAGE OF POPE PIUS X

The last official act of Pope Pius X was to send out an earnest charge to the Catholics of the world to turn their thoughts "in the midst of this universal confusion and peril to Christ, the Prince of Peace." This manifesto was issued from the Vatican August 2. He passed away August 20, the bitter sorrow of "this most terrible war" bearing so heavily upon his fatherly heart as to no doubt hasten the end.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

AUGUST 28—*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.*

# RACE BETTERMENT

FRANCES WAITE LEITER, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Health Department

A great and significant movement to conserve life and health is sweeping over the nation. Signs of degeneracy are not observations of recent years only. For more than half a century students of biology have sounded the warning of final extinction of the human race, if the downward trend is not changed.

Published documents, as part of the U. S. *Congressional Records*, furnish important data which may be accepted as substantially correct, from which statistics in round numbers are quoted, as well as some statements from assembled specialists of nation-wide repute, in the interests of race betterment.

### School Children Show Abnormalities

Marked evidence of degeneracy is not wanting. No more emphatic proof of waning force is needed than the fact that, in this country, as well as in other countries, school children are more or less abnormal.

Defective teeth, in the race at large, indicate poor nutrition, whether resulting from lack of nourishing food, low bodily powers, or both. Hardly ten per cent of children have sound teeth. Decay (caries) is the purveyor of contagious diseases; and, many times, the cause of serious epidemics among children. So rapid has been the increase in eye difficulties, it is predicted the necessity for using glasses will, in time, become universal. Defect in the sense of hearing is not uncommon among children and young people.

The birth rate in civilized countries is decreasing, while the death rate is increasing. Eminent physicians have stated that in families of the well-to-do three children out of every four are not nourished at the mother's breast, as nature designs—a physical deficiency, rather than choice of the parent. It signifies incompetent motherhood, from the physical standpoint, and has given rise to an enormous business in the manufacture of infant foods, the use of which substitutes, with unsanitary conditions, is causing appalling mortality of children under two years of age.

### Insanity on the Increase

Insanity, one of the diseases of civilization, is increasing at an alarming rate. According to reports from hospitals, we have an insane population of 150,000 who are under restraint, with unquestionably as many more who are at liberty.

The constantly increasing army of idiots, weak-minded, and epileptics, is a matter of grave concern, threatening the highest efficiency of the nation.

The cancer plague is the acknowledged menace of the world. In 1909, among women between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five, *one in seven* died of cancer. This malady is increasing among men. Not less than 300,000 are suffering from this dread disease, 75,000 dying annually.

One hundred thousand persons have died from arterio-sclerosis in a single year. It is now diagnosed as a general disease, involving the entire body, rather than the arteries only, as had been supposed. It is a disease without premonitory symptoms. When discovered, relief is too late.

Chronic diseases kill about 75,000 annually, half of whom might be spared, if the average health of the people were as good as twenty-five years ago.

The report of the National Conservation Commission, made in 1910, shows that 3,000,000 people are sick all the time, with an *annual mortality of one and one-half million*: Of this army of wholly and partially incapacitated persons, one-half million are consumptives. Of this disease 150,000 Americans die yearly.

The two million estimated to be afflicted with the social diseases (syphilis and gonorrhea), are largely responsible for the growing sterility of the nation; also, for a large proportion of defectives of various kinds, who must receive the care of the government.

### Preventable Illness

Fully half of all this illness is considered preventable—to be accomplished by purer air, purer water, purer milk, more wholesome food generally, with other ordinary but important hygienic conditions which are constantly neglected by the masses.

The reason for the prevalence of these diseases and conditions, can be summed up in a few words—lack of vitality. This means low status of health, which is a serious interference with the prosperity of the country, as the health and efficiency of the nation are its greatest assets.

Moral maladies follow hard upon physical deficiency. Ten thousand murders, and 16,000 suicides each year, in this fair land, tell their own tale.

### Lowering of the Vital Force Tends to Race Extinction

The gradual lowering of the vital force of any race, constitutes degeneracy, and is the unmistakable trend towards race extinction. The remedy consists largely in seeking and establishing conditions of health which can cope with disease germs that must propagate in human tissue at low ebb. Health means that our defenders—the white corpuscles—must be abundant and in good working order, which insures immunity from microbe diseases. To deplete or cripple these defenders, abandons the fortifications of the body to the enemy.

Absence of hygienic living, and undue strain of modern civilized life, account for much physical disaster; but we must look further, and intently, for the deep-seated causes of human decay, if radical and lasting betterment come to the race.

We cannot hope to change the downward trend of civilization, unless some prevailing habits of the people are changed—habits that are effective in reducing vital force, by incapacitating the natural protectors placed in the body; also, modifying the functions of man's vital organism.

Some years ago, the Chief Executive of this republic, in an address at the White House, closed with these words:—

### The Problem of National Efficiency

"Let us remember that the conservation of our natural resources (the topic then under consideration), though the gravest problem today, is but part of another and greater problem to which this nation is yet to awake; but, to which it will awake in time, and with which it must grapple if it is to live—the problem of national efficiency."

This hour has already come. Through depleted vital force, and the long continued supremacy of the powerful liquor traffic, with its blasting influence on the supreme part of human existence—the nervous system—as well as the dire effect of drugs upon the germ plasm that makes or unmakes posterity, we have been standing at the "very gateway to the graveyard of nations." To escape the final calamity accounts for the ceaseless efforts of past years, and the strenuous attempts of today, to root out the liquor oligarchy; to enlighten the people regarding the nature of narcotics, and their effects on the human system; and to lift men and women to a higher physical plane that narcotic craving need not exist.

### The Mortgage of Narcotics on Rising Generation

The prevailing debilitated physical condition of humanity, whatever may be the underlying primal cause, is the mortgage which narcotics now hold on the present and rising generations. To prevent relentless foreclosure, the laws of God, written in flesh and blood, must be recognized and obeyed; and the laws of man held in accord.

No real student of the situation doubts that the distillery, winery, and brewery; the open saloon, with its twin companion, the brothel; the tobacco factory with the ubiquitous cigar stand are potent factors in race degeneracy; and that the *first imperative, decisive step towards race betterment means the annihilation of traffic in these agencies of human decay, before higher standards of "health and efficiency" can result.*

# MAY PAULINE SPARKS

## IN MEMORIAM

**MRS. ISABELLA H. DEMAREST, Corresponding Secretary New Jersey W. C. T. U.**

*"Another hand is beckoning us*
*Another call is given,*
*And glows once more with angel steps*
*The path which reaches heaven."*

August 19, 1914, Mrs. May Pauline Sparks, National organizer and lecturer, and state superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor in New Jersey, was called to heavenly activities. Dedicating her gifts to the Master in early childhood and consecrating herself to His work in the M. E. church of Bridgeport, N. J., she began a life of Christian effort which ceased only with the home going.

Led in youth into the temperance work through the Good Templars, in 1886 she organized in her town a local W. C. T. U., and from that time threw herself with zeal and enthusiasm into the work of this organization.

Marrying at the age of seventeen, she improved time and opportunities in the studying of Chautauqua courses and the reform movements of the century. Greatly interested in children she took up local L. T. L. work, and in 1888 became L. T. L. secretary of Gloucester county, N. J. Later she was called to the same position in the state.

A little boy coming into her home, for four years she gave up outside work that she might devote herself to his training. When he was taken from her loving arms, her mother heart went out to the children of her state and she again became its L. T. L. secretary.

Latent gifts of utterance developed, and from local, county and state platforms she was called to the temperance work in other states, becoming eventually a National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer. It was while engaged in earnest work in Virginia for statewide prohibition that the nervous breakdown came which sent her home, never to resume her task.

Mrs. Sparks

She was a most charming, zealous, and companionable worker, a convincing speaker and an ardent Christian. New Jersey and the National W. C. T. U. lose much in her early demise; but "they had finished her crown in glory and she could not stay away from the coronation."

Her funeral services were held August 22, in her home town, where she had influenced many lives for the best things. Her comrades, gowned in white, gathered from all over the county to pay their last tributes of love. Flowers were there in profusion, among them tokens from the National and the state W. C. T. U. The state president, Miss Esther Elfreth, and the county president, Miss Emily B. Stokes, were among the speakers.

## NATIVE RACES AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

An indication of marked progress along prohibition lines was furnished in the latest report presented by the committee on temperance reform of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee at its annual meeting. The report details the principal reforms instituted during the past year by the chief colonial powers, and it states that the greatest activity has been shown by the French government, which has not only established prohibition in the hinterland of its chief West Africa colonies, but has issued directions to the colonial officials urging them to do what they can to stop the admitted evils of the traffic, and in particular to prevent the children from being contaminated. The introduction of absinthe into these territories is also entirely prohibited. The duty on spirits has been increased in British West Africa colonies from five shillings and six pence to six shillings and threepence per gallon. As a result of a protest by the committee against a circular issued by the board of trade containing advice to British distillers to compete with their continental rivals in supplying West Africa with spirits, a promise was given that such advice would not appear in future under the auspices of the board.

In Ceylon, as a result of the committee's representations, a rule issued by the local government limiting the right to public servants to take part in temperance societies, was withdrawn. In spite, however, of continued appeals to the colonial office and the persistent questions addressed to the colonial secretary in parliament with reference to the Ceylon excise ordinance, the local government officials have in many cases sought to increase the number of licensed premises, notwithstanding strong local protests.

# TOURING RHODESIA

As the result of a trip through Rhodesia by Mrs. Mackenzie, president of the South Africa W. C. T. U., and Miss Solomon, president of the Cape Province union, brief mention of which has already been made in THE UNION SIGNAL, many women and men look with new light upon the question of temperance reform. The month that was given to the work proved all too short. The only towns visited were Bulawayo, Salisbury, Gwelo, and Gatooma. A week was spent in visiting a farm in the Lomagundi district. The work in the big towns differed from that in the smaller villages but everywhere the workers received hospitality, great kindness, and sympathy. In every place the wish was expressed that a return visit should be paid at an early opportunity. At Gatooma the workers were told that in addition to an afternoon meeting for women, a public meeting had been arranged for the evening of the next day on the question of woman suffrage. The ladies demurred, saying the temperance question was more important, but were told emphatically that no one would come out to hear an address on the subject of temperance reform. There was a good attendance in the afternoon, and in the evening the small hall was crowded with an appreciative and good-humoured audience. The rector, a keen suffragist, presided. Miss Solomon spoke on "The History of the Feminist Movement," and was followed by Mrs. Mackenzie, who showed the relation between woman suffrage and temperance reform. At Gwelo there was the usual woman's meeting in the afternoon, followed by a public meeting, when the chair was taken by Dr. Maitland. In spite of counter attractions, there was a good audience. A strenuous week was spent in Salisbury. Two afternoon meetings were held for ladies of the town, and on Sunday there was a large attendance of children at a united Sunday school service in the Wesleyan Church. An address of welcome was given by the ministers of the town, voiced by the Rev. Mr. Olivier, of the Dutch Reformed Church. The chair at the public temperance meeting was taken by Mr. T. Eyles, ex-member of the Legislative Council, who was most helpful and encouraging all through the week.

Four schools were visited in Salisbury, and one in each of the towns visited. In each case the interest of the children was held by telling them of the advantages of total abstinence, the dangers of the use of alcohol, ascending to the latest scientific teaching today, and an appeal was made for the highest patriotism seeking to achieve the best in service for town and country.

In Bulawayo an energetic committee had been at work preparing for the visit, helped considerably by the members of the Independent Order of Good Templars in the town. It was a source of great pleasure to the visitors that this organization came forward to help the campaign, and their work did much to make the meetings a success. On Sunday morning Mrs. Mackenzie spoke in the Presbyterian church (Miss Solomon having occupied the pulpit on a previous Sunday evening), and in the afternoon Miss Solomon addressed a meeting of men and women in the Wesleyan church. This was the beginning of a most successful week of meetings. In the afternoon the visitors had the opportunity of meeting the ladies in the different parts of the town. By the kindness of Mrs. Heyman a large drawing-room meeting was held in her home in the suburbs, when over sixty ladies listened to addresses on the work of the W. C. T. U. in connection with temperance and moral education. Another successful afternoon was spent in Raylton, arranged by Mrs. Buchan and Mrs. Townsend, and a third at Hillside, at the house of Mrs. Baxter.

Great interest was shown in the work of the association. At all these meetings the whole subject of temperance was treated from what was considered an entirely new point of view. Four public meetings were held. Sir Charles Coghlan, M. L. C., presided at the public temperance meeting in the town. The campaign was closed with a social arranged by the Good Templar Lodge.

Everywhere the speakers emphasized that they had come to bring before the community the need of temperance reform, and of individual effort on this question. A branch of the W. C. T. U. was formed in Bulawayo, with twenty members. The existing branch in Salisbury was strengthened, and scattered members were enrolled in the other towns. Over eighty new subscribers were gained for the official organ of the W. C. T. U. in South Africa.

Many women expressed growing interest in the temperance question, which appears to them now as of vital importance for the good of the country and the welfare of the young.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

## $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $

# "BAR BILL" GREATER THAN GOLD AND SILVER YIELD

The entire gold and silver yield of the mines of the world for 1910 aggregated $705,000,000, according to figures in an article in the *Chicago American* by Rev. Thomas B. Gregory. The national liquor bill he places at $1,724,000,000 for 1913. In this connection he gives other interesting significant statistics, to-wit:

"The universities, colleges and various technical schools of this country in 1910 realized an income of $65,000,000; the value of their apparatus was $33,000,000; the value of their buildings was $218,000,000; the value of all their productive funds was $261,000,000, and the benefactions for the year amounted to $11,000,000.

"The net earnings of all the railroads of the country during 1910 amounted to $852,000,000.

"We have a pretty big institution in the United States known as the Young Men's Christian Association. The property of the Y. M. C. A. throughout the entire country had a value, in 1910, of $51,000,000.

"The government of the United States of America is another big institution—much bigger than the Y. M. C. A. Its income for 1910 was $675,000,000.

In comparison with this "bar bill" of $1,724,000,000 he mentions the public debt of the United States, approximately $1,200,000,000, with the comment that the national debt could be wiped out in one year and leave a net surplus of $524,000,000. What else could be accomplished with this vast sum Mr. Gregory explains as follows:

"It would more than treble the educational capacity of the universities, colleges and technical schools.

"It would enable the Y. M. C. A. to augment its usefulness just seventy-four fold.

"This annual liquor bill of the American people would pay the cost of the Army and Navy six times over.

"It would give a college education (full four year course, including room and board and clothing) to 860,000 young men and women.

"It would give ten acres of land and a neat little cottage to 1,000,000 families.

"It would furnish libraries in all the little towns where the people are too poor to furnish them of their own means, and provide magnificent parks in all the great cities of the nation, in addition to supplying all necessary homes for the poor, the infirm and the dependent aged that are always to be found, to a greater or less extent, in all large cities."

As a matter of fact this is what the annual expenditure of nearly two billion dollars actually does for the United States:

"It fills the hospitals with sick, the almshouses with paupers, the prisons with criminals.

"It breaks up thousands of homes. It leads, directly or indirectly, to the majority of the divorces that are a scandal to our country. It turns out into the streets thousands of little children, without father or mother or guardian to look after their welfare.

"It is the hard-working ally of the social evil, and does more than anything else toward the production in our midst of poverty, degradation and ruin.

"Sixty thousand inhabitants of the United States drink enough to kill them—many millions drink enough to fix themselves so that their lives will be shortened and their usefulness impaired while they live. France is not a nation of 'drunkards,' but France is dying from alcoholism—just as millions are in this country."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

## HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Laura B. Hale, W. C. T. U. organizer for Iowa, has to her credit since state convention thirty-six new unions. She has also revived many indifferent W. C. T. U.'s and gained new members.

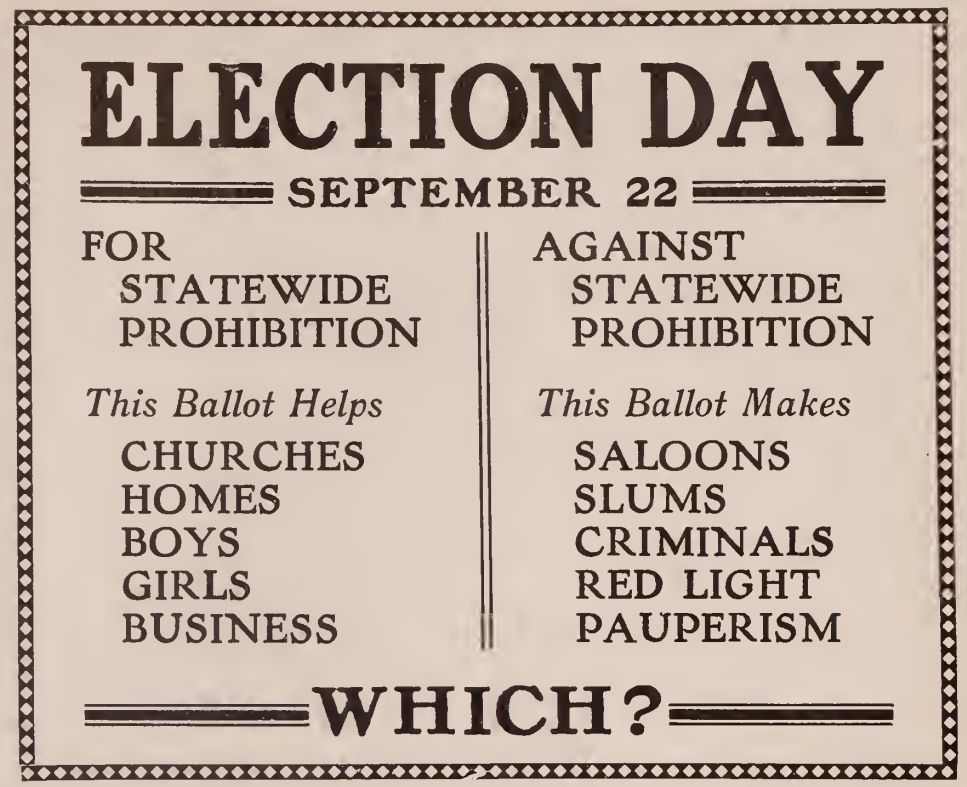
Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Iowa's state president, has returned from a western trip, her first in sixteen years, not including those taken in the interest of the W. C. T. U. Her husband, Hon. Malcolm Smith, accompanied her.

August 6 the executive committee of the Burlington county (N. J.) W. C. T. U. was entertained at the summer home of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher at Seaside Park. It was a pleasure indeed for her co-workers to have this opportunity for interchange of thought with their well loved president emeritus. An Independence Day outing near Mt. Holly, in which the Sunday schools and the Y. M. C. A. joined, was also enjoyed by the county. After a box luncheon prominent speakers addressed a large audience on many phases of W. C. T. U. work. The National W. C. T. U. posters were used with telling effect upon the trees in front of the residence of Amy and Henry Albertson where the celebration took place.

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer and lecturer, has given valuable assistance this summer in the suffrage campaign in North Dakota. She filled a number of engagements in the southern and western parts of the state, organizing a promising union at Linton. Mrs. Wallace is conversant with every phase of the suffrage question. She won many friends for the cause in North Dakota. Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, state superintendent of Franchise for North Dakota, has been demonstrating her unusual ability as a money-getter, in raising funds for the suffrage campaign. In the First district, of which she is also corresponding secretary, Mrs. Salmons held a number of meetings, using the "voiceless speech" with stereopticon illustrations. She also spent some time at suffrage headquarters at Jamestown, where she did splendid work.

Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. members met recently in intercounty institute in Cascade Park, New Castle. From start to finish the program was filled with good things, the devotional exercises being especially helpful. The fact was emphasized that intelligent workers are those who read THE UNION SIGNAL, the state paper and *The Young Crusader* for helps for children. Methods of pushing the effort to secure a prohibition amendment to the national constitution were considered. Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., gave a most instructive address on "The Arch Deceiver." In the department conference the necessity of faithfulness on the part of superintendents and good reports was strongly emphasized, and for this purpose each superintendent was urged to keep a record book. Other conferences brought out the importance of essay and medal contest work, membership contests, and mothers' meetings. Mr. Roy Manne, state president of the Y. P. B., gave an excellent address on what the young people are doing. Mrs. Mecca Marie Varney, who believes in women voting and can forcefully present to an audience the importance of true motherhood, spoke on the topic, "The Silent Partner." Officers for the new year are: President, Miss Margaret Irwin; vice-president, Mrs. Eliza A. W. McBride; corresponding and recording secretary, Miss Isabelle Henderson, and treasurer, Mrs. Maude Elliott.

Counties in Virginia are using very effectively as campaign propaganda heavy cardboard fans. The favorite one of these bears an attractive picture of a small girl smiling happily and with both arms full of parcels. She is saying, "Mother, father has come! See what he brought from the store. He couldn't stop at the saloon today, the people have voted it out!" On the back of the fan appears a black and white reproduction of the National poster, "The License Voter Gets—What?" Another style shows the picture of a mother and two children leaning from an open window. The inscription on the face of the fan reads, "Time for Daddy. No more hours of waiting! Daddy's only enemy—the saloon—has been banished by the vote of the people." These fans are to be distributed between September 1 and 22—the latter date that of the election for statewide prohibition—at public meetings, park meetings and street meetings.




Poster issued by the Virginia W. C. T. U. and used in the statewide prohibition campaign.

The C. T. U. of the Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y., which was organized in the spring by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, has held four monthly meetings, the last one on a recent evening in the chapel of the Soldiers' Home, with Mrs. Sutton, the president, in the chair. The union has at present a membership of twenty-eight and shows a disposition to work for recruits. One of the charter members was formerly a drunkard who has given his heart to God and with God's help is done with the drink forever. A collection for the Willard Memorial Fund will be taken to allow each member to have a share in forwarding the good work of the organization.

An accident which befell Mrs. Lora La Mance, National W. C. T. U. organizer, and crippled her temporarily, was the occasion for the gallantry of a saloonkeeper at North Powder, Oregon, who offered his automobile and himself took her to the church for an address. At this meeting the daughter of another saloonkeeper played the piano and the mother and grandmother of two other saloonkeepers were in the audience.

Flowers in great profusion were used at the August 4 meeting of the Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) union, and special emphasis was placed on the mission of the flowers, Mrs. A. D. Jones giving an interesting talk. Invalids and shut-ins were remembered with beautiful bouquets. As a result of the work of the women to prevent the sale of cigarets the superintendent of the department of Anti-Narcotics told of a conversation between two boys, one of whom was rolling paper into the form of a cigaret with the remark, "You can't get a cigaret in this town since them women's been buttin' in." Mrs. Bert W. Bolinger, superintendent of Medal Contests for the Ft. Lauderdale union, has held ten medal contests, and five silver and five gold medals have been awarded.

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from a N. Y. man:

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food.

"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the medicine I had taken before.

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts.

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

# TEXAS LIFTS HIGH ITS BANNER

Special Correspondence

At the Texas primaries held on July 25 Mr. Ferguson was chosen Democratic candidate for governor against Mr. Thomas Ball, a man who has participated in many a hard fought battle for righteousness. In spite of disappointment at the outcome of the primaries, Texas comrades will raise the drooping banner higher and with faith and prayer go forward.

Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., is speaking at Chautauquas.

Gilmer club women recently took possession of the Gilmer *Weekly Mirror* and brought out an edition in which was a very creditable W. C. T. U. page. This union has held an S. T. I. contest and awarded three medals. The women of Marlin have closed the pool hall. Fort Worth Central keeps two immense posters on public thoroughfares, changing the wording every three months. On one may be seen the words, "W. C. T. U., Texas Dry in 1914." On another is the statement, "Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We Agitate and Educate for God and Home and Native Land." A man on the car was heard to remark in the Texas vernacular, as he glanced at the words, "They shuah do agitate." This union also held an all day prayer service in the First Baptist church.

A recent S. T. I. contest in the schools resulted in the writing of one thousand essays; six prizes, gold medals and buttons, were awarded. It has been our aim to give as much publicity as possible to the Sheppard-Hobson bill, to call mass meetings and to secure signatures to petitions. Results have not been up to our expectation, but we shall yet be successful. It was matter for regret that at the crucial moment one of the prohibition leaders, Dr. Rankin, became seriously sick.

Fort Worth federated missionary society, composed of all the church women's societies, the W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. A., is working for a better observance of the Sabbath and a stronger censorship of picture shows. Dallas is ahead in the latter kind of work. It has a policewoman who examines every film before it is given to the public. People are delighted with her, and she is paid a regular salary. Mrs. John S. Turner is a leading spirit in this effort.

Miss Eugenia Smith, a little woman of North Fort Worth, has become a terror to evil doers in Wesley, where she is now located. In her Sunday school class are pupils of thirteen nationalities, but though she only speaks English she is past mistress of the language of love and makes every one understand her. Not long ago she met some Greek young men and told them of the Greeks who came to Jesus, reminding them that our New Testament was written in their beautiful language. She won them.

A young Kentucky preacher, Rev. Andrew Johnson, was the principal speaker at a Holiness camp meeting just closed in Peniel. Almost his first word to the writer was about "statewide," although he meant Kentucky-wide, while she referred to Texas-wide. He paid a beautiful tribute to the work of the W. C. T. U., and the last night of the camp meeting, in the presence of thousands of people, he presented the Sheppard-Hobson resolution, which was endorsed.

The Lone Star state seems to be in an eclipse, but God is with us. When the women are given the vote the darkness will disappear, and the star will become a sun, so brightly will it shine.

## WOMEN PROVE EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY

An occurrence in Warrensburg, Mo., recently, has demonstrated that women are capable of meeting a public emergency, especially when it has to do with keeping the saloons out of the community. Warrensburg has been dry for four years. Last winter a local option election was held and one of the strongest arguments of the liquor advocates was that because the city refused to license saloons it had no money to pave its streets, and that on account of lack of funds to do its part it must lose a state appropriation of $12,000 to pave streets around the normal school. Notwithstanding this argument, 1,400 women signed petitions asking that saloons be kept out, and election returns showed an increased dry vote.

Now came the serious problem of how to raise the money necessary to retain the state appropriation for street improvements. The wets declared that they would vote no funds for this purpose. Accordingly the women took the matter in hand. White ribboners as individuals and public spirited club women consulted as to ways and means. Every woman who had signed the dry petition was asked to help and $1,200 in small pledges of one, two and three dollars, was raised, a fifty dollar donation from the Commercial Club being the largest contribution made. An evening carnival planned by the women netted the added sum of $500. Mrs. G. A. Lobban, president of the Warrensburg W. C. T. U., was a prime mover in the enterprise, and other white ribboners were also active in it. The necessary money, $1,741.97 has been raised, the streets will be paved, and the state appropriation has been saved to the city—all without aid from the liquor men. Prior to the carnival a generous-hearted man declared the women were going to have a "mite society" gathering. After it was over he re-named it the meeting of a "mighty society."

WRITE MRS. FRANCES A. DE GRAFF, Amsterdam, N.Y., for
**National Constitutional Prohibition Post Cards**
THEY WIN. 25 cards 15 cents POSTPAID for W's and Y's.

A most loving tribute to the memory of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, was included in a service held by white ribboners of Salem Depot, N. H., to honor those of their number who have passed to the higher life. On a recent occasion, set apart as Flower Mission Sunday, eighty-five gathered for this service in a beautiful, shady spot in the cemetery. An organ brought from a nearby church was of assistance in the musical part of the program. The president of the union opened the meeting. Prayer by one of the local pastors was followed by a song with violin, cornet and organ accompaniment. Rev. E. S. Tasker of Lawrence, Mass., was the principal speaker. Young people gave temperance readings and sang songs. At the conclusion of the meeting the members decorated with flowers the last resting places of white ribboners.

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National Constitutional Prohibition has been the slogan of the Vermont county conventions held during May and June in twelve of the fourteen counties of the state. Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National organizer, has given valuable help, as did the state president and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Minnie L. Pearson and Miss Elsie Pease. Following the convention outside speakers have been heard in different towns of the state and enjoyable parlor meetings held. New unions and additions to old ones, with increased subscription lists for THE UNION SIGNAL have been reported. Two of Vermont's former state presidents, Mrs. Ida H. Read and Mrs. G. E. Davidson, are doing admirable work, the former as state organizer and the latter as president of her county.

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*South Dakota*, Mitchell, September 11-14.
*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.
*Montana*, Kalispell, September 17-20.
*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.
*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.
*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.
*West Virginia*, Buckhannon, September 23-25.
*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.
*Virginia*, Newport News, September 28-October 1.
*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.
*Colorado*, Salida, September 30-October 2.
*Oregon*, The Dalles, September 30-October 2.
*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.
*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.
*Rhode Island*, Providence, Oct. 6-8.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 9-11.
*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.
*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.
*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.
*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.
*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.
*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago

A generation ago Ruskin declared that quite the most ominous sign of the times was this, that "men have lost the power of intense and hot hatred of evil; have no lightning in their conscience and lack a mighty passion for righteousness necessary to accomplish the greatest amount of good." No one who attended the W. C. T. U. oratorical contest held at the Rock River Assembly thought for a moment that the seven young people who contested lacked the power of intense hatred for the saloon. They spoke with power and eloquence to the large audience who listened intently to the splendid appeal made by young manhood and womanhood for the annihilation of the liquor traffic.

The Williams Jubilee singers (colored) furnished several selections. It was a surprise to the superintendent to find that the prima donna of the company had won a W. C. T. U. music medal in California and the baritone had contested for a silver oratorical medal in a southern state. Miss Slothower of Dixon sang "Victory" at the close of the exercises.

**A SOUR STOMACH**

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

## Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easyreach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


## THE CONSPIRACY OF THE LITT ARMSTRONGS

(Continued from Page Seven)

"Where are we, children?" he asked, but they shook their heads and said he must not talk, nor would they. He must sleep now. Like a tired child he obeyed.

Toward evening he awakened feeling singularly strong, and then the children began to tell him the great secret, trying to spare him as much as possible—how just when they were planning to find a place in the country where they hoped to persuade him to go with them, they heard that this farm—*his very boyhood home*—could be bought or rented at a ridiculously low figure. They took the risk, and secured it. Then began the work—the clearing-up, the planting, the cultivating. Of course much of it had to be done on their "promise to pay," but everyone was so kind, and the outcome was sure.

"When we knew it was only a question of a real short time before you'd lose your job, father, we put our heads together and decided it was up to us to do something," said Bob with unconscious bluntness.

"Mary thought of the farm first," chimed in Alice.

"It was a natural thought, father dear," said Mary modestly, "for it seems to me we all for a long time have been really preparing ourselves for this farm. You started it, dear, when we were very little children, by getting us interested in digging, chicken-raising, and gardening."

Mr. Armstrong listened speechlessly. Finally he questioned—"But what about the money for all this? Where could you raise such an amount?"

Then the rest of the story was told. "Altogether we had over eighty dollars," concluded Bob proudly. We went to the agent, let him into our secret, and asked him if he would accept our savings as a first installment on the farm. 'But, my boy,' he said, 'who will pay the other installments? Surely you children cannot expect to be able to do that.' At this Allie said indignantly. 'No, of course not. Our father is going to take care of that part, 'cause he's going to be different.'"

"I believe that melted him, father dear," said Mary softly, "for he thought a moment, then muttered something about a little child leading them. Finally he said to us, 'Go ahead, kiddies, and see what you can do in a year's time with the farm and'—hesitatingly—'with your daddie. If you succeed with both, I'll let you have the farm on your own terms.'"

"Father," went on Bob, "we just knew you'd be so happy to be back home that we counted on your being—well—being 'different,' as Allie called it, and helping us, so we took the place. Did we do right?"

Mr. Armstrong struggled to speak, but the words would not come. His eyes were soft and misty, yet full of a new purpose, and the smile which curved his lips combined sweetness and strength. He opened his arms—and the children knew his answer.

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The Extension department of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago has made arrangements with the director of the great Bible conference at Winona Lake, Indiana (held this year August 21-30), to provide one of its strongest speakers for each evening of the week August 24-29, for a program of special services to be held in the Moody Church, North La Salle street and West Chicago avenue. These distinguished speakers will be Rev. A. C. Dixon, London; Rev. Chas. Brown, London; Rev. John McNeil, Toronto; Rev. J. Stuart Holden, London; Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, Washington; Rev. Bob Jones, Montgomery, Ala.

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"General" Rosalie G. Jones who led the famous "hikes" from New York to Albany, and from New York to Washington, to carry suffrage petitions to the governor and President respectively, has just taken a side trip into South Dakota. She spoke at Mitchell, Redfield, Faulkton, where she was the guest over Sunday of Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler, state vice-president, Watertown and Sioux Falls. Charming and logical, Miss Jones made a splendid impression on her audiences. During the warm weather she speaks only at open air meetings. The South Dakota people regard her visit as a great help to the suffrage cause in their state.


# A NEW POSTER

## IF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AIDS BUSINESS

WHY DO THE

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND COMMERCIAL CLUBS

WHEN ADVERTISING A STATE OR CITY

TELL ABOUT

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| Schools | Railways | Farm Products |
| Libraries | Churches | Natural Resources |
| Mills | Banks | Climate, Etc. |

AND SAY NOTHING ABOUT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Breweries | Saloons | Gambling Houses |
| Distilleries | "Cafes" | Brothels, Etc. |

Size 28x42. Printed in black and red. Paper, five cents each; $3.50 per hundred. Cloth, fifteen cents each; two for twenty-five cents; per hundred, $10.50.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois


## German Temperance Literature

**The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.**

1. **"The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.**

2. **"The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.**

3. **"The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.**

4. **"Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.**

**Send orders to International Temperance Bureau.**

**J. G. Evert, Corresponding Secretary, Hillsboro, Kansas**


**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. **Nichols Co.**, Naperville, Illinois

**Circulation Department**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

## Subscribe!

"To double our membership and to induce every member to subscribe for the Union Signal."

*The above is the motto of the Milwaukee (First) W. C. T. U., and is a splendid one for every local union to adopt.*

*YOU Will Want to Use the NEW SEAL*

on your letters and packages. White letters on biue ground, 1¼ inches long. Gummed and packed 100 seals in box.

Price, per hundred, 20 cents; per thousand, $1.50.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Iiiinois

**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O. Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

# WANTED

Renewal of every teacher's subscription of last year together with hundreds of new subscriptions to

# The Young Crusader

**The teachers' special rate is twenty cents for nine months, from September, 1914, to June, 1915**

Local unions, this is your opportunity to give your teachers live, up-to-date matter for use in their Scientific Temperance Instruction work and interesting stories for the story telling hour

*Help the Children by Helping the Teacher*

The Young Crusader *EVANSTON ILLINOIS*

### BAD PRODUCT, BAD BUSINESS

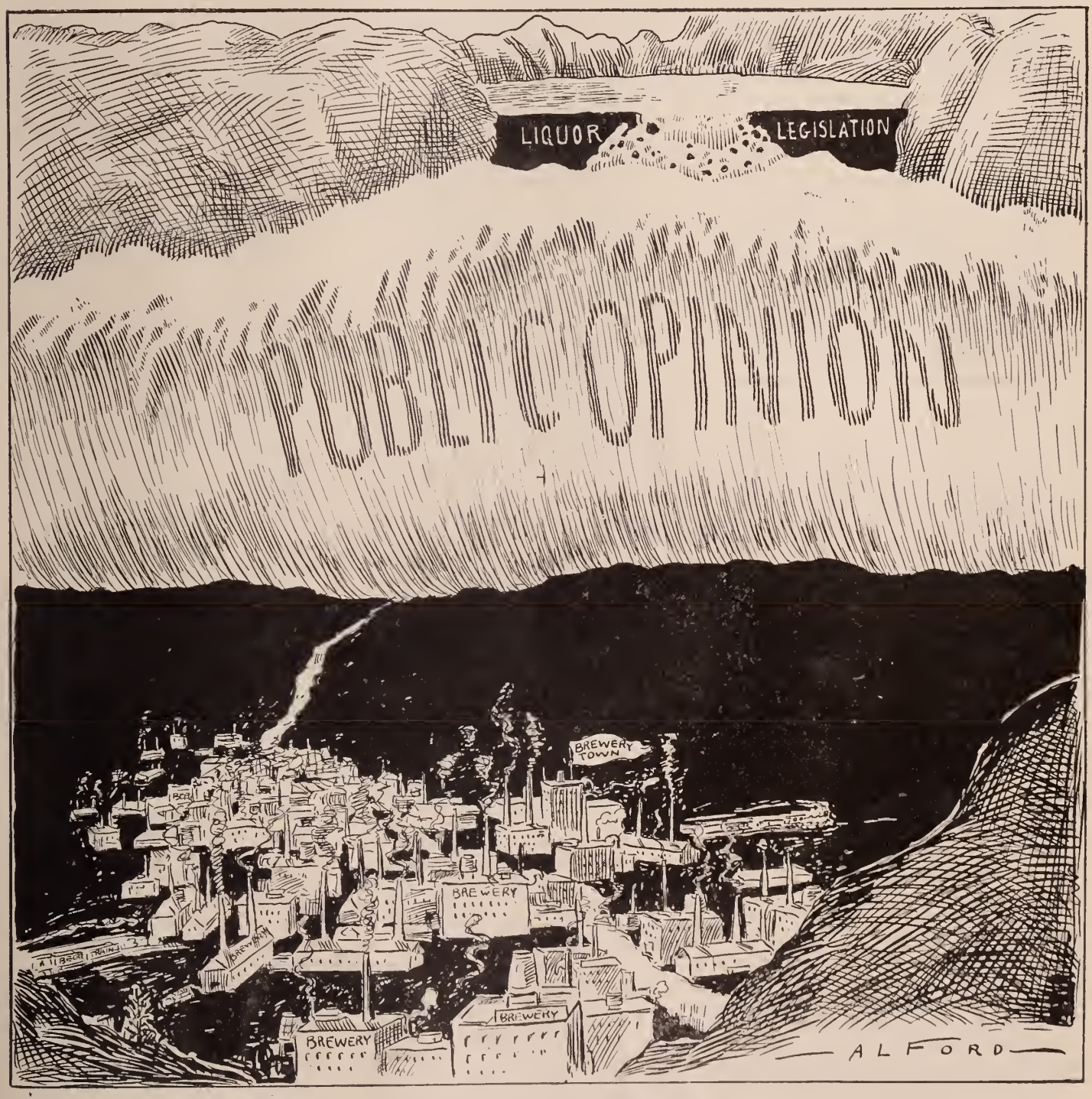
In a recent campaign in the great distillery center, Peoria, Ill., the *Peoria Star*, one of the local papers, published a special whisky edition for the evident purpose of convincing the public that the city's present and future prosperity was dependent upon the liquor traffic. Rev. Clement G. Clarke, one of Peoria's ministers, accepted the "flaunting of such paid-for display of sophistry" as a challenge and a dare, and answered it in a strong sermon. His argument on the revenue question is most convincing and we quote from it:

"Grant for the moment that all of their contentions are true as to what the distillery business does for Peoria—that it employs so many men, pays so much taxes, uses so much corn and all the rest—grant it for the moment, and I do not see how that affects the argument one particle. It oniy exhibits the mighty scale on which the argument moves. If the product of ali that corn is poison; if the consequence of all that consumption of corn is one stupendous Keeiey cure patient list; if ali that coal has been used in making up death-doses, and ali that machinery put in operation to biast lives and destroy families and muitiply defective children, I for my part can't see how the conciusion to be reached is that that precious business is carefuiiy to be guarded. If that is the product, and it is; if the outcome of ali this investment is a new kind of slavery, another species of prostitution, and it is, tiien I pity the city that is going to be caught by that kind of argument leading to that kind of conclusion. The oniy conclusion that logic or common sense, either one, leads to is the same one that finally prevaiied in the siavery issue, which sooner or iater is going to prevail in the vice issue, and which as a matter of fact the American peopie are rapidiy coming to in the iiquor issue—and that is, that the whole accursed institution must stop."

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 3, 1914 | No. 36




THE DAM BREAKS!

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

The Program of the Temperance Reform and the Prospect for National Constitutional Prohibition—Our Washington Letter—Prohibition in West Virginia Surpasses Expectations—The Women Will Settle It—Japanese White Ribboners in Convention—Glimpses of W.C.T.U. Work in South America—Crown Princess Attends Meeting of Swedish National W.C.T.U.—Why I Favor National Prohibition.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ABSENT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS COMPELLED TO RETURN TO DUTIES—SEAMAN'S RELIEF BILL PASSED BY HOUSE—SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN URGES ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE TO RETURN HOME

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

On Tuesday, August 25, Representative Underwood, majority leader in the House of Representatives, introduced the following privileged resolution:

House resolution 691: "RESOLVED, That all leaves of absence heretofore granted to members are hereby revoked;

"RESOLVED further, That the sergeant-at-arms is hereby directed to notify all absent members of the House by wire that their presence in the House of Representatives is required, and that they must return without delay to Washington;

"RESOLVED further, That the sergeant-at-arms is directed to enforce the law requiring him to deduct from the salary of the members their daily compensation when they are absent for other cause than sickness of themselves and their families." Heated discussion followed the presentation of this resolution, when Mr. Underwood had Section 40 of the Revised Statutes read as follows: "The Secretary of the Senate, and the sergeant-at-arms of the House, respectively, shall deduct from the monthly payments of each member or delegate the amount of his salary for each day he has been absent from the Senate or House respectively unless such member or delegate assigns as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or of some member of his family."

### Heroic Measures Deemed Necessary

These heroic measures were deemed necessary in order to secure a quorum that business in the House might be transacted. Discussion on both sides of the chamber was most vigorous. The fact that primaries, which in many of the states is equivalent to an election, are being held, caused many members to feel it incumbent upon them to show themselves to their constituents, while others have felt honor-bound, election or no election, to remain at their posts, and to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency that might arise by the embroiled conditions of war in Europe. The resolution was passed by a vote of 213 yeas, to 27 nays, 183 not voting. This means that each member of the House absent, except for illness, will have $20.54 deducted from his pay daily.

A flood of requests for leave of absence, on account of illness, were presented the day following. All of the requests were granted, but Mr. Underwood warned the members that excuses granted by the House would have no effect on the enforcement of the law. He declared all "illness" excuses would have to be made satisfactory to the sergeant at-arms. A roll call on Wednesday showed 267 members present, a gain of twenty over the day previous.

This is the first time such a measure has been resorted to since the Fifty-third Congress, twenty years ago. The occasion then was an effort to keep members together to pass the Wilson Tariff bill. The resolution is based on a law not enforced in years.

### Questions of Vital Importance to Be Settled

But the situation all around is unusual. Legislators have had a long, hard pull. For months empty seats have been the rule in both chambers. A mere handful have participated in the debates, and not many more have listened. Suddenly new work has been thrust upon them. Questions of vital importance are now up, and cannot be postponed. A merchant marine so long neglected is a necessity, and any day may bring other business which Congress should take up and dispatch as quickly as possible. A corporal's guard cannot cope with these matters. As full an attendance as possible in both Senate and House should be secured.

In the Senate the confirmation of Attorney General McReynolds as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has been retarded by the opposition of a few Senators. Senator Norris of Nebraska, who led the opposition, has been ill, and by his absence, delayed consideration of the case. He was notified, however, and told that unless he appeared, the name would be pressed to confirmation without him, whereupon he was present in the Senate chamber on Thursday, lying on a couch, but the matter did not come to a settlement. Mr. Norris' chief fight against Mr. McReynolds relates to his handling of the New Haven railroad case, but has since branched out into the enforcement of the Supreme Court's mandate dissolving the Standard Oil company.

### Seaman's Relief Bill Passed

The Seaman's Relief bill, designed to increase the safety of ocean traveling, as well as easing the burdens of sailors, was passed by the House on Thursday without a dissenting vote. The measure is the House substitute for the La Follette bill which passed the Senate, and contains provisions conforming with the principles adopted by the International Safety at Sea Conference recently held in London. It is expected the bill will be agreed upon in conference with little delay, and will be sent to the President for his signature.

### Americans in Europe Urged to Return Home

Secretary of State Bryan urges all Americans in Europe to leave without delay and issues this warning:

"Americans in Europe are advised to return home as soon as they can secure transportation facilities. War creates uncertainty so that predictions about the future cannot be made with any certainty or accuracy. It is not wise, therefore, for Americans abroad to delay their return longer than necessary. This does not mean that every one should try to take the same ship, but it means there should be no unnecessary delay." *The Washington Post* says, "American citizens of good judgment who are still in Europe will do well to return as expeditiously as possible. One impediment to travel which has not yet been thought of is the chance of retention in quarantine. There are no very alarming reports of contagious diseases as yet in the warring countries, but the danger of them naturally increases every day the war lasts."

*Saturday, August 29, 1914.*

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## PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT SIDETRACKED FOR SESSION

From *Chicago Herald* of August 28, 1914

Washington, Aug. 27.—(Special)—The suffrage and prohibition constitutional amendments were sidetracked finally for this session of Congress today by the House rules committee. The Democratic members of the committee voted to table a motion to report out a rule making them privileged over pending legislation. Representative Campbell of Kansas, Republican, urged that a special rule be brought out by the committee requiring a vote on each of the amendments after the House had passed the war risk insurance bill. His plan was defeated.

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There has been received by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of Portugal a petition signed by 6,000 Portuguese mothers asking for the prohibition of the sale of both drink and tobacco to all young people under twenty-one years of age.

# Prohibition in West Virginia Surpasses Expectations

## WEST VIRGINIA HAS STOPPED BREEDING DRUNKARDS

"Prohibition is not killing Parkersburg. We are bound to say prohibition is a shining success, surpassing all expectations here. The improvement already is so marked, so manifest, that everybody, even the warmest advocates of prohibition, is surprised. As time goes on, prohibition will so vindicate itself in Parkersburg and West Virginia that we will all wonder it was not always in effect."

The foregoing is the enthusiastic comment of the *Parkersburg State Journal*, and other West Virginia papers are equally eager to say a good word for the new law.

According to a statement in *The Wheeling Advance* a single month's trial of the dry regime has accomplished reformation which a few weeks ago would have seemed impossible. In an article in that paper, telling of the reduction in crime and drunkenness and the proportionate increase in the happiness and well-being of West Virginia's citizens, the following statements are made:

"Prohibition may not be a cure-all, but it has certainly alleviated a whole lot of troubles that affected West Virginia. Business has not suffered crime and drunkenness have been reduced to the minimum and scores of municipal lockups and jails have almost been emptied. There has been less domestic unhappiness and much more domestic comfort. In fact to sum up the dry experience of West Virginia in the month of June—why West Virginia is dee-lighted.

### Wet City Changes Its Attitude

"Wheeling, the largest city of the state that voted almost four to one against prohibition, now registers a sentiment of about four to one for prohibition. Arrests for drunkenness and other petty crimes by the police department declined seventy-two per cent in this city, compared with the number of arrests of July last year. In July, 1913, there were 372 arrests, according to police records; in July, 1914, there were a hundred arrests. Traffic violators, boy swimmers and juvenile thefts made up almost half that number. The remainder consisted of fighters and the miscellaneous riff raff that drifts into police courts with possibly not over a score of drunks.

### Workhouses Depopulated

"The workhouses have been practically depopulated. The jail population for July is below the average.

"At the workhouse, where the city employed as high as fifteen guards and employes, one superintendent and one guard are left. Even on the estimates for the workhouse for next year the finance police committee intimates that almost $6,000 may be saved. At the city lockup it has been found unnecessary to employ the lockup keepers. In all, on committee estimates for next year, prohibition will save the citizens almost $10,000 in the police force and prison. This figure will be reduced if the auto patrol is purchased and does not provide for any cut in the $48,000 salaries of the police department by reducing the force.

"Reduction of police arrests is not the sole evidence of the effectiveness of prohibition. The squires find their business almost wiped out and, where in June drunks were arrested and haled before squires by the hundreds a month, the arrests of that kind in July can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

### No Speakeasies.

"The exit of the saloons has been accomplished in Wheeling without the appearance of speakeasies. But one raid, that upon the red light, has been made in Ohio county. While some intoxicants are coming into Wheeling by express companies, it is small compared to the sales when a hundred and five saloons were operating. This fact, too, must be considered, that it is the old topers who are drinking this. As they die off the business will decline, for West Virginia has stopped breeding drunkards."

# THE WOMEN WILL SETTLE IT!

*Everybody's* for September publishes the prize-winning article in the contest on "What I Know About Rum." The article, "Rum and Remedies," is written by Isaac Fisher of Vicksburg, Miss. The editors explain that it was selected as "the best all round discussion of rum" among the 9,000 contributions received. Mr. Fisher's article is made up largely of quotations from the reports of the Committee of Fifty (ancient history of date 1898) and of reports of the American Association for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics. The "best remedies for the liquor traffic" with which the article closes, while sane and practical, and in line with the work the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been doing for many years, seem quite inadequate, as they deal entirely with educational methods.

Every student of the liquor question realizes that imperative as is a continuance of educational campaigns, the need of the hour is legislation by which the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors shall be prohibited.

### Everybody's Comments

The editorial comments on the 9,000 communications received are interesting. Almost two-thirds of these were from women and four-fifths were from the small towns of the country.

What seems to have most deeply impressed the editors of *Everybody's* was "those little bundles of writing—broken, or bold, or wincingly fine, as if drawn in pain—a woman's story." Of it they say, "Over and over again it evoked the perennial shadowy figure of the woman in some far-off corner toiling with all faith to hold together the flying fragments of the home or piecing them together after the disillusionment. And when you have gone through hundreds of these you begin to feel, as Jack London did, that *'the women know.'*"

After briefly indicating the different classes represented in the contributions, the editors come to the following conclusions:

"Apparent inconsistencies would confront you at every turn. You would find clergymen recognizing the social functions of the saloon, and saloonkeepers bitterly bewailing the iniquities of their trade. You would find women lamenting the high price and vile quality of the liquor whose baleful influence they score in the same breath. And if you turned to the scientific evidence, the physician's economist's, lawyer's, sociologist's letters, they would leave you dawdling on the fence. You would find the physicians at loggerheads with each other as to whether alcohol is a food or a poison, the economists unable to agree either that rum is an economic wastrel or that prohibition is an economic danger, the sociologists not decided as to how far rum is linked with crime, vice and insanity, the psychologists not of one mind as to the parts temperament, environment and heredity play in the individual and social grip of alcohol.

### "But Then—"

"*But* then the great wave of personal confession, two-thirds of the whole mass, and nearly all of it from women, sweeps you irresistibly out of the tangle of scientific evidence and clean off the fence. It flashes upon you with burning intensity that whatever the psychologist says about the possibilities of individual or social reform, whatever the physician says about alcohol as a poison or a food, whatever the economist and sociologist say about its cost in dollars or lives, it has seared deeply into the hearts of the great silent majority—the mothers, wives, daughters—the homekeepers; and you must feel that behind this flood of emotion is the enduring force that will carry us on to the true solution.

### The National Amendment Endorsed by Women

"A blind, groping force it may be. It doesn't know just what instruments to use. For the time it has eagerly taken hold of prohibition, though it is more intimately and keenly aware of the personal, social, economic difficulties of a prohibitory law than are all the scientific specialists. But the National Amendment looms up quite clearly as the most solid remedial measure it can lay hands upon.

"These personal letters make you realize what William Allen White recently pointed out in reference to Kansas, that though prohibition does not prohibit, though it kicks back hard, like the nervous system of a man who has quit the stuff, and brings at first a train of apparently worse evils in its wake, it at least clears the paraphernalia of drink from the atmosphere of the growing generation and gives youths a chance to live without meeting on every hand the drinking suggestion. For that if for nothing else this emotional force puts its faith in prohibition, despite the ready-made theories and the double-edged facts of the special students, and it will always be the strongest ally of the movement.

### "Come, Kill This Thing Once for All"

"The sociologist has many remedies in his pocket—licensing plans and social-center movements. The physician prescribes, the psychologist offers systems of training, and the evangelist exhorts. But it is when the prohibitionist shouts to the voter, 'Come, kill this thing once for all,' that you hear the impassioned response from the home. Whether the woman votes or not, she has shown us that it is she who has felt most sharply the edges of the question, that she is going to use the nearest thing at hand to help herself and her kind.

### The Drink Problem Will Be Settled Through the Home

"And when you have dug your way out, you feel that the question is going to be settled, not so much through the physician's laboratory, through the economist's, sociologist's or psychologist's study, or the revivalist's tent. It will be settled through the home, through the women in it, through their educative power, through their votes, and through the deep feeling that lies back of their many letters. You feel that no one knows alcohol as they do, and that when the time comes no one will strike it out as mercilessly as they will."

# JAPANESE WHITE RIBBONERS IN CONVENTION

The twenty-second annual convention of the Japan W. C. T. U. was held July 7, 1914. The *Woman's Herald* of Tokyo gives the following account which brings out unique and interesting points:

—

Promptly at nine in the morning, the meeting was called to order by the president, Madam Yajima.

Both morning and afternoon sessions were busy with reports and discussions—all suggestive and helpful.

The literary program was begun by the reading of congratulations from the premier, Count Okuma. This was followed by the addresses of welcome from Maebashi, the city being represented by the mayor, the educational department by the president of the Normal school, charitable institutions by a representative of the Salvation Army, and the newspapers of two prefectures by a member of the Newspaper League.

In the evening, the convention was most delightfully entertained by Mrs. Pedley, with a garden party. The pleasant lawn, the swinging lanterns, the grassy carpet, the generous *gochiso*, and above all, the gracious hostess and the informal speeches made by each and all, will long remain a delightful memory to every one so fortunate as to be present.

The second day was filled mostly with the reports of superintendents. It is a difficult matter to prevent a succession of reports of practically the same nature from becoming tiresome, but to the credit of the speakers it may be said that all of these proved interesting and inspiring.

In the afternoon a meeting was held in the magnificent Rin Ko Kaku, (Facing-stream Pavilion) by invitation of the citizens of Maebashi. The social mingling of the ladies of the convention with the hospitable residents of the city, in the grand hall of two hundred mats, was a most interesting occasion. Short speeches were made by prominent persons, the voices of the "Y" girls rose in a musical chorus echoing through the beautiful room, and the ladies left feeling that they had been most gracefully honored.

At six-thirty all gathered in the church. The Hon. Mr. Shimada gave a fine address. It was earnest and eloquent. He congratulated Maebashi on being the first prefecture in Japan to abolish public

Madam Yajima, President of the W. C. T. U. of Japan

prostitution. He stated that in the past twenty-five years, since the law was passed, the statistics from criminal, financial and industrial records prove how great and increasing has been the benefi not only socially, but from a practica business viewpoint as well. He spoke c Maebashi as a grand model, whose ex ample all the cities of Japan might follo with profit, and closed with an appeal t the entire city to fight bravely throug all future political trials, aiming only fo the highest.

Madam Hirooka next spoke. She is woman of great force of character, an her personal recital of her own exper ence in regard to spiritual growth wa listened to with sympathy and interes She said it was her spirit of patriotisn her longing to cleanse and help her ow loved land, that was the unconscious m tive of her becoming a Christian, and sh believed that every genuine patriot mus have a spiritual revival before he coul do his best work for his country. .

As Madam Hirooka took her sea Madam Yajima stepped forward and the followed the presentation of the "Banne of Triumph" to the Mito branch and t the Osaka Loyal Temperance Legion.

On the third day a service was held i memory of the members who had passe away during the year. This also include a foreign comrade, Mrs. Stevens.

An invitation from the Kyoto branc was given to hold next year's conventio in Kyoto. It was accepted. ,

Officers for the coming year were an nounced as follows: President, Mada Yajima; vice-president, Mrs. Honda; r cording secretary, Mrs. Ibuka; corr sponding secretary, Mrs. Fujii; treasure Mrs. Kozaki.

In the evening a farewell meeting wa held, and the ladies parted, feeling tha this had been one of the most successfu of all the conventions the Japan W. C. T U. has ever held.

# Glimpses of W. C. T. U. Work in South America

MISS HARDYNIA K. NORVILLE, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in South America

We have met with surprising success in our public school work. Five hundred and twenty-seven boys have signed the total abstinence pledge and expressed a desire to join the L. T. L. More than two hundred of this number have signed for life, while most of the others have pledged themselves to abstain for several years.

In Villa Damas, a suburban village, there is now a small but very enthusiastic W. C. T. U. with twenty-six members. In the Crandon Institute L. T. L. there are sixty-three members, twenty of whom have signed the pledge for life; the others renewing their pledge month by month.

Three Sunday schools in which there are about five hundred, including the one hundred and eleven young people in the Scientific Temperance Club, are to affiliate with our World's W. C. T. U.

We have made five visits to the penitentiaries and Girls' Correctional School, and have placed our literature and charts in them. We have had also, three beautiful fiestas with a packed house every time. Some of the prominent teachers are helping us greatly with their influence.

### Temperance Headquarters Greatly Needed

Our very success embarrasses us, for without a hall in which we can have monthly meetings with the young people, it is too much to hope that they will be true to their pledges. The school buildings have no assembly halls. They are so crowded that two sets of children are taught in them every day, one from eight to twelve o'clock and the other from twelve to four o'clock. As the hours are so short the teachers feel that they have no time to give to general exercises. In our extremity we have appealed to the picture-show men for the use of thei halls, and they have most kindly grante our request, making no charge except fo the employes who aid us.

Sra. Gaggero, a most capable Catholi lady, visits the schools with me, an helps me to get the use of the halls; Sr Gottinoni, our native pastor's wife, i ever ready to help, and Dr. Craver, a mi sionary who has been in South Americ thirty years, runs the picture busines for us, and helps in every possible wa Surely God is good in providing a wa We do not know how long the building will be open to us, and our monthly mee ings are far from being ideal, but it the one avenue that God has opened t us for reaching these hundreds of boy and we thank Him for it. My faith strong that we shall soon have tempe ance headquarters in Montevideo, whe our work shall be permanently esta lished.

# Crown Princess Attends Meeting of Swedish National W. C. T. U

The annual convention of Swedish white ribboners held recently at Malmo was honored by the presence of the Crown Princess of Sweden who is an earnest advocate of temperance principles. At a mass meeting in the Hall of the Baltic Exhibition in connection with the convention white ribboners from Scandinavian countries presented stirring temperance addresses to the Exhibition visitors. At the Baltic Exhibition, in the Women's House, a building was erected largely through the efforts of white ribboners to illustrate woman's share in many departments of life. Here were shown models of the white ribbon restaurant in Stockholm and the Home for Inebriate Women. Reports for the past year showed that results from the campaign for new members have been excellent. A leaflet which helped to accomplish this desirable end was one giving reasons for women joining the W. C. T. U., and it was freely used for house-to-house distribution, in addition to bein published in many newspapers, which a the same time called attention to "Whit Week Campaign." A special edition the *Swedish White Ribbon Magazine* w quickly exhausted. The delegates visite Copenhagen, at the close of the meeting on the invitation of the Danish W. C T U.

# The Program of the Temperance Reform and the Prospect for National Constitutional Prohibition

ANNA A. GORDON

Excerpts from address delivered on August 12, W. C T. U Day at Chautauqua, New York

Following a rapid review of the early ears of the temperance reform, Miss Gordon referred to the Crusade and its sober second thought," the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, n these words:

"Our Crusade story really begins in 1835 with one of the earliest National Temperance Conventions, a convention eld in the cold water resort of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Governor Trimble of Ohio as a delegate, making part of his journey by stage, and taking with him his fair young daughter, Eliza, nineteen years f age. The convention, small in numbers, but large in results, met in the dining room of one of the hotels. Eliza, tripping along with her father to the first meeting, drew back as a glance into the room revealed a group of dignified gentlemen. 'Oh, father, I shall be all alone!' she exclaimed. The good governor, taking her by the arm, led her into the convention, replying: 'My daughter must never be afraid to be alone in a good cause.' Prophetic words that in the winter of 1873 were to bear rich fruit, when Eliza Trimble Thompson, then the wife of one of Ohio's honored judges, led the first praying band of women into the saloons of Hillsboro, Ohio. The Crusade spread to many localities, and in fifty days of prayer and persuasion drove the saloons from 250 towns and villages.

### The Organization of the National W. C. T. U.

"There is a sweet song of hope familiar o us all, which has for its refrain these words: 'The way is always better farther on.' Surely this is true of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Responding to the call issued here at Chautauqua forty years ago, the intrepid Crusaders gathered in Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1874. Frances E. Willard was here, and her heart was thrilled with the tremendous significance of the occasion. Sitting there, she has told us, listening to the mild voices of that mild-faced throng, singing out of full hearts, Jesus, I my cross have taken, all to leave and follow Thee' I thought, as Heaven looks down on things that was the hopefullest convocation that had ever met in this country since the one in Philadelphia when they wrote of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

### 300,000 White Ribboners Work for the Overthrow of the Liquor Traffic

"Within ten years every state in the Union was organized, and at our last National Convention presided over by our beloved Mrs. Stevens, with 700 delegates in attendance, each representing a constituency of 500 paying members, we could report a following of 300 000 white ribboners who believe that 'Only the Golden Rule of Christ can bring the Golden Age of Man;' 300,000 white ribboners who believe that all men's weal should be each man's care; 300,000 white ribboners who believe in the do everything, go everywhere policy concerning the liquor traffic, just as long as our work can be characterized by one of Frances E. Willard's original epigrams, 'Womanliness first, afterward what you will.'"

As some of the reasons for her faith that within a decade prohibition shall be written in the Constitution of the United States, Miss Gordon said:

"Forty years ago the temperance reform was traveling at the pace of a prairie schooner along a western trail. Today its electric speed is the despair of the liquor dealer and foretells the early downfall of his trade.

"The phenomenal progress of the temperance reform as hastily outlined is the best proof I can present that the prospect for National Constitutional Prohibition is most encouraging. Many and varied are the influences that have fed the prairie fire of public sentiment now sweeping us on toward our gleaming goal, but it is only just that, speaking today for the 300,000 true-hearted white ribboners, I should emphasize the forty years of educational work of our organization, a society unparalleled in its effective machinery, in its devotion and its self-sacrifice, and declare my belief that under God's blessing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been the greatest instrumentality in arousing the heads, hearts and consciences that are now demanding National Constitutional Prohibition.

Forty years ago the temperance reform was traveling at the pace of a prairie schooner along a western trail. Today its electric speed is the despair of the liquor dealer and foretells the early downfall of his trade.

"Other great agencies contributing to the rapid and marvelous development of the temperance reform include the Prohibition Party, the Anti-Saloon League, the National Temperance Society, the International Reform Bureau, and that mighty host, the church militant, all declaring unremitting warfare against their greatest enemy, the liquor traffic. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, with its ringing slogan 'A Saloonless Nation in 1920,' the other young people's societies of various denominations, and the magnificent army of the Sunday schools, are all out on the firing line, well equipped with temperance ammunition.

### National Constitutional Prohibition a "Safety First" Measure

"National Constitutional Prohibition is a 'Safety First' measure and should command the earnest, active, untiring support of every Christian and every patriot. It is 'Safety First' for thousands of suffering women and children; it is 'Safety First' for the rising generation of boys and girls, our citizens of tomorrow who are entitled to this protection along life's treacherous highway; it is a 'Safety First' measure made absolutely necessary by the complex condition of the electric age in which we live, an age which must eliminate alcoholic poison if it would preserve individual and national life. National Constitutional Prohibition is an efficiency measure which must prevail in our great republic if we are to maintain our proud position among the nations of the world.

"There are many signs of the times which indicate a good prospect of winning this greatest of temperance victories. The prospect is good because John Barleycorn has in recent years been several times struck by national prohibition lightning.

"The abolishment of the sale of liquor in the restaurants of our national Capitol building, in the Soldiers' Homes, and in the army canteen; the so-called Webb-Kenyon bill for the protection of prohibition territory; the fearless action of Secretary Daniels in banishing strong drink from the Navy; the order of Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, closing thirty-five saloons on the United States side of the Panama Canal zone—all these electric bolts must have somewhat prepared John Barleycorn for the fearful storm soon to break, when National Prohibition lightning will strike down every distillery, every brewery, and every dramshop in our great nation.

### The Outlook for Success

"The prospect is good because the dynamic forces of well-nigh all the churches and all the great temperance organizations of the country have united in a mighty challenge to the legalized liquor traffic, entering into a solemn compact that with God's help the liquor traffic shall cease its blighting, devastating, deadly work.

### Vast Numbers of People Live in Prohibition Areas

"The prospect is good because more than half the population of the United States live under prohibition laws and the saloon has been banished from seven-tenths of the territory of our country. Nine glorious commonwealths have voted out the manufacture and sale of liquor and the seven states where campaigns are now waging bid fair to win.

"The prospect is good because many great industrial concerns are discovering that alcohol is to blame for inefficiency and for accidents and they are demanding total abstinence of their employes; because scientists and physicians are declaring against alcohol as an enemy to health and a deceptive friend in disease; because the General Federation of Woman's Clubs at their recent biennial in Chicago adopted a resolution favoring prohibition.

### Woman's Ballot Will Wipe Out Saloons

"The prospect is good because the ballot is to be placed in women's hands, and as a rule they will use it as did the women of Illinois last spring, when they drove 1,100 saloons out of business in the prairie state.

"The prospect is good because of the able standard bearers we have in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The prospect is good because children and youth are being enlisted as 'Young Campaigners for Prohibition,' and with regalia rally cries, and songs are an influential factor in all our campaigns.

### Liquor Dealers Are Alarmed

"The prospect is good because the liquor dealers believe their business is doomed. To prove the truth of this we have only to read the liquor journals and the circulars sent out to the saloons.

"Lastly, we believe we shall win because our cause is just and we are on God's side in the conflict between right and wrong. We verily believe that within a decade will come what Mrs. Stevens longed to live to see, 'the glad and glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition.'"

# THE VALLEY OF VISION

MYRA WILLIAMS JARRELL, Topeka, Kansas

(Continued from last week)

"Tain't no manner of use cryin' over spilt milk," she told herself firmly, as the tears began to trickle down her cheeks. Then, plunging her hands into the dishwater, she added, "I've set my hand to the plough, and I'll not be turned back."

"Well, pipe your Aunt Priscilla from the country," shrilled a boy's taunting voice. There was the rattling of wagons, the bell of the surface cars, and the clang of the elevated trains. There were the sirens of automobiles, the swearing of drivers of unruly teams. There were all the confusing, ear splitting, nerve-racking noises of the city ringing in Wesleyan's ears, and high above all, the boy's note of ridicule which her sensitive soul told her could mean no other than herself.

She turned just in time to hear another boyish voice say, "Aw, shut up. Ain't you got no manners?" and then an alarmed shout, "Hey, there, look where you're goin'" and a small figure darted forward and jerked her back to safety, just as a fast speeding touring car dashed by.

When she was safe on the curbing, and panting a little from the excitement of the danger she had been in, she turned toward the child who had saved her. He was an undersized, underfed, wizened old boy, of possibly eight years of age, but with all the experience of the great city in which he lived, written in his somber eyes.

Before she had finished her survey of what was to her a totally new type of childhood, the voice of the boy who had first spoken was heard right behind her. "Well, you saved your old country auntie, didn't you, Rags? Bet you she gives you a penny fer it."

"Aw, melt away," was the scornful retort of the small boy, and then to Wesleyan, "Say, don't you pay no attention to him. You come with me, and I'll show you a place where you can feed peanuts to the squirrels."

"But I ain't even asked your name yet —nor give you anything for what you done," quavered Wesleyan tremulously, fumbling for her purse.

"Do you have to be interduced to me before you'll accept me escort to de park? Well, den, me name's Rags, and I sells papers on dis beat. I charges five hunderd dollars per dozen fer rescuin' ladies. When you travels in bunches, it makes the figurin' easy. So save your money, for I couldn't change a five hundred dollar bill to save me."

Wesleyan was too bewildered to make anything of his gibberish except that he did not want any money for saving her life. She allowed herself to be conducted submissively away from the roar of traffic, up past stately mansions, until finally she found herself comfortably seated on a bench in a vast, beautiful park, underneath a huge tree, which gave grateful shelter from the warm spring sun.

"It feels sort of good to rest," she said, as she relaxed. "I've been walking around for several hours, ever since my train got in, tryin' to find a place to stay in. I'm a stranger in the city," she explained simply.

"Yep, I sized you up all right," and the boy nodded sagely. "But you know, you'd oughtn't to be wandering around without no def'nite aim. You might get pinched."

"Get what?" she asked fearfully.

"The cop might get you, and haul you in the Black Maria as a vag, and then you'd get thirty days on the island."

"Young man, though I don't speak your language, I seem to sense that you mean I might get arrested," she said with dignity.

"Yep, you're on," was his reply.

"Well, that's one thing I ain't afeared of I kin give an account of myself all right. I'm Mis' Simon Morgan of Four Corners," she said with some show of pride.

"Well, see here, Mis' Simon Morgan, I didn't mean no offense, and if you'll let me, I'll look after you, and find you a clean, respectable place to stay while you're in the city."

"That's real kind of you. What did you say your name was—Rags? Ain't you got no other name. I shall call you Reginald while I'm with you. That was what I was goin' to name my son—only I never had none."

"Say don't you call me no such name when any of the fellers are around," Rags protested.

"No, I shan't call you that, except when we are alone. And now, Reginald, I'm agoin' to eat my dinner, and I'd be almighty proud to have you accept of my hospitality," and Wesleyan proceeded to open a huge shoe-string bag which she had been carrying over her arm, and which bulged with packages.

"Those are high soundin' words, but I s'pose that means I kin feed my face at your expense. But, say, Mis' Simon Morgan, no offense meant, but would you mind if I went and got Bunch, and give her my share. I ain't hungry, honest I ain't—but Bunch is—she's always hungry."

"Who is Bunch—your sister?"

"No, I ain't got no sister. Bunch is just Bunch. You see, her mother died, and there didn't no kin show up to take care of Bunch—her father bein' dead, too —so I adopted her." The boy puffed out his shrunken chest as he spoke.

"And say, you'd oughta see Bunch. The way she wrinkles up her nose and laughs, kinda makes things seem right, even when you know they ain't. She's not quite three yet, but the smartest little trick ever."

"And where do you live? Does your mother take care of Bunch?"

"My—*what!* My *mother?* Say, that's rich. I ain't never had no mother."

"Never had a mother? Why, what do you mean, boy?"

"We—there uster be a woman claimed she was my mother, and I didn't know no different till I seen Bunch's mother."

"Did she tell you the other woman wasn't your mother? Maybe you was kidnapped from royal parents," exclaimed Wesleyan, who dearly loved a romance, and fancied she scented one here.

"Nope, more likely they was cheap skates what kidnapped theirselves away from me. She never told me nothing, but the way I knowed the woman wasn't never my mother, was that mothers are different. Why, what do you think," the boy's voice dropped confidentially, "Bunch's mother uster *kiss* her and hold her on her lap, and do all kinds of stunts like that!"

Wesleyan moved closer to the boy. Here was a kindred spirit, and all unconsciously, her hand found and clasped his. He seemed not to notice, as he went on with his story.

"So after she died, I took Bunch. She's my baby now. But it's awful hard keepin' her out all day till night comes. Course, I can't have her with me when I'm sellin' papers, the gang's too tough. You seen for yourself what I mean. It'd keep me fightin' all the time. I've only had her about two months now, and the days has been pleasant, but I'm worryin' about what I'll do when winter comes."

"Why, haven't you a home?" asked Wesleyan, her clasp tightening on the boy's hand.

"A *what?* Oh, you mean a place to sleep. Yep, I've got a place to sleep her in. They's only one bed, and that's just a pallet, and she sleeps on that. I roll up me coat fer a piller fer meself, and gits along all right. But mornin's, soon's it's light, I got to git that poor, sleepy little kid out before pop gits in."

"Then you have a father?" asked Wesleyan, who found herself vitally interested in the child's story.

"Nope, he ain't really my pop. He's the 'steenth husband of the woman what uster say she was my mother. She run away about a year ago. That was soon after Bunch's mother moved into the tenement, and I seen what mothers was like."

"But what about this man you call pop? Is he good to you?"

"He don't beat me when he don't ketch me," Rags answered tersely. "He sets type in a big print shop, when he ain't too drunk, and works nights, so's he don't use his room only mornin's. I wouldn't dast to let him ketch Bunch there. They's no tellin' what he would do, he's so vi'lent."

"Then where is Bunch?" Wesleyan asked eagerly.

"She's here in the park, just a little ways off. She's a good baby and minds me, and don't go beyond the limits I sets fer her. Then they's a friendly cop on dis beat, what's got kids of his own. I've told him about Bunch an he keeps his eye on her. Noons I bring her a bite to eat, and nights, when I've did well with my papers, I takes her to a cheap joint, and we has a *meal*, yes sir, a real meal, of beef and beans and coffee, all for fifteen cents."

"Well, you go get Bunch right this minute—only I'm goin' to call her Gwendolen, that's what I was goin' to call my daughter, only I never had none. When you get back with her, we'll all have dinner here together, a regular picnic lunch. Somethin' musta told me to put them extry doughnuts in." But Wesleyan was talking to empty air, for before she had gone farther than to tell Rags to bring Bunch, he was off like the wind.

"Seemed like I wasn't going to like the city," Wesleyan told herself, "but anyway, I'm glad I come."

In an incredibly short time Rags reappeared, half dragging, half carrying a chub of a child, with a mass of tangled, curly hair, merry blue eyes (looking out from an undeniably dirty face), a saucy little nose, and an adorable mouth.

"Here she is," gasped Rags, "and, Bunch, make your bow to the lady. She's Mis' Simon Morgan of Four Corners. I'm tryin' to learn Bunch some manners, though I ain't got none myself," said the boy aside.

Bunch stuck one plump forefinger in her mouth, and gravely surveyed Wesleyan for a full minute. Then suddenly her little nose wrinkled up, as a smile spread all over her baby face, and she deliberately climbed up in Wesleyan's lap, leaned her head confidingly against her breast, and said, "I likes the pretty lady."

Wesleyan's heart nearly burst with joy. Never, even in the freshness of her youth, had any one called her pretty. It must have been the reflection of her starved soul, which had craved, and been denied motherhood, that made her seem fair to this ingenuous little one. And far and above the food to her vanity, was this same mother instinct that made her clasp the child close in an ecstasy, as she rocked back and forth on the bench, murmuring, "You darling baby, you darling baby."

Back into that long-ago past, she fled, holding in her arms a little warm figure, that clung to her in love. Her heart sang its paean of joy and all of the exquisite

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# THE BOY WORTH WHILE

PHRONIA ECKES SMITH, Winfield, Kan.

"I'm tired of school," declared Hobart Easterly as, entering the room, he threw his cap into a corner and sent his books whizzing across the floor. "It's too nice weather to have to stay in the house all of the time."

"Hobart," said the pale little mother who busily plied her needle as she spoke, "I can't leave you any inheritance unless it be in the form of a good education. I have struggled hard to keep you in school every day since papa left us. Get the most you can out of it, dear. All too soon you may be thrown on your own resources. But I must have some thread to finish this dress, Hobart. Can you get it for me?"

"Let Sadie go. I'm tired. Here, Sade, mother wants you to go to the store."

"Please get me a spool of sixty white, Sadie," said the tired mother.

"Mamma dear," said the little girl as she threw her arms around her mother, "you look so tired. Please let the dress go for tonight and rest while I get some supper for you."

"I must have the money for this sewing before I can pay the rent and it is due tomorrow," sighed Mrs. Easterly.

Sprightly little Sadie ran off without another word. When she returned she found Hobart lounging in a rocker on the porch.

"Hurry up supper," he said as she passed him; "I'm hungry as a bear."

When the little girl entered the sitting room she uttered a cry of alarm—Mrs. Easterly lay on the couch apparently lifeless. Hobart ran for a neighbor, Mrs. Barker, who relieved the children by telling them that their mother was not dead but had fainted.

"She's working herself to death," she declared. "You children ought to do more to help her."

"I do all I can," said Sadie with trembling lips.

"And you are a great comfort to your mother, Sadie. She is awfully proud of the way you take hold of the work. There ought to be some way, though, to keep her from killing herself," and the neighbor glanced severely at Hobart.

As soon as Mrs. Easterly was again conscious she asked for the thread and insisted on going to work again but Mrs. Barker would not listen to it.

"This settles my going to school," said Hobart as he followed Sadie out into the kitchen. "I'm going to find a job so I can help mother."

"Why Cora Heath told me today that her papa is going to get a boy to work in his office—one who would like to study law."

"I wonder if he would give me a chance? I've always wanted to be a lawyer. I'll go to see him at once," said Hobart eagerly.

"I'm going up town, mamma," he said a little later as he returned to the room where Mrs. Barker was still caring tenderly for his mother. "Is there anything you want me to get?"

"You might be able to find some work for tomorrow. I'm afraid I can't get this dress finished," replied Mrs. Easterly in weak tones, "and you know the rent must be paid." Hobart remembered with a pang of regret how he had begged and begged for money to buy a base-ball and how his mother had at last yielded, and had parted with some of the rent money for that purpose.

Hobart went directly to the office of Mr. Heath, the best lawyer in Warrenville. He told him of the sickness of his mother and of his desire to get work that he might be a help instead of a burden.

"Your face is familiar," said Mr. Heath. "Where do you live?"

"Out beyond your place on the edge of town."

"Are you—the boy who lights a cigaret behind my barn every morning?"

Hobart's head dropped suddenly. "I have stopped there occasionally," was the reply.

"Then you are not the boy I want in my office."

"How can an occasional cigaret hurt a fellow?" asked Hobart resentfully.

"Men who have made a study of the subject tell us that cigaret smoking makes a boy sallow and sickly. It enfeebles the heart, paralyzes the brain cells and weakens the muscles. It destroys the will power and makes a boy the victim of evil suggestions from others, they say—and they ought to know."

"Do you think that looks like a weak muscle?" asked Hobart as he proudly exhibited the contracted biceps of his right arm.

"A fine muscle, my boy; too fine to be sacrificed to the smoking habit. Are you on the ball team?"

"I was, but the captain gave my place to a chum of his. It was a beastly mean trick he played on me. You say smoking paralyzes the brain cells. I am only sixteen, yet I am a junior in the high school."

"You have done well. I suppose you always make good grades?"

"I always did until this year but Professor Marshall grades so close that no one can make a 'one' under him."

"How long have you been using cigarets?"

"About a year."

"Does your mother know that you smoke?" Hobart said he did not think she did.

"Do you think she would approve of it." Hobart was sure she wouldn't.

"Of course you never lie, or deceive her or go places where she would not want you to be seen?" Hobart hung his head and did not reply.

"Smoking does injure a boy seriously," continued the lawyer. "Perhaps the captain relieved you from the team because he knew you used cigarets. Perhaps they help you fail to get a 'one' under Professor Marshall, for I have heard that out of a test made of 2,336 cigaret smoking school boys, only six were considered bright students. Nearly every cigaret smoker forms other bad habits. Hobart, I can't have you in my office, but I'll tell you what I'll do. If you will give up smoking entirely I will hire you to care for my berry field."

"I know nothing about the work, Mr. Heath."

"Of course I will direct things but I will give you bulletins from experimental stations so you can study the subject for yourself. You can make a nice sum from the berries and you can have all of the odd corners to cultivate and thus furnish your own table and doubtless you can raise vegetables to sell. You won't have to give up school, for by working every evening and hiring a man to help you on Saturdays you will be able to keep the work in shape until vacation. I will pay you a month's wages in advance so you can help your mother and hire help until the close of school.

"When you graduate come to me and I will consider your application for a place in my office."

The lawyer sat waiting for Hobart's reply. At last the boy looked up manfully and said: "May I talk the matter over with my mother before I answer, Mr. Heath?"

"Tell your mother all about it, Hobart, and bring me your answer later. Mothers are just the ones to consult."

Bright and early the next morning Hobart went to Mr. Heath's house to tell him that he had accepted his proposition, and would like very much to have a contract drawn stating all of the conditions. "It is not that I am afraid you will break your part, Mr. Heath," said the boy, "but I thought perhaps it would help me to keep mine. I don't want to fail for it is my ambition to become as good a lawyer and as good a man as you are."

"Thank you, Hobart. I consider that one of the best compliments I ever received." Mr. Heath's voice was full of emotion. "Of course we will have a contract. Let's begin on it now."

SPEED!
AIM! AMBITION!
Make a Good Ball Player:
*LIQUOR INJURES ALL THREE!*
ASK THE RED SOX,
BOYS!

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12—18**

## THE OTHER WIDOWS

The calamities that are afflicting our sisters across the seas in these troublous days call forth our sincerest sympathy. Thousands of grieving mothers will wear out their lives waiting and watching for some who will never return to them; a great host of stricken wives will be widowed by the butchery now going on and bereft of the one who promised to be their life-long support and guardian. Miseries untold will be the lot of the women left at home. But while mindful of those who suffer in other lands let us not forget the great army of mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, who in times of peace and prosperity, yea, always, are deprived of the support and comfort of the son, the husband, brother or father, not by reason of any sudden calamity but because this government permits the sale and manufacture of the poison alcohol. With a sense of pride, even in her grief, a mother remembers that her son died in battle in defense of his country. Heartsick and ashamed beyond power of speech is the mother who sees her son fall the victim of John Barleycorn. Yet Congressman Hobson estimates that all the wars of history were not responsible for a fraction of the deaths which must be laid to the charge of the liquor traffic. Let us not allow our sympathies for conditions over-seas to prevent our working diligently for the movement which shall eradicate from our national life the evil which breaks the hearts of so many of the women of this nation which impoverishes the home, forces little children to go out to perform the labor the father should be doing, and demoralizes the foundation of our Christian civilization—the family life.

## Call to Prayer

*White Ribboners everywhere are asked to arrange for a special service on Sunday, September 6, (not interfering with other services) to pray for a speedy end of the war and to advocate anew our peace principles.*

Anna A. Gordon

There are many ways to help this cause which means so much for the weal or woe of America, but the most practical one at the present moment is the circulation of petitions for National Constitutional Prohibition among the voters of our cities, and the urging of the writing of letters to Senators and Congressmen by influential men and women.

## LET US COMBINE AGAINST DAME FASHION'S DICTUM!

The narrow skirts of the present day contrasted with the wide avenues of progress open to the twentieth century woman presents to the world an anomaly worthy of study. Noting with alarm that women are doing some tall stepping into realms civic and political, Dame Fashion, dominated by liege lords of the masculine persuasion, is trying her best to hold them back, relegating them, so far as their dress is concerned, to the styles of the Eastern harem. It would seem that American women would show enough sense to resent this enforced handicap to freedom of exercise and grace of motion. Women's work in this needy world calls for greater and not less freedom in dress. They should not hesitate to combine against a dictum of fashion wholly inane and altogether out of harmony with woman's increasing activities.

## "TEMPERANCE PEOPLE"?

Did you ever hear of the grocers of a certain community associating themselves under an assumed name to defend their real business? Has it come to your knowledge that the dry goods merchants of a state or city cunningly conceal their real identity by adopting a title so general that it gives no clue to their actual business? Any man engaged in these legitimate and useful occupations would scorn such a subterfuge. It is to him a matter of pride that he is a member of a respectable and worthy company which ministers to the necessities of society. So far as we know only one sort of traffic in the commercial world masquerades before the people as a respectable purveyor to the public needs, because it dare not advertise its true character. The name it takes varies in different communities. In some it is the "Citizens' Association"; in another, "The Taxpayers' Association." It is well known to all reformers in a few states as the "Manufacturers and Dealers Association." Recently a certain R. E. Bruns, on behalf of this Manufacturers and Dealers Association, sought light through the columns of the Chicago *Tribune* on the following subject:

"This is a psychological moment for the Prohibitionists to tell *us temperance people* (the italics are ours) by what means they are going to substitute revenues to take the place of the revenues now being derived from brewers, distillers and wineries."

Good and sufficient answers to this question at different times have been given in these columns to the readers of THE SIGNAL, none better, perhaps, than the suggestion of Senator Morris Sheppard in his speech before the Judiciary Committee:

"If this republic cannot live without the dirty dollars it obtains from the liquor traffic, dollars stained with the tears of women and children, it ought not to live. But there are legitimate sources of revenue yet untouched. There are few direct taxes on luxuries. The income tax has little more than scratched the surface of enormous wealth. There is no federal inheritance tax. Non-alcoholic beverages are untaxed. The national domain, with measureless mineral resources, water powers, forests, and the like could be managed so as to produce a yearly usufruct of fifty or one hundred millions. The pension roll gives promise of rapid decline."

But is it not an insult to a Christian nation to even suggest that it could not exist without the revenue from an institution so ignoble and vicious that the men engaged in it resort to deceit to keep the people from knowing their relation to it. If they are ashamed to be known as being connected with the traffic in drink, is it becoming in a Christian government to continue to tolerate and tacitly approve of it?

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

### PEACE SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

In response to the call of the President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for a special service on Sunday, September 6, to pray for a speedy end of the war and to advocate anew our peace principles, local unions all over the country are arranging for meetings on the appointed day. In Washington, the nation's capital, an afternoon mass meeting has been arranged by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the observance of the day is being urged in the churches and the Sunday schools, letters are being sent to all the ministers of the city asking them to devote the morning service on September 6 to awakening the public conscience to the enormity of the war, and the same letter has been published in the Washington papers. Let us pray that the observance of the day may be widespread and that the united prayers of Christian people may prevail.

### MRS. BOOLE AND MRS. WHITMAN AFE

A letter has been received by Miss Gordon from Mrs. Ella A. Boole, dated Bellagio, Italy, August 9, giving assurance of the safety of her party. She writes, "We will remain here for two weeks at least, hoping by that time to get a definite date for return. The American consul telegraphed us yesterday that we are listed for future sailings. This place is beautiful, we are away from the panic-stricken crowd, and we could not ask for anything better for rest and recreation, but, of course, we are anxious to get home, and I long to be in the midst of the fight against the liquor traffic."

The same mail brought to Miss Gordon a letter from England saying that Mrs. Mae Whitman, National W. C. T. U. superintendent, and her party, were to sail from Liverpool August 19.

LATER: As we go to press a telegram from Mrs. Boole announces her safe arrival in New York.

### MESSAGE FROM WHITE RIBBONERS OF SCANDINAVIA

A letter recently received by Miss Anna A. Gordon from Miss Hilda Carling, who will be remembered by all who attended the latest World's Convention, as the representative of the W. C. T. U. of Sweden, tells of the recent meeting of the Swedish W. C. T. U. in Malmo, Sweden. What Miss Carling terms her "glorious memory" of the Brooklyn and Asbury Park Conventions was passed on by her to her comrades to their great joy. Most tenderly she referred to "the beautiful personality and marvelous leadership" of Mrs. Stevens, of whom she says, "We deeply mourn with our sisters on the other side. Her sacred memory is a great blessing to all of us. I thank God I was one of the specially blessed. After the convention one hundred of the delegates, on invitation of the Danish white ribboners, visited Copenhagen. While in Denmark, Miss Carling with others was a guest in the Skodsborg home and sanitarium of Dr. and Mrs. Carl Ottosen. Mrs. Ottosen was also a delegate to the World's Convention in Brooklyn.

"Mrs. Ottosen's home is built quite near the edge of the water where now big battleships go and mines are put to destroy life," writes Miss Carling. "I dare not think what might happen to that beautiful home and its inhabitants, those two whose whole life is given to serve and heal others. If peaceful days come, always will I remember that glorious evening with its golden sunset over the still water, with the enthusiastic little crowd gathered, listening to the many inspired speeches, all united in one great idea."

### REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS AND PROGRESSIVES OF KANSAS FOR PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE

The Kansas voter who is opposed to National Prohibition and National equal suffrage will find himself very much "outside the fold" politically this year, for not only the Republicans and Progressives but also the Democrats, at their respective state conventions, have incorporated in their platforms planks indorsing National Prohibition and National suffrage.

### OHIO PROGRESSIVES FOR PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE

At the state convention of the Ohio Progressives, held August 25, state and national prohibition and the proposed state equal suffrage amendment were indorsed. The Democrats meeting on the same date seem to have ignored the questions.

Missouri Progressives at their state convention are reported to have indorsed national woman suffrage.

### THE GEORGIA ELECTIONS

White ribboners of Georgia are rejoicing over the election at the recent primaries of Judge Nathaniel Harris of Macon, Georgia, for governor. Our correspondent writes of him, "He has done much for education and prohibition, and promises law enforcement. He delivered one of the finest addresses on Frances Willard at a Willard Memorial service in Macon that I ever heard or read." The following editorial from the *Golden Age* of August 20, a strong temperance and prohibition paper published in Atlanta, Georgia, tells the result of the recent primaries:

"If anybody is inclined to doubt that prohibition is a fixed principle in the hearts of Georgia people and in the body of Georgia's law, let them ponder the result of the gubernatorial election in this state. The primary was held on August 19, and although there were strong advocates of prohibition to divide the vote, and although many predicted that the divided prohibition vote would cause the election of the candidate who received, or who was supposed to receive, the full vote of those who are unfavorable to our prohibition laws, yet this candidate was overwhelmingly defeated.

"The facts are that Hon. J. Randolph Anderson, president of the Georgia Senate, a direct descendant of Thomas Jefferson, and one of the most popular men personally in Georgia, declared in his platform that he recognized prohibition as a settled question and that he was in favor of leaving the law as it is. But many thousands of the people of Georgia are not satisfied with this position of 'stand-patism.' They want more prohibition and better prohibition. They want the lawless sale of liquor in Savannah, the home of Mr. Anderson, to cease, and they want beer saloons and liquor clubs wiped off the map.

"Dr. L. G. Hardman and Judge Nathaniel Harris have both worked vigorously in the prohibition cause. The fact that Judge Harris is an old Confederate soldier, the last, doubtless, who will ever offer for the governorship, gave him a strong pull on the public affections, together with his educational connections.

"Dr. Hardman, with a constructive legislative and business career, and a spotless Christian manhood, made a magnificent race and everybody says he will be governor some day if he wants to be.

"Judge Nathaniel Harris is a grand old Christian man, eloquent, chivalric, and we are sure his administration will be a blessing to Georgia."

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and expects to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

### SCOTLAND'S LEADER TRANSLATED

ANNA A. GORDON

It is with sadness we record the passing onward of the beloved president of the white ribboners of Scotland, Miss Forrester-Paton of Alloa. Miss Forrester-Paton's life has been a psalm of good deeds, a life lived for others, a life of numberless benefactions, a noble life completely dedicated to the service of God and of humanity. We are sorely grieved that she has been called from our ranks, a truly great loss to the World's W. C. T. U. To those who have intimately shared Miss Forrester-Paton's comradeship in W. C. T. U. service, we extend our tender, heartfelt sympathy.

We remember the gracious hospitality with which Miss Forrester-Paton and our Scottish comrades entertained the convention of the World's W. C. T. U. in Glasgow in 1910, and shall always be grateful for the close touch afforded so many of us from different nations with one who will always live in our memories as a sister beloved and as a strong force for the righteousness that exalteth a nation and a world.

### LIQUOR UNDER BAN IN NORWAY

By order of King Haakon of Norway the use of grain or potatoes for making alcohol and the sale of all liquor is prohibited. The breweries are being closed in order that the stock of grain heretofore used for the manufacture of liquors may go to the flour mills to be converted into bread. This is a measure necessitated by the possibility of an insufficient food supply if the war continues long.

"In speaking to Prince Kung of China General Grant uttered these words more memorable than any of his battles: 'An arbitration between two nations may not satisfy either party at the time but it satisfies the conscience of mankind.' Well might these words be the motto for our arbitration work."
—*From Miss Willard's Annual Address, 1890*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

# Message From the World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent of the Department of Peace and International Arbitration to National and State Presidents.

*Dear Comrades in the work "For God and Home and Every Land":*

The president of the International Council for Patriotic Service asks that the world's united womanhood shall petition the belligerent nations to cease hostilities for ten days and that they meanwhile shall have their statesmen meet in a neutral zone to discuss the possibilities of bringing about a permanent peace with all nations.

Will the presidents of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions co-operate in this request by each calling a meeting of either the General Officers or the Executive Board of their respective nation or state, and bring before it the following resolution, or a similar one, viz:

Resolved, That we, the Executive Board (or General Officers) of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of ..... hereby express our hearty co-operation with the plan to ask each nation engaged in warfare to cease hostilities for ten days, and to appoint representative statesmen to meet in neutral territory and discuss the possibilities of instituting permanent international peace.

HANNAH J. BAILEY.

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

**The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:**

*Arkansas:* Dermott, Paris, Van Buren, Batesville, Little Rock (Blind School), Little Rock, Magazine, Prescott, Mansfield, Tuckerman, Newport, Piggott, Siloam Springs, Springdale $2.10, Lillar $1. Total $29.10.

*North Carolina:* Weldon $7.25, Spencer $2.50, Charlotte $2.25, Pineville $1.70, Margarettsville, Greensboro, Guilford College, Stoneville. Total $21.70.

*Oregon:* Ashland $4, Albany $2.30, Astoria $2.60, Corvallis $2.87, Portland (Central) $5, Gardiner $3, Grant's Pass $.70, Plainview $2.25, Roseburg $3, Salem $6, The Dalles $2.10, Wallowa $1, Willard $2.20, Albina, Arleta, Aumsville, Brooklyn, Browneville, Carlton, Drain, Cottage Grove, Deborah Livingston, Dufur, Dundee, Echo, Enterprise, Forest Grove, Florence Rock, Falls City, Gresham, Highland, Independence, La Grande, Madras, Metolius, Harrisburg, Medford, Mt. Scott, Newport, Newberg, Ontario, Pleasant Home, Piedmont, Pine Grove, Phoenix, Philometh, Rock Hill, Sellwood, Sunnyside, Shedd Y. P. B., Terrebone, Turner, Shedd. Total $117.02.

*New York:* Alfred, Almond, Andover, Angelica, Belmont, Cuba, Canestoga, Friendship $2.17, Little Genesee, Nile, Phillips Creek, Rushford $3, Wellsville, Broadalbin, W. Syracuse Y. P. B., Freeville Y. P. B. $1, Syracuse Y. P. B. $1, Lowville Y. P. B. $1, Cossayuna, Easton, Fort Ann, Ft. Edward, Greenwich, N. Granville, Hartford, Hudson Falls, Salem $3, Shushan, Peekskill (Stewart), Camden, Utica (First) $4, Milton, Platteklil, Barre Center, Holley, Warren's Corners Y. P. B. $1, Asbury $3, Trumansburg, Penfield, Rochester (Central, 11th Ward), Webster, West Webster, Rush, N. Ilion, Gloversville, Fabius, E. Avon, Charlottesville $1.50. Total $98.67.

*New Jersey:* Bradley Beach, Englishtown $1, Madison, Asbury Park (Strong Y. P. B.), Boonton, Stanhope. Total $11.

*Massachusetts:* Monson.

*Iowa:* $108.05, Maquoketa $1, Princeton. Total $111.05.

*Illinois:* Henning.

*E. Washington:* $8.

*W. Washington:* Centralia (Central $1, South West, Willard $1), Manette. Total $6.

*Tennessee:* St. Elmo, Huntingdon, Dyer, Lansing $1.50. Total $7.50.

*Nebraska:* Loup City, Friend, Maskel, Obert, Seward, Guide Rock, Burkett, Gering, Imperial, Minatare, Geneva, F. W. Lincoln, Liberty, University Place, Lincoln (Central), Chadron, Benedict, Yutan, Crele, Falls City, Boone, Odell, Osceola, N. Bend, Gordon, N. Platte, Albion, S. York, Belgrade, Bethany, Fairbury, Red Cloud $2.65. Total $62.65.

*West Virginia:* $30, Wheeling (Central). Total $32.

*Connecticut:* Brooklyn $1, S. Coventry, Scotland, Ellington, Great Plain (Danbury), Mansfield Center, Central Village, Bethel, Modus, Buell, Seymour, Thompson, E. Haven, Putnam, Deep River, Mill Plain (Danbury), Groton, New Britain (Scandinavian), Torrington, E. Danbury, New London, Waterbury, Norwich, Goshen, Colchester, S. Willington, Danielson, Danbury (Central), Rockville, Portland, Middletown, Thomaston. Total $63.

*Louisiana:* Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Lake Charles $2.75. Vivian, Athens, Ruston, Ponchatoula, Alexandria, Hammond, Homer. Total $24.65.

*Vermont:* $30.72.

*Oklahoma:* Bartlesville, Paden, Edmond, W. Guthrie, Welch, Mounds, Kingfisher, Bluejacket $2.56, Westville $3, Bristow. Total $22.11.

*Ohio:* Sullivan, Jessie Ackerman, Munger, Shelby (Willard Y. P. B.), Sumner, Lou City, S. Solon, Archbold, Williamstown, Rock Road, Darbyville, Loudonville, Uhrichsville. Total $26.

*N. California:* $4, Merced $1.50. Total $5.50.

*Rhode Island:* Portsmouth.

*Kansas:* Opolis, Danville $1.36, Larned, Asherville (S. M. Foote). Total $7.36.

*North Dakota:* $4.

### LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| Christine I. Tinling | $ 50.00 |
| A Friend, Canada | 10.00 |
| New Jersey | 96.81 |
| Alabama | 20.15 |
| Indiana | 22.57 |
| Kansas City meeting pledge | 20.00 |
| North Dakota | 20.00 |
| Illinois | 10.00 |
| Connecticut | 9.50 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.50 |
| Maine | 6.00 |
| Iowa | 119.00 |
| North Carolina | 12.50 |
| Ohio | 36.40 |
| | $438.43 |

### STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*South Dakota*, Mitchell, September 11-14.

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.

*Montana*, Kalispell, September 17-20.

*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.

*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.

*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.

*West Virginia*, Buckhannon, September 23-25.

*North Dakota*, Fargo, Sept. 24-28.

*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.

*Virginia*, Newport News, September 28-October 1.

*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.

*Colorado*, Sallda, September 30-October 2.

*Oregon*, The Dalles, September 30-October 2.

*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.

*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.

*Rhode Island*, Providence, Oct. 6-8.

*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.

*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.

*South Carolina*, Florence, October 9-11.

*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.

*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.

*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.

*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.

*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.

*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.

*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.

*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.

*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.

# "GLAD THE DRYS MADE A MAN OF ME"

A great deal of sympathy is undoubtedly wasted for the worthy and decent liquor dealer who by prohibition would be forced out of the drink business and into legitimate and useful lines of trade. As a matter of fact, by obliging him to make this change of business, we are doing him a kindness for which, if he is in truth a decent man, he will be forever grateful. One not infrequently hears ex-saloonkeepers congratulate themselves on having changed their vocation, voluntarily or involuntarily. The author of an open letter published a few weeks ago in the columns of an Oregon paper belongs to this grateful class of citizens. He writes as follows:

"Several years ago I was fighting prohibition in Kansas, for I was running a booze joint and honestly believed myself unfit for any other business. Prohibition won, and for a time I was strictly on the bum; but I had a wife and three kids to rustle for, so I just had to buckle down and go to it. And take it from me, I'm glad the drys made a man of me. Now my kids are all grown up, no one slurs them, and my two girls are married to sober, honest men.

"Say, if war is hell, it ain't a circumstance to the booze business. Our mayor, I see, stands for the disarmament of the world's navies, which would be pretty tough on the Krupps, and the breaking up of the standing armies of the world would be almost as bad as putting out of business our fat, sleek brewers, distillers, saloonkeepers, barkeeps and swampers, but I found out that after one gets the bug juice out of his system his views of life are changed, and a Bull Run cocktail [Portland's water comes from the Bull Run stream] tastes pretty good. Me for the drys. My wife, two daughters, one son and two sons-in-law, ditto.

"I'd like to lift the crowns off the heads of all the kings, but you can bet we'll lift King Alcohol's crown off in Oregon this fall, and take the scalp with it. Let good people just use plain horse sense and vote for dry Oregon."

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

The institute of the Benton county (Tenn.) W. C. T. U. in session at Big Sandy, Aug. 4-5, had on its program an address by Mrs. Laura Routen, president of Henry county W. C. T. U., "Are We Responsible for the Training of the Young People of Our Community"; one by Mrs. Robins, president of Benton county W. C. T. U., readings by Mrs. Corbitt of Camden, Mrs. Craney of Big Sandy and others, a demonstration by the young people and the children of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and department and local president's reports. The institute went on record as favoring more stringent law enforcement for the state, National Constitutional Prohibition for the Nation, and arbitration as a method of settling controversies of the world powers. Four new members were added to the Big Sandy union.

A W. C. T. U. medal contest under the auspices of the Bardwell (Tex.) Erisophian Literary society, held at Palmer on a recent Sunday night (C. J. Stroud, winner) was one of a series of silver medal contests which have been given by this society in Bardwell and surrounding communities. The contest was under the management of Clarence Morton, local Medal Contest superintendent, and Mrs. Mary R. Powell, Medal Contest superintendent of the Fifth district. A masterly address by Mr. Morton and sougs and readings by young people and white ribboners of Palmer added to the value of the program. The liberal collection will help to continue this work and a gold contest will soon be held among the young men winners from Bardwell, Eunis and Ensign.

Mrs. Julia Skinner, state superintendent of the Press department of the Kansas W. C. T. U., recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage to Mr. N. A. Skinner, which took place in Perry county, Ohio, in 1864. Neighbors and friends, among them many white ribboners, gathered at the home in Baldwin to offer congratulations and to extend love and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Skinner who have endeared themselves to the community during their long and useful lives.

The Sherman county (Ore.) W. C. T. U. met at Grass Valley, August 21, for its annual county convention. Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, National organizer and lecturer, gave an instructive talk on W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. W. E. Wattles was elected president. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the fight for nation-wide and statewide prohibition. Four subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL were received.

Capitol Hill (Wash.) W. C. T. U. recently entertained at the home of Mrs. Mary M. Wade Seattle white ribboners who have reached the age of seventy years or more—the second annual meeting of what is known as the "Three Score and Ten Campfire." The guests of honor, whose aggregate ages summed 1,218 years, filled the program to overflowing with the rehearsal of the intensely interesting events of Washington's territorial days. Mrs. Olive S. Sprague, a silver-haired matron of ninety-three summers, carried off the palm for years. Mrs. Winnifred Thomas, Washington's first state president, gave the most wonderful address of the afternoon. In her day travel was by boat, stage, horseback or on foot over rough trails. She told of the efforts of the W. C. T. U. in Washington which laid the foundations for woman suffrage. Frances Willard's advocacy of this unpopular cause gave it virility. Twenty years ago popular vote and two legislatures gave the women of Washington the right of suffrage.

Other guests of honor were Mrs. Ernestine N. Camp, a Marietta (O.) Crusader of eighty-one years, who is unable to walk without crutches; Mrs. M. E. Thorndike, who served on petit and grand juries in the early days and at one time was locked up two successive nights with a mixed jury; Mrs. Katie Bartlett, Mrs. M. M. Hough, Mrs. C. Leek, Mrs. Lenelda H. Clark, Mrs. E. J. Hewett, Mrs. C. H. Hubbard, Mrs. S. J. White, Mrs. L. M. Ball, Mrs. Rachel Smith, Mrs. M. J. Downing and Mrs. A. L. King, all between seventy and eighty years of age.

Mrs. Deighton Porter, president of the local union, presided graciously. After the program tea and cake were served.

## WOMAN'S VOTE WOULD PREVENT WAR

In Canada the women have the privilege of exercising a veto on the question of the enlistment for war of their husbands. In other words every man is obliged to produce a paper giving his wife's permission for him to enlist. It is reported by the Canadian papers that so many wives are making use of this privilege that the number of volunteers is much less than was expected, having been reduced about fifty per cent.

## PROHIBITION BY THE CAMP FIRE

Camping season along the shores of Puget Sound offers to the home protection forces some unusual opportunities for advancing the prohibition propaganda. People who at home seldom or never attend a temperance meeting and perhaps rarely attend church services, by dozens or scores gather about the camp fire and here the truth may be effectively presented by song, story, readings or the regulation temperance address. Such a scene was recently presented at Manchester, Washington, where were gathered for this special occasion not only the campers from abroad but the residents of surrounding districts. A class of nine well drilled lads and lassies presented a medal contest down on the beach close to the lapping waves by the light of a big campfire and an occasional flash from a "pocket lantern." The contestants evidenced not only careful training but a real understanding of their themes which bodes well for their future interest in this cause. The medal was awarded to Miss Holly Gilmore, eleven-year-old daughter of the treasurer of Kingston W. C. T. U., and granddaughter of Mrs. Eva Gilmore who has to her credit the organization of eighteen new unions this year as a result of her activities in a house-to-house campaign. Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., presided at the contest and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, state corresponding secretary, presented the medal. The program was received with enthusiasm by the campers. The sale of ice cream defrayed expenses and the affair was pronounced a success. The attendance was fully two hundred.


## SISTER'S TRICK

### But It All Came Out Right

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.

"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the 'coffee' tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee.

"From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."

Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# WHY I FAVOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

CONGRESSMAN MELVILLE C. KELLY, of Pennsylvania

I firmly believe that real democracy is the sure destiny of this nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal." There is no question before this nation that I would not trust the people to decide.

I am for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people of this nation so that they may decide the liquor question on its merits, without the injection of other issues to distort the one question before them.

I am for it because it dares introduce into politics the living vitality of a great moral issue, scorning the fears that have made cowards of public men—because it centers the thought and heart and conscience of the nation upon evils which must be eliminated if the republic is to endure; because it places right above might, and refuses to be lured from its course by any siren song of compromise; because it seeks no half way measure but steadfastly and with stalwart courage assails the strongest citadel of sin in America; because it listens to no taunts of the "practical" ones who brand it visionary and Utopian but declares there shall be no cessation of the battle until the reality is put into the dream and the foundations under the air castle; because it sounds in trumpet tone the declaration that this question shall not be considered settled until it is settled right.

I am for it because it will place the liquor traffic where it belongs, before the bar of public opinion, there to be decided on its merits, to stand or fall as it deserves; because it trusts the people to work out their own destinies, unfettered and unbound; because it is built upon the belief that the will of the people shall be the supreme law of the land; because it asks no favor of class rule but places its reliance in the hearts and brains of the masses; because it does not attempt to substitute legislative conspiracies for direct popular government; because it does not work in the dark but throws down its challenge in the full light of day; because it proposes to drive its enemies out of the control of government by putting the people in control.

I am for it because it is non-partisan and runs counter to no man's political belief, contrary to no man's party principle; because it is not a political device to get rid of the liquor question, but is the theory of this republic put into practice; because it is the principle of self-government upon which the nation is founded and means the supremacy of the citizenship which is accountable for the government and upon whom its responsibility rests.

I am for it because it is a fundamental remedy for fundamental evil; because it does not trifle with symptoms but deals with the cause and the cure of the disease itself; because it does not depend on men or legislative enactments but aims to effect its purpose through the constitution of the nation, the final expression of sovereign power; because it declares that the dead hand of the past shall not stifle and throttle the present but that this generation shall work out its problems in the light of its own knowledge and experience.

I am for it because it is a national solution for a national problem; because it recognizes that the whole is greater than a part and would not have forty-eight separate constitutions amended to accomplish what shall be accomplished in one; because it attacks the worn out, outgrown contention that our new problems must be met by piecemeal and solved by fractions; because it proposes to bring justice to bear on national menaces which the states cannot reach; because it will let the sunlight into the twilight zone between the states and nation, in whose shadow, national injustices and wrongs go unpunished and immune.

I am for it because it defies and disowns the philosophy of Ishmael, every man's hand against his neighbor, and substitutes the noble idea of brotherhood and the common welfare; because it recognizes that anything that causes disease and degeneracy and crime and corruption anywhere is an injury everywhere; because it declares that personal liberty does not mean license and that when the liquor traffic takes a political character with a death's head as its standard of liberty, it sells its own destruction by the universal law of self-defense.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

## ANNIHILATE THE DRINK TRAFFIC

The complete annihilation of the liquor traffic as the only remedy for intemperance was advocated by speakers at the Bible Conference at Winona Lake, Ind., in session the latter part of August.

"If it were not for the revenue which license produces we could wipe out the liquor traffic in two weeks," said Mrs. Viola D. Romans, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, who was a speaker at the conference. Referring to the campaign in her own state, Mrs. Romans said, "If Ohio fails in its present statewide fight for prohibition and the women get the ballot by next fall the liquor traffic will then have to go."

"The Business Side of the Liquor Question," was the subject of the address by the Rev. Dr. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh, general secretary of the board of temperance of the Presbyterian church.

"The work of the sawmill," he said, "increases the value of the raw lumber; the product of the flour mill is more valuable than raw wheat; butter is worth more than cream, but the drunkard, which is the finished product of the saloon, is of less value than he was before liquor touched him. The saloon destroys, but does not create values."

Dr. Scanlon charged that many ministers were "too hesitant and silent about the iniquity of the liquor traffic."

## ADVANCE MOVEMENT OF CATHOLICS

At the recent meeting of Catholics at Niagara Falls, radical resolutions looking toward the abolition of the liquor traffic were adopted. Among them were the following: That abstinence from alcoholic drinks be one of the qualifications for civil service and other political offices; that no public money be used for intoxicants outside of hospitals; that the franchise be extended to women and that persons of either sex convicted of drunkenness be disfranchised for five years; that it be made illegal to ship liquor through dry states and to send liquor advertisements through the mails and that the teaching of temperance be compulsory in all public and private schools. It is reported also to have declared in favor of officials pledged to the enforcement of state and national prohibition.

It is quite evident that this very live and prominent section of the Catholic church is not living up to the reputation given it by the secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association at its latest annual convention, that "the Catholic church is opposed to legislative prohibition and believes that morality cannot be inculcated by legislation."

## FRENCH PATRIOTS ALARMED

The French people are waking up; patriots are becoming alarmed. They read with great uneasiness recent statistics which show that the Balkan war cost the five countries which engaged in it not more than alcoholism costs France annually. They are realizing that between the two curses, the three year military service and the wine-drinking of its subjects, the country is in danger.

A great movement with headquarters in Paris is establishing itself in every city and village, and by identifying alcoholism with anti-patriotism is arousing the national conscience. The children are being taught in the public schools the consequences of this giant evil, doctors are proclaiming the fearful result of wine-drinking, posters which give thought-arresting statistics, are being used throughout the country and the fact is being forcibly brought to the minds of the people that France will cease to exist if it continues its wine-drinking practices.

—*La Revue.*


# The Scavenger Curse

**You Can't Stop it, Mr. Clergyman! Can You? Neither Can You, Mr. Editor! Think You Can?**

**Scavenger Books** are tablets of infamy on the highway of life; they pervert minds and morals, and bring, ultimately, race degeneracy.

**Literary Scavengers** for the rewards of crooked, distorted fame breed moral pestilence and spiritual disease.

**Scavenger Publishers** prostitute capital and business for dollars to be envied by the dollarless; sear consciences, betray the home and outrage womanhood.

**The Combined Forces of Decency Make This Appeal, as Laymen, for the United Effort of Press and Pulpit, Everywhere.**

**Greeting:** Respectability and decency in the light of divine truth are synonymous; but when measured by our modern standards they are vastly different

**What is the difference?** When is one respectable and not decent? When is one decent and not respectable? Can one be decent and respectable? Can one be respectable and decent?

You should answer these questions seriously and drive your answers with force straight to the hearts of all lovers of home and purity within the scope of your influence.

**Read "The Eyes of the World"—published August 8th—and you will realize the need of your effort.**

Harold Bell Wright has told this delightful romance so convincingly and has so clearly defined the underlying purpose of the story that it is stamped with the truthfulness of a chapter out of real life. The theme **"the ministry of art and letters"** is most opportune for the cause of more wholesome books.

The fight for decency in literature will triumph only through an **aroused public conscience.** Human law does not prohibit scavenger books nor does it provide adequate punishment for authors and publishers that count greatest in art that which in story and picture and music and play most effectively arouses the basest passions of which the human being is capable.

**Murder** has no place in the inventory of crime of Scavenger Publishers and Literary Scavengers. To destroy innocence, to kill virtue, to murder a soul, these are commonplaces in **their insane philosophy.**

They are not educated to the thought of taking a life—they are trained to consider its perversion. The heroes in their fiction do not kill men—they betray women. The heroines in their stories do not desire the death of their betrayers—they love them, and desert their husbands for them.

**We are spending $100,000 in this campaign because the issue is above commercialism.** It is a ministry—a part of our endeavor to make a life ministry of publishing.

Man never fought a harder fight or fought with better equipment than the fight we are making **against the foes of decency with "The Eyes of the World."**

When we began last March taking **full pages in the Magazines,** Scavenger Books, Scavenger Publishers and Literary Scavengers were playing to the gallery with the parquet holding its breath. Now the parquet is in righteous indignation and the gallery is **slinking away in disgust.**

**The time is opportune for dealing a deadly blow to unclean literature.**

We have the unanimous support of the bookseller, everywhere. Give us also the support of the press and pulpit, and decency will triumph over filth and vulgarity, lust and sensuality, vice and crime in literature and art and music and drama.

**To the youth and manhood strength of the nation is due the combined and simultaneous effort of every lover of the race.**

Harold Bell Wright's books are the germ of a new order of fiction. "That Printer of Udell's," "The Shepherd of the Hills," "The Calling of Dan Matthews," "The Winning of Barbara Worth" and "Their Yesterdays" are an inheritance for the boys and girls of today who are the men and women of tomorrow.

**"The Eyes of the World" is a ripping romance of 464 pages of wholesome action, plot, counterplot, mystery and love, sweet sentiment and strong passions. One Half Million copies were sold before publication—August 8th.**

Publishers, The Book Supply Company, 231-233 West Monroe St., Chicago. Illustrations from Oil Paintings by F. Graham Cootes. 12mo Cloth. $1.35 Net.

Copyright 1914 by E. W. REYNOLDS


## WHY I FAVOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Twelve)

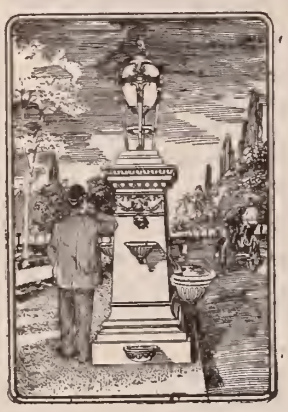
I am for it because of those who are against it, the allied powers that prey, the vultures of vice, the corrupt combinations of politics, the grafters and the gangsters, the parasites that clothe themselves on the proceeds of women's shame, the inhuman ones who bathe themselves in the tears of little children, the wastrels who wreck and ruin material things while they contaminate childhood, debauch youth and crush manhood, the plunder-laden ones who fatten themselves upon the misery and want and woe that their own gluttony has created, all those in the black-bannered troop of greed whose line of march is over wrecked homes and broken hearts and ruined lives.

I am for it because of those who are for it, the knightly hearts and courageous souls who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking; because of the men and women of America who have enlisted in a newer and nobler crusade to redeem men and recover America, which is truly holy, and because of those who fight the fight of principle, and whose every defeat means a new battle begun on the morrow; because of those who believe we are our brother's keeper and resent an injustice done to the weakest and humblest man or woman or little child as an injustice to themselves.

—*Civic League Record.*


WRITE MRS. FRANCES A. DE GRAFF, Amsterdam, N. Y., for
**National Constitutional Prohibition Post Cards**
THEY WIN. 25 cards 15 cents POSTPAID for W's and Y's.

**Mott Drinking Fountains**



*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


## SISTERHOOD OF TRAVEL

DORCAS J. SPENCER

At the state convention of 1912, the following amendment to the constitution of the California Woman's Christian Temperance union was adopted unanimously:

"Provision shall be made by every local union, for representation at state convention, by one delegate, preferably the president. Blanks shall be prepared on which said delegate shall write amount of railroad or steamer fare for coming to convention, with one third added for return (the usual convention rate) and her name. These shall be taken up by the treasurer and an average made of the whole. Those whose traveling expenses shall be less than the average shall pay to the treasurer enough to equal the amount of the average. Those whose traveling expenses shall be more, shall receive a rebate, reducing it to the amount of the average sum. This plan is for only one delegate and does not change the number of delegates; all others are subject to the usual rate. The entertaining union shall be exempt from this apportionment."

This amendment went into effect at the last convention, October, 1913, and as the report of the committee appointed to carry it out shows, it proves to have worked well. Of course there were some who did not understand before it was tried, and some few unions failed to be represented at all, but it is believed that this demonstration will bring them all out this year. The full number of unions will reduce the amount of the average for all.

The following report tells the story of the first year's success of the plan:

"It is no small thing to be able to achieve success in the very beginning of a movement, but our Californians are nothing if not loyal, and the plan, shall we say the 'Spencerian system,' of equalizing the traveling expenses of the delegates to state conventions in the ratio of one delegate to each local union, has worked out admirably and the committee has completed its work. Rebates were paid to twenty-nine unions representing the counties of Butte, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Madera, Tulare and Yolo. The rebates of each of the three delegates from Humboldt county averaged $18 so those unions only had to pay $6.50 each, where the fare otherwise would have amounted to almost $25.

"Sixty unions paid assessments ranging from 30 cents to $5.70, Santa Clara county leading in largest number of unions paying assessments, twelve, and largest amount of $53.35, though Tri Co. No. 1 is a splendid second, with six unions contributing aggregating $28.95."

## "ALL-ROUND WOMEN"

JENNIE FOWLER WILLING

"The university teaches all knowledge." Possibly; but not all to one person. One small head would hardly hold so much. The W. C. T. U. wants "all-round" women. It may not get into its ranks geniuses in music, painting, sculpture or literature—they are not everyday products. Our rank and file, like that of the Army and Navy, must always be of the common run who can understand an order quickly and obey it loyally, and that is as much as any good cause hopes for.

The most that the university can do for a student is to drive pegs in the mental store-room on which to hang facts. By a good sensible hunt for facts, one can escape becoming an educated dolt with university training enough for a respectable scrap heap. If our union meetings are properly conducted they can keep every member alive and at work. They are our woman's university.

For instance, a president who is not keeping her best thought busy with a neck-stretching climb to an easier place a little higher up, but is doing her level best for the good of all concerned, announces to her union that the World's W. C. T. U. has decided to open up work in South America, long known in missionary circles as the "neglected continent." This union is an equal partner in that great enterprise, as every member is an integral part of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, so we must all make ourselves intelligent about that part of our work. Our thought and prayer must go with Miss Hardynia Norville, in her five years of wandering in South America.

She will make her headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where she has an adopted child in Y. W. C. A. work. She will report to us all through THE UNION SIGNAL, our own paper. Of course we must all take the SIGNAL, and if any of us really can't afford the two cents a week or $1 a year for it, our corresponding secretary must see that each member receives by mail a copy every week from some one who does take it. We can have all-round intelligence about our work only by reading our own paper.

"Next month," the president continues, "Mrs. Smith will read a ten-minute paper and give a map exercise on South America so that we can have a general idea of the country through which Miss Norville is perambulating. Mrs. Brown will give us a short sketch of Miss Norville." (She can get her material by writing a few leading questions to Mrs. Morgan, 242 E. 50th St., New York city, with whom Miss Norville made her home while she was in the Bible Training School.) This union will know one of its missionaries; it will read with avidity every word she writes for the SIGNAL and each member will mention Miss Norville in daily prayer.

This is only one item of interest caught at random. We should give attention just now to the National Constitutional Prohibition campaign. Every woman in our ranks ought to be able to talk intelligently about every phase of that subject, for there will have to be oceans of talking done before we get nationwide, permanent victory.

If our unions box the compass on all our society's work, we will soon become all-round women, with never a moment for grouch or gossip.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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois


The Bangor (Me.) W. C. T. U. has sent the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to nearly all of the pastors of the churches of Bangor, the Theological Seminary, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the public library, the high schools of Bangor and Brewer, the Eastern Maine General Hospital and to the Judge of the Municipal Court. To my mind there is no paper or magazine in circulation which will do as much good along all lines of reform as THE UNION SIGNAL. I wish every citizen of the United States could read it, and more especially that a larger number of our white ribbon sisters could take it.—MRS. W. H. TIBBETTS, president of the Bangor (Me.) W. C. T. U.


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# THE VALLEY OF VISION

(Continued from Page Six)

unsung lullabies of motherhood bubbled up, pleading for utterance.

It was Rags who recalled her to reality by saying, "Say, Mis' Simon Morgan, if it's all the same to you, le's eat."

"Why, of course, you blessed boy. We'll spread it out on the other end of the bench. There now—there's ham sandwiches and chicken sandwiches, pickles, doughnuts and some apples. It beats all what made me put up such a big lunch, like's if I never expected to get another square meal," she murmured, awed by the mystery of her big adventure.

"You must have had a hunch," said Rags, his mouth full of sandwich.

It was while she was nibbling at a pickle, and watching the hungry children making way with the home-made viands, with which their stomachs were unfamiliar, that the *great idea* came to her.

This was why the unrest had come upon her, she told herself. It was the vision of unfulfilled hopes, and unsatisfied longings that had driven her from her home—which *was* a good one, she reflected as she thought remorsefully of Simon's patience with her whim. And it was a something she could not comprehend which had directed her to these two little ones, who needed her as much as she needed them. It seemed to her pious sense a divine command to give them shelter in her home and heart.

At the conclusion of the repast, when Rags was filled with that beneficence of spirit that comes to man when he has been well fed, she broached the subject, and disclosed her plans. She wanted them both for her very own, she told him. She even took out the secret of her starved life for his inspection, for she discerned that the hardships he had endured had made him wise beyond his years, and she felt he could understand.

He pondered the matter gravely, looking earnestly at Bunch the while. "It's a cinch," he conceded, "that you kin give Bunch a better home than what I kin, and of course, if I went along, I'd always be there to look after her. I might miss the city, but, somehow, I believe I'd like the country. It's like this, ain't it?" waving his hand vaguely toward the trees of the park.

"Yes," Wesleyan assented, "and it's awful peaceful and quiet. You just hear the frogs acroakin' and the birds achirpin', and the hens acacklin', and the roosters acrowin', and the pigs agruntin', and the cows amooin', and—"

"Well, that's noise enough fer me an' Bunch, I reckon," interrupted Rags, and then he added hastily, "I'll go if you won't call me that sissy name what you said you was agoin' to name me. I sure would bust myself laughin' every time you called me that, and I would fergit that 'twas me you was awantin'. You can call me Bill or Sam, or any other old name."

Wesleyan relinquished her long cherished name with a sigh, and they compromised on Will. "But I can call Bunch Gwendolen, can't I?" she asked wistfully.

"Yeees," Rags doubtfully replied, "just so's you don't expect me to call her that."

It was then arranged to go to some decent lodging place for the night, after the children had been outfitted properly, and the next morning to start for "home," which would be reached in about four hours' time.

Simon Morgan was ploughing in the south pasture Tuesday morning, his back bowed a trifle more than usual, when he heard a voice calling him from the road. He turned around, and seeing Mrs. Watson leaning over the seat of her spring wagon, he stopped the plough horse, and walked heavily over to the fence, mopping his forehead as he did so.

"Good mornin', Mr. Morgan. How's your ploughin' comin' on? I just stopped to ask if it's true, as Mis' Green says, that Mis' Morgan's come into a fortune, and gone off to the city to spend it?"

Simon chose his words carefully. "It's true that Mis' Morgan's come into a fortune, if you call $2,193.78 a fortune. I tbink them's the exact figgers. 'Twas left her by her Aunt Elviry, that lived up to Marionville. And she's gone to the city to rest up a spell from the twenty years she's been aworkin' without a vacation. I want that she should have a good time."

"Mis' Green says that Mr. Green says that judgin' from the size of the trunk she took, it looked like she had taken all her things, and didn't expect to come back very soon," persisted the woman.

"Well, of course, naturally she wanted to make a good showin' in the city, bein' as she's never been there before," was Simon's cautious reply to this innuendo, "so she took clothes enough to last while she was there. I must be gettin' back to my ploughin', Mis' Watson."

Mrs. Watson clucked to her horse, and slapped its back with the lines, as she delivered her parting shaft. "It's lucky she kin throw off responsibility that away. I'd be oneasy every minute, if 'twas me, for fear a mouse might git into the flour, or a moth eat my settin' room carpet. But every one to his notion. I'll bid you good-day."

Simon went back to his work with a dull ache at his heart, and the question that had so ceaselessly presented itself ever since Wesleyan had first announced her intention of going away, again became uppermost in his thought—would she ever come back to him?

When the noon whistle in the village a mile away sounded its warning, he unfastened the old horse, and led him home. Leaving him in the barn with his dinner, he turned slowly toward the house, his feet dragging as though reluctant to enter.

So engrossed was he in his thoughts, he did not notice that there was smoke coming out of the chimney. He opened the door, and hung his hat on the peg. "How-de-do, Simon. Be you surprised to see me?" asked Wesleyan's voice in cheery accents, as she emerged from the pantry, bearing a loaf of bread in her hand.

Simon rubbed his hand across his eyes, and looked again. Yes, it was surely his wife, and yet there was something unfamiliar about her, too. There was an expression he had never seen on her face before. She wore the same faded kitchen apron she had worn the morning before—was it only the day before that she had left him? But Wesleyan never smiled with her eyes, seldom with her lips, and today she radiated joyousness. She looked like a glorified edition of the girl he had married twenty years before. But these thoughts scarcely found tangible lodgement in his mind, which seemed incapable of grasping anything beyond the fact that she had come back to him.

Wesleyan returned his mystified gaze with eyes which twinkled, and then she called out, "Come on out, children, and get acquainted with your new pa," this last with a shy tremor in her voice.

Out of the pantry behind her, came the two children, Rags and Bunch, made over by their complete outfit of city clothes. Rags seemed to have dropped some of his cock-sureness, with the city air, but had lost none of the manliness which his early responsibilities had engendered. Bunch was more engaging than ever, with her curls neatly smoothed and tied with a big bow, and her merry little face rosy and clean.

While the children were taking stock of the man who was to figure in their new lives as their father, and he was staring with open-eyed astonishment at them, Wesleyan in jumbled phrases, half laughing, half crying, told Simon how it had all come about. Her story did not convey much to his befuddled brain, except that the boy had saved her from being run down by an automobile, and that she had brought them home to live with them, to be their children. "Their children!"—the words sounded sweet in his ears.

"Now you take 'em out and show 'em the chickens. The pore little mites ain't never seen live chickens, nor dead ones either, for that matter. Whiles you are adoin' that, I'll get dinner ready, and then ring the bell. And, Simon, they's no call for you to plough this afternoon, for you can get Jones' boy to do it tomorrow. Why not stay in and get acquainted with—your *family!* And I calculate that about tomorrow afternoon, after I get straightened around here, we might all go to town, to get that reaper, an' some other things that we need real bad."

Simon had never heard of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. If he had, he would have been certain that some one had kindly rubbed the lamp in his behalf. All he knew, was that he was bewilderingly happy, as he went out to the chicken house with one child on each side of him, and his woman in the house cooking dinner for him.

Wesleyan hummed a song as she moved about the beloved confines of the little kitchen—her kitchen—and stopped occasionally to wipe a stray tear from her eyes. Finally she told herself accusingly, "Wesleyan Morgan, you don't deserve to be so happy—and you acherishin' immoral cravin's for the theayter only the other day! But I guess the good Lord knew what you wanted more'n excitement, and give it to you. And I guess you needed to have your eyes opened to know that Simon's part of that happiness. I reckon I ain't to lie awake nights no more, asnifflin' because I ain't got no love. And if I hadn't been as blind as a bat, I'd aseen that Simon likes me some, even if he ain't no hand to let on. There now, everything's done. I reckon them little ones is holler clear down to their toes, and Simon, too."

When they came in, Simon was carrying Bunch, and she had her arms around his neck, and her soft little cheek pressed against his rough one. He still looked like a man in a dream, a dream so sweet that he feared to awaken and find it only a sleeping illusion.

Rags was walking close beside him, and chatting as man to man. "Say," that young hopeful exclaimed enthusiastically to Wesleyan, when they were in the kitchen, "me for the country! I wouldn't

(Continued on Page Sixteen)


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# Subscribe!

"To double our membership and to induce every member to subscribe for The Union Signal."

*The above is the motto of the Milwaukee (First) W. C. T. U., and is a splendid one for every local union to adopt.*

### WHY NOT SEND IT TO YOUR PASTOR?

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL has been sent to ten pastors of East St. Louis (Ill.) as the gift of Mrs. Amanda J. Wilderman.

Seventeen ministers have been supplied with the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL by the local union of Greensboro, N. C.

The W. C. T. U. of Bristol, Vt., sends THE UNION SIGNAL to every pastor in the town, including the Catholic priests.

At a recent meeting of the Woodlawn W. C. T. U. of Chicago, twenty girls dressed in white, and wearing *Crusader* bonnets, sang the *Crusader* Bonnet song most effectively, and secured ten new subscriptions for the popular little paper.

I am glad to send more names for the valuable little paper to be sent to families in the country where one of my "Y" girls who is teaching has organized an L. T. L. The children have brought pennies for the collections, and this money pays for eight copies of *The Young Crusader*.
MT. HOLLY, N. J.

It is gratifying to have this good news from an old subscriber, one Marilla Teazer: "I have taken THE UNION SIGNAL for nearly or quite forty years and enjoy it more and more every week. I look forward to the day when it comes and now in my old age, shut in as I am, I can't very well do without it. I am interested in temperance ever and always."

# Dry Victory for Jackson County, Mo.

August 22 was a red letter day in the history of Jackson county, Missouri. The drys and wets of the whole state and nation watched the contest with deep interest, and when the news, "Rural Jackson county dry—won by 536 votes" was flashed over the country, hallelujahs of "Praise God from whom all blessings flow, praise Him who heals the drunkard's woe," rang out from the victors.

Truly God led the dry hosts in the battle and only sorrow and pity filled their hearts for their opponents. Many harrowing incidents mark the history of the campaign. In some cases there was blood shed and only the "keep sweet, be brave and kind" policy saved much serious trouble. The campaign was not unlike others in the state. An automobile dry parade over eighty miles of Jackson county rock roads, stopping at every town on the route for band and quartet music and speeches on the third day before election, was one method of arousing the dry voters. Constables and deputies literally controlled the polls in many cases. All the women could do was to secure snap-shot pictures of suspected repeaters and gang leaders and 'phone a description or car numbers to other precincts. If anyone doubts the value or efficiency of this method, try it.

In many cases wet repeaters balked when they faced the camera squad. Even bolder and more desperate ones flinched. It is known there was repeating and much illegal voting. The liquor interests are said to have raised from $8,000 to $18,000 and felt confident of victory, but when the men and women are aroused as they were in Jackson county, the wealth of the world will not defeat their purpose. The total vote cast was 5,972, of which 3,254 were dry and 2,718 wet, a dry majority of 536. The county clerk will make official report to the county court. The county counsellor will then prepare the formal notice of the result of the election which must be published thirty days before the local option law can go into effect. There are ten saloons outside of Kansas City and Independence affected. This dry victory means many unlicensed wine-gardens and road-houses in the vicinity of Kansas City (to the number of about fifty) will be forced to close. This will prevent "the road-house wrecks" so common in the past. Jackson county men are determined on strict law enforcement.

Members of the Missouri W. C. T. U. have assisted in fifty-five dry campaigns since June 1911 and 52 have been victorious. Energy will be expended now on work for amendment No. 13 to be voted on in November, which, if carried, will give to Missouri women the ballot.

Buchanan county (in which the third city of the state, St. Joseph, is located) voted the same day as Jackson county. "The liquor interests had the hardest fight and worst scare of their lives" and it was conceded that "if the women had been armed with cameras as in Jackson county, the drys would have won." The wets only won by sixty-one votes in contrast to a majority of over 1,000 wets at a former election. The close result has been taken as a warning by liquor dealers. In one town two saloons are for sale. Buchanan will win next time.


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### THE VALLEY OF VISION

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

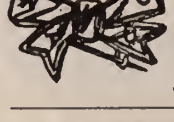
go back to the city for a brown stone front and Bunch wouldn't neither. Would you, Bunch?"

Bunch tightened her clasp on Simon's neck, as she lisped, "No, Bunch is going to stay with new pa."

After the children were seated at the table, Simon went over to the wash basin, which stood near the stove, where Wesleyan was dishing up the dinner, and said, "The boy's a pert little chap; wants to help take care of the chickens, and learn to milk. And the little girl—"his voice failed him, and in lieu of words, he soused his face in the water and came up gasping.

He dried his face thoughtfully, and then went over to where Wesleyan was pouring the coffee, preparatory to carrying it to the table, and said with a clumsy attempt at ease of manner, "I'm mighty pleased with them children, Wes. I ain't much good at lettin' on—but—I'm mighty pleased to have you to home again, too," and he dropped his hand awkwardly on her shoulder.

It wasn't much, but it was an unusual demonstration for Simon, and Wesleyan understood, and her heart sang for joy She had achieved the fulfillment of her vision.

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 10, 1914 | No. 37


# The Voter's Vow

*Looking forward to another election, I solemnly make this pledge, that I will sincerely endeavor to play a freeman's part as a true patriot to myself, to my state and to my country.*

*I will strive to keep an open mind, free from all bitterness, class hatred, sectionalism, sectarianism, and all narrow prejudices, and be intent only on serving my state and country.*

*I will vote as my own enlightened conscience dictates, and with a sense of my responsibility to God. No considerations of personal interest, personal friendship, or personal relationship, shall sway me in the exercise of this highest of all my manhood's privileges and obligations.*

*I will strive to be such a citizen as my country, in her highest needs today and in the future, may count upon always. This means also that no party or faction can count upon me. My first and constant allegiance is to my state and Nation.*

*In thus vowing loyalty to my flag, to my land, and to my manhood, I also pledge myself to use all honorable methods to overthrow any politician or party that in any wise seeks to corrupt the electorate or that brings dishonor upon the American name.*

*I make this vow of independence and loyalty after deliberate thought, relying upon the help of the God of our fathers in keeping it.*

*Date*_____ _____

NOTE—The Voter's Vow is issued by the Adult Bible Class Department of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE


Our Washington Letter—"The Trail of the Corkscrew"—What Seven Men Said Concerning National Prohibition—September Suggestions for the Y. P. B.—Temperance Jottings from Syria—Frances Willard and Sensible Dress—The Impertinence of the Liquor Traffic—Votes for Women.

# Let Us Prove the Brewer's Money Is Not Needed

The matter of placing an added tax on whisky and beer by the United States Government to help make up the deficiency caused by the tremendous falling off in imports from Europe, is under consideration by Congress. The liquor interests are quick to take advantage of the recognition which such action on the part of the Government will give them in the eyes of the tax-paying public. The eagerness with which they will seize upon this increased taxation as a proof that they are indispensable as national revenue producers is shown in the following editorial from the latest issue of *The American Brewer's Review:*

"But for the present it would seem that it is an ill wind that blows no good. While the trade is contributing so largely to public resources in time of need, it ought to be more difficult for the cranks to destroy the brewing business. This will, of course, only be temporary. **But if the respite from persecution is properly utilized for educational work and organization it ought to be possible to become prepared so that when the hue and cry is resumed in full force, a solid front can be presented to the enemy and the sane and sensible majority of the people be so informed and organized as to put a peremptory stop to the inroads of the cranks and professional agitators.** Even if increased taxation should come and afford a shield for the trade, the brewer must not forget that it is only temporary, and he should prosecute the work of education, publicity and organization with all the greater energy. The prohibition forces are already working hard to prevent the increase of the tax on the brewer and the distiller. Not from love of them, to be sure, but because they do not want the government to be dependent upon them. This demonstrates that the agitation will go on as relentlessly and unconscionably as ever. While the public prints may not, for the time being, give the anti-drink 'fans' as much space or favor them as they ordinarily do, **the time will be propitious to push the defensive work for the trade. If this is done intelligently, energetically and unitedly, it ought to be possible before long to take the offensive and wage an aggressive war on the powers of darkness and autocracy as represented by the prohibitionists."**

Can we as a nation afford to give this advantage to a trade which is acknowledged to be responsible for at least three-fourths of the vice, crime and misery of society? There is no question but that there are other sources available from which the funds necessary for this emergency can be obtained. If Congress decides to levy this emergency tax on the products of the distillers and brewers it will undoubtedly retard the progress of the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition and more firmly entrench the vicious traffic in the nation's life.

The protest which appears on this page has been sent by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to Mr. Oscar Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives.

## WE PROTEST!

**On behalf of 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, we respectfully urge that the emergency internal revenue tax shall be so levied that we as patriotic citizens may help bear this national burden, and for other cogent reasons we earnestly protest against raising any part of this emergency revenue from a tax on alcoholic liquors.**

ANNA A. GORDON, Acting National President

FRANCES P. PARKS, National Corresponding Secretary

MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National Legislative Superintendent

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.**

President Wilson, after months of continuous strain and arduous labor, heeded the appeal of his kindly physician, to "stop for a few days and take a complete rest," and accompanied by members of his family, took a trip of five days up to New Hampshire and Vermont. White House officials, so far as possible, gave the President an opportunity to rest, sending only the most important dispatches on to him. Upon his return to his post, after this brief respite, a little of the care-worn look had gone and a part of the old time vigor had returned.

### President Begins Message Regarding Emergency Revenue

The President began at once the preparation of a message to Congress urging the necessity of emergency revenue to offset curtailment in customs receipts since the beginning of the European war. About $100,000,000 must be provided. The President makes it clear that sufficient revenue for all purposes is assured, but the sudden cessation of shipping has reduced customs duties until millions of emergency revenue must be raised to prevent a deficit. It is suggested by some that beer, whisky, domestic wines, tobacco, railroad and theater tickets, gasoline, patent medicines and soft drinks be taxed. These are called luxuries, and it is thought that in this time of need, luxuries should pay. But the brewers, the distillers, and the tobacco growers object, of course, and as they exercise a vast deal of power in political affairs, and have their friends in office, when the time comes, their interests will be heard.

### "Old Times" in the House

It begins to look like old times in the House. The largest attendance for a good long period has been brought out by the hurry calls for members under the Underwood resolution to deduct pay for absences. There were telegraphic requests for leave on account of illness; some members sent word they were on the way, and a certain Representative who has been absent for months, telegraphed he was coming. The New York delegation, many of whom have been away for a long period, appeared in force. In consequence of this full attendance Congress presented a substantial quorum to dispose of war emergency legislation. A definite program will probably be determined upon at a Democratic conference next week.

### Insular Possessions Committee Declares Discussion of Philippines Question Unwise

The scope of the war revenue measure to offset the decrease in customs receipts will be decided, and phases of the situation in the far East growing out of hostilities between Japan and Germany may also be considered. It is feared by many that troubles of serious nature in the far East for the United States may result if the Jones Philippine independence bill is enacted, as the minority report to the House from the insular affairs committee declares. It says: "The nations involved in the far Eastern struggle have many interests and territorial possessions in close proximity to the Philippines, and to discuss the disposition of the Philippines at this time would be impolitic and extremely unwise."

### Philippines World's Strategic Point

"Hawaii with 191,000 total population has 80,000 Japanese, and only about 10,000 Americans. This group of islands in the center of the Pacific Ocean is probably the most desirable strategic point in the world. To enter into a debate in which all our relations and interests in the Pacific would be discussed, and our rights in the Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa, and Guam challenged, would be to encourage disregard for our interests and lead nations with opposing views to believe that the United States would not go far in defense of possessions so lightly regarded by those in control of this government."

To those of us not on the inside, it would seem the height of folly to allow discussion and debate on a subject fraught with so many dangerous contingencies.

### Senate Concurs in War Risk Insurance Bill as Amended

Without debate, and without opposition, the Senate this week concurred in the House amendments to the war risk insurance bill for the insurance of vessels under American registry in the foreign trade, during the European war. The bill goes now for signature to the President, who will probably issue an executive order suspending for a stated period—probably three years—the provisions of the navigation laws requiring vessels flying the American flag to have mates and masters who are American citizens. The President will do this in accordance with the recent amendment to the Panama Canal act. He has been assured that about two hundred vessels now flying foreign flags will take out American registry as soon as he issues the executive order.

### Large Falling Off in Immigration to United States During August

In consequence of the war, alien immigration to this country from August 1 to August 27 dropped to 37,884, the total for the same period last year having been 114,331. Last Thursday's immigration to our shores was 749 persons, a year ago 6,117. These figures have just been given out by the Department of Labor.

It has come to light that American women refugees have been exposed to even greater peril than that of actual warfare. Unprotected women have been annoyed by speculators in steamship tickets, spurious and otherwise, and that gives detectives an excuse to scrutinize male arriv-

(Continued on Page Nine)

# "THE TRAIL OF THE CORKSCREW"

## ENGINEERING HOUSE ISSUES ANTI-ALCOHOL NUMBER OF MAGAZINE

The Cleveland Crane & Engineering Company of Wickliffe, Ohio, has issued what they term a "Curse" number for the August issue of its monthly magazine It deals exclusively with the effect of alcohol upon the workingman. "The Trail of the Corkscrew Soon Leads to the House of Crooked Habits," is the sentiment which in display type fills the back cover page. One chapter is devoted to a study of the number of men sent to jail through drink, showing that of 592 criminals studied, 217 or 36.8 per cent were the sons of drunken fathers. Two hundred and thirty-nine, or 40.4 per cent were addicted to the use of alcohol before reaching the age of fifteen years; 311 or 52.5 per cent habitually drank to excess. Three hundred and eighty-four or 64.9 per cent spent their evenings in saloons, cheap shows or on the street. The saloon was by far the biggest drawing card. Of 269 murderers, alcohol was used to excess by 41.5 per cent and in smaller quantities by 50 per cent. Nearly half were under the influence of drink when the crime was committed.

These figures are taken from a report of Dr. Rock Sleyster, superintendent of a hospital for the criminal insane.

Another chapter is devoted to a review of a statement published in *The Ingo*, a publication issued by the general safety committee of the Raritan Copper Works. Here is what it says about drink and accidents:

"Thirty-seven of the 205 accidents of the past six months occurred during the first hour of work on Monday morning. Invariably more accidents follow holidays than at any other time. To any man who can think in a straight line, the above facts mean just one thing. Too much drinking at night means foggy eyes and unsteady nerves next morning. Then the accidents pile up. Now let's get right down to brass tacks. This is no grape juice journal. We hold no brief for prohibition. What we are working for is safety. Cut down the booze and as surely as the day follows the night you will cut down the accidents."

Under another chapter, "Where the Danger Lies," the history of the wreckage through drink is given.

The last chapter of the pamphlet is entitled, "What'll It Be, Gentlemen?" The question is answered as follows:

"That's what the bartender says and he would probably be surprised if one of his patrons said: 'I'll have one fuddled brain and a lost appetite, with a dash of dizziness on the side.'

> Suppose the country should awake some fine morning and find on every corner of every city and town a store licensed to sell deadly poison. Suppose this drink were pleasing to the taste, slow in its effect, insidious in its influence, and none the less deadly for all that. Suppose the people knew that it destroyed the mind, sapped the bodily strength, gained a stronger hold with every indulgence, always shortened life and frequently killed.
>
> How long would these stores exist? How long would the people who made the poison remain in business? How long would the land tolerate this menace in its midst?
>
> Do you think it is an exaggeration to say that this very state of affairs exists today? If you do, read some of the facts we have collected in this issue on the results of drink upon the people of this enlightened country, and then ask yourself if murder is not being countenanced under your very eyes.

### Next Time Instead of a Drink, Have a Think!

"No, this isn't a temperance article, by a long distance. It's just an inquiry into the lure of the brass rail and the mahogany top as an indispensable aid to talking business. Why in the name of all that's sensible must men 'have a drink' before they can start a deal, and another when they have finished? What's the common sense in this custom?

"'Well,' answers the salesman, 'my man is easier to deal with when he's had a couple of drinks.'

"That's a fine commentary on the sales ability of the chap who uses this method. But anyway it's a real reason, and it's based on fact, uncomplimentary as the fact may be.

"The average 'come and have a drink,' however, hasn't even as much sense in it. It's simply a convention, and it's about as silly as if it were the custom to smoke a little dope or inhale laughing gas, or temporarily lose your head any way you want, before talking business.

"Believe us, that sudden glow and stimulation only looks bright from the inside. Those clever things you say sound right to you, but the laugh they bring from sober men is tinged with contempt and as for the laugh they bring from the other chap who has 'had a couple'—well he would laugh anyway, and he won't remember it more than two minutes either.

"Next time, instead of having a drink, have a think!"

The rapidly growing sentiment against the drink business is in no way so strongly shown as by the activity of men who insist they are not prohibitionists but for purely business reasons are fighting the liquor evil. In commenting upon the "Curse" number of the engineering company's periodical, the *Youngstown* (O.) *Telegram* well says, "Business men have learned that booze is a detriment to business, as it is a detriment to everything else but the breweries and distilleries, and they are on the side of prohibition in the coming fall elections."

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### WHAT SEVEN MEN SAID CONCERNING NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The following incident appears in the editorial columns of the September *Ladies' Home Journal*:

"A group of men casually came together at a dinner party the other evening, and one happened to look over the table, which the women had just left, and commented on the little alcohol that had been consumed. And here is what these men said:

"The first was a business man of large interests: 'I wouldn't think of voting for state prohibition, but let National Prohibition come up and it will have my vote in a minute. Drinking has become an economic issue, and I am willing to give up my whisky and soda for the good of the many.'

"The second was a large employer of men, some eighteen thousand: 'I am ready for National Prohibition; up to this time it has seemed a far-away ideal to me; now I see it as a pure efficiency measure.'

"The third was a clear-seeing Irishman: 'Alcohol has been the curse of my people I have stopped taking it, after forty years of occasional drinking, and my vote is ready for National Prohibition.'

"'Go ahead,' said the fourth man, a railroad official of high standing; 'I am ready for it personally, and so are all the officials of our road.'

"A physician was the fifth: 'Medicine can do without it; science is against it; the old idea of alcohol as a food is exploded. I am all ready for my vote for National Prohibition."

"It was a club man who spoke next: 'When I see drinking among the caddies at our club, and our caddy-master silly with it, I am ready to give up my cocktail and vote against the whole business.'

"And, last of all, was a wholesale dealer in liquor who started the talk and who finished with this significant statement: 'You're right: we are seeing the handwriting on the wall. I said at a meeting of our wholesale liquor dealers the other evening that we didn't have five years of life ahead of us. Strange as it may seem to you I would vote for National Prohibition. It's for the best all around.'

"Not a dissenting voice!"

Gary, (Ind.) W. C. T. U. Float, Which Took First Prize on Independence Day

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

## SEPTEMBER SUGGESTIONS FOR THE Y. P. B.

In the states engaged in campaigns for prohibition or suffrage, the young people during the next few weeks, will find abundant opportunity to utilize all the energy stored up during their vacations in helping to carry out the plans and programs of their respective state presidents. However, in other states where no definite, immediate campaign is in progress, the month of September will be found to be an opportune time for organizing new Young People's Branches, arousing among the young people leaving for school interest in the forming of a college Y. P. B.; setting in motion plans for study classes for the coming year, and working up educational and publicity enterprises along prohibition lines.

To placard a town with prohibition posters is a work that will enlist the interest of the young men as well as the young women of any community and will do incalculable good in making the people "think it over."

To place in the public, college and Y. M. C. A. libraries and reading rooms the best temperance literature and periodicals is a work well worthy of the investment of time and brains devoted to it.

The circulating of petitions among the voters of every community will appeal to the young men members of the Branches as a "man's job," for it takes statesmanlike qualities to adequately meet the arguments presented by those opposed to National Constitutional Prohibition.

If you live in a town somewhat "dead" on the temperance question, bring it to life by having a temperance parade. Send for Mrs. Lora S. La Mance's "How to Plan a Prohibition Parade," for information as to how it can be done.

## TEMPERANCE JOTTINGS FROM SYRIA

R. E. LEE

Members of the A. T. H. Society of the Boys' Training Home at Ram Allah, Palestine

In the boys' boarding school of the Friends Mission located at Ram Allah, ten miles north of Jerusalem, exists a unique temperance society of youths who call themselves the "A. T. H.'s." This means that they are pledged against things harmful including unkind deeds, profane and unkind words as well as tobacco and all kinds of alcoholic drinks.

The society meets every Sunday during the school year. It prepares its own program, which usually consists of the pledge repeated in Arabic, regular business, temperance stories, sometimes told in Arabic but often in English; a lesson from a Loyal Temperance Legion quarterly and a talk by one of the missionaries in charge of the school or by some foreign visitor.

Upon one occasion, when visiting in the home of a boy of the village, encouraging testimony was furnished the superintendent of the mission, Edward Kelsey, by a father who eagerly said: "You cannot know the good the school is doing. Before I put my boy there I always kept a jug of arak (a native alcoholic drink) in the house but the boys were taught that it was harmful and for two years we have not had any."

Boys from this school sometimes come to America. One of them who was offered drinks on the ship which brought him over remembered his temperance pledge and did not break it.

It means a great deal to have the truth concerning alcohol spread abroad in Jerusalem for there are many saloons in the city and the people of Palestine meet the same kind of problems which confront us here in America.

Upon the faces of the boys shown in the picture is written the earnestness with which these young people receive and practice total abstinence teaching.

### Syrian Peace Society

A peace society, organized by the sister of Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, in a girls' boarding school of Ram Allah, meets every Sunday during the school year. It reports its work through the principal of the school, Alice Jones, who is superintendent of the Peace department in the Jerusalem W. C. T. U. The girls who compose the Peace society, and who are herewith pictured, are very firm believers in the principles for which they stand.

Peace Society in Connection with Girls' School at Ram Allah, Palestine

# FRANCES WILLARD AND SENSIBLE DRESS

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"If a commission of men and women, made up in large part of physicians and artists, were empowered by the united societies of women to investigate the origin of fashions, the causes of their frequent change and to devise more reasonable methods of dress, much good would come of it."

It is almost twenty years since Frances E. Willard made this sane and humane suggestion. To be exact, it is exactly nineteen years last June, for it was uttered in 1895 during her annual address at the third biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. held in London, England.

And there are scores of white ribboners today, who, with the writer, were present and can vividly recall the delivery of this splendid prophetic address at the opening of that big convention in Queen's Hall.

And now that the colossal groups of organized women are moving (in conscious or unconscious adoption of this suggestion) towards greater freedom and good sense in costume, the prophetic words of Miss Willard and her work for dress reform are strongly brought to mind.

### Miss Willard Deplored the Restrictions of Conventional Attire

Miss Willard's deep and practical interest in dress reform began in her youth. In those naive, delightful confessions in "Glimpses" she tells us of her bitter tears "when the light, unimpeded gait and easy spring over fences and up into trees was forever debarred by the entanglements of numberless white skirts and a long dress."

At this, she declares, she felt "a sense of personal rights invaded and freedom outraged such as no language may express, and a contempt for 'society' and its false standards from which I have never recovered."

As was her way, she "quietly accepted the inevitable." But all through the years of public life she never failed when opportunity offered to drive the nail home on the topic of dress reform. When Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller began her memorable dress reform movement Miss Willard hailed her efforts with joy, and hung on the walls of her study the beautiful photograph of Mrs. Miller and the engravings of her new costumes, of which she said, "I look up at them with a prayerful heart asking, 'How long, O Lord, how long?'"

In her breezy "Glimpses" (which will always be inspiring reading to white ribbon women) Miss Willard says, "After my long day's task with the pen I say to myself often, if I could put on a hat, button a coat around me, and step off freely, how delightful a walk would be! But no; there are intricate preliminaries before a woman can do anything so simple as take a constitutional * * * A man could have two things to do—put on his coat and crowd a hat over his eyes; a woman has three articles to take off (wrapper and slippers) dress to draw on, collar and cuffs to adjust and pin, shoes to button, wrap to fasten, bonnet to tie and then all their burdens and constrictions to endure."

### "The Core and Center of the Dress Question Commercial"

With her broad, keen mental grasp and in her thorough-going way she investigated the dress problem and arrived at definite conclusions. Many white ribbon women present, besides the writer, will remember that notable address before the World's W. C. T. U. convention at Chicago during the World's Fair, 1893 (the address read by Lady Henry Somerset who had come from England for the purpose), in which the great absent leader declared:

"I believe the core and center of the dress question in our day to be purely commercial. In other ages there were other reasons. But in this money-loving age great manufacturers and merchants put their heads together to widen the market for fabrics of all kinds and they change 'the fashion' that clothes may sooner become out of date so that new ones may be bought. It is for this reason that bustles go out and come in and that bonnets change their periphery from the size of a coffee cup to that of a cart wheel."

### Tyrannies of Fashion

Two years later at the great London convention already referred to she voiced the same views, saying:

"In short, the great Parisian dressmaker (she referred to Worth) in collusion with the manufacturers of cloth, and without doubt receiving a heavy commission from them, determines that the sheep-like millions of women who wear the European costume shall put aside the garments for which they have already paid, and which are in large part serviceable, for a new material and cut, in order that those shrewd business men may put money into their purses.

"Meanwhile the woman of small means tags on at the end of the procession, imitating the general appearance of those at its head so far as her limited and hard-earned wages will allow."

Miss Willard denounced this plan as "one of the most deadly tyrannies the world has ever seen and one of the most senseless."

She suggested facetiously but with serious purpose that women "pay a tax to the manufacturing merchants and modistes and then go on and dress themselves conformably to reason."

Discouraged as she often was at the slow progress of this, as of other needed reforms, Miss Willard's quick mind recognized with joy the progress made since her own student days, "when no girl was really 'stylish' who wore less than eight white skirts trailing on the ground after her." And she saw advance in the fact that "the reasoning faculty in women had reached a point where they begin to wonder why it is that they must submit like so many lay-figures to be decked in garments of such material, cut and color as somebody chooses who has not yet been authorized to choose."

"Just as the medicine man has become the physician, the conjurer changed to the inventor, the astrologer to the scientist, so the fetish of fashion is bound to give place to the control of hygiene and aesthetics in the dress of men and women," was her prophecy. "No haphazard way of doing anything can survive in these days * * * There are certain fabrics the wearing of which conserves the highest physical well-being of the human animal; there are certain ways of putting that material together which adapt it to the health, comfort, convenience and embellishment of the wearer; these laws have been studied and will prevail. * * * And every one who speaks a good word for or in the faintest particular adopts the scientific idea of dress reform, will help forward its success."

Thus she pointed the way that women have slowly but surely followed.

### Away with False Taste and False Morals in Dress

Deep-rooted in her ideals of the sublimation of the race was Miss Willard's expressed belief (now evidently reaching realization) that "some sweet day, by and by, when there are enough women who do reason, the merchants and manufacturers will in vain seek to hold false taste and false morals in dress. Some day every child that is born will find not only that its coming has been prepared for by its mother, but by that greater mother now so severe but then to her so reasonable and kind—society. * * * Then there will be such a revolt from the prevailing methods of 'fashionable' attire as will prove in right down earnest that women are capable of developing a future race worthy to live in that better world that we are now engaged in manufacturing here below."

# "UNTO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION"

COLONEL L. MERVIN MAUS

From a careful study of the statistics of the country, it is believed that America is inflicted with nearly a million degenerates and criminals, at a cost of at least $250,000,000 annually.

For this widespread national degeneracy we must look principally to the "racial poison," alcohol, which directly or indirectly is largely responsible for the majority of the mental and physical wrecks brought into the world.

Not only does alcohol destroy the unfortunate habitué, mentally and physically, but it ruins the happiness and prosperity of the family. Those who drink do not seem to realize that the alcohol habit not only spells suicide by slow degrees but entails a curse on the children which descends to the third and fourth generation.

# RECLAIMING THE ORCHARD

ESTHER BRANDEN

"I'll assume the mortgage and give you five hundred dollars for the place," said Mr. Porter as he looked speculatively about him, chin in hand. "That is twice as much as it is worth. The house is a tumble-down shack, the ground is worn out, and the orchard is only fit for cider. You can grind up anything into cider, you know."

Mr. Porter laughed and offered his hand to young Tom Hadley.

"Well, you think it over," he concluded. "You can send me your answer tomorrow." The man turned abruptly and walked away, leaving Tom in a perplexed state of mind.

"Five hundred dollars!" repeated the boy as he seated himself on a fallen apple tree. "My! that would keep me in school for two years if I worked some to help along."

The temptation was strong, but—and here was the question which he must decide: could he let Porter have those apples to turn into cider and those grapes to turn into wine that would help make drunkards like—like—his father?

He thought long and earnestly. The fight was a hand-to-hand fight as the minutes went by.

"Hello, old man! You look as if you'd lost your best friend."

Tom fairly jumped as Chester's cheery voice broke in upon his thoughts.

"Oh, that you, Ches? I did feel as if I had lost my best friend until this minute. Sit down; I want to talk to you. I'm up against it—trying to kill a giant, and he dies hard."

"Riddles as usual. What's up?" Chester seated himself beside Tom and began chipping at the tree trunk.

"Old man Porter has just offered me five hundred dollars cash for this property. He wants it especially for the orchard and the grapes—I can see that plainly, though he didn't say so. I'm to let him know tomorrow if I will accept the offer."

"You don't mean to say that you didn't jump at the chance and clinch the bargain on the spot?"

"No, I didn't."

"Tom Hadley, you're a fool, spelled with a big F." Chester sprang to his feet excitedly.

"Now, don't get on your ear, Ches. Sit down there and listen to me. I'm going to tell you what I never thought I could tell to a living soul. But I'm in trouble. I need help.

"When this little farm was left to me by my granfather," Tom began quietly when Chester had resumed his seat, "it was one of the best in the state, but father allowed it to run down year by year. Two years ago mother died a broken-hearted woman. Father was a terror when he came home drunk.

"At mother's death he drank more than ever. For months at a time he would be gone. I seldom knew where he was. I have not seen him for nearly six months now."

"I didn't know it was so bad as this," said Chester seriously, after a moment of sympathetic silence.

"Thanks, Ches; it's a comfort to talk it out. As Porter says, the house is only a hovel, ready to fall over my head, the ground, worthless, and the fruit running wild. Five hundred dollars would be a fortune to me just now, but," he added with determination, "I am not going to let Porter have the place; no, not for five thousand dollars!" The look in Tom's eyes showed that there was no appeal to argument.

For some time the boy sat in an absorbed silence.

"See here," said Chester, his face clearing at last, "let's look things over."

The boys walked through the grounds that had once been the pride of the neighborhood. Broken branches, tangled weeds, stunted apples, and neglected vines were everywhere.

"The height of my ambition has always been to be a farmer," suddenly exclaimed Chester as he paused in an open space flooded with sunlight.

"You—Chester Delmaine, gentleman! Of all the surprises."

"It's true," said Chester. Seizing a handful of weeds he gave a vigorous pull. "Say, look at this!" he cried as he stooped down to examine the ground. "Look at this earth—rich and mellow as mush. Why, anything would grow in it. Gee! I've an idea. Let's get to work and clean out this ground and seed it to turnips. It's too late in the season for anything else to grow. I've read lately that turnips sometimes grow more than half an inch in a night."

The proposition looked reasonable. In less than an hour it assumed definite shape, and in a fortnight the ground was fairly covered with plants. At the end of six weeks there was a crop to be sold. The turnips brought the boys fifty dollars.

"This will give us a good start next summer," announced Chester triumphantly, as they counted their gains.

"You will have to take the lead in this enterprise if anything is to come of it," said Tom.

"Well, then, I propose that we attend that granger meeting at Allison. We'll get some pointers there, and next year we'll show folks what two boys can do."

At the meeting the boys learned how to prune and spray trees, besides gaining much valuable information concerning the preparation of soil and garden things in general. They at once set to work in earnest, feeling that now they were on the right track. Each week the place made a better appearance. Occasionally the neighbors would drop in and offer a word of praise or advice.

One evening in the early summer the boys were sitting on the porch talking over their venture, when a tramp staggered slowly up the path toward the house. As the man drew near, Tom's face whitened with the old fear, but it was only for a moment. Rising quickly he ran down the steps.

It was the return of the prodigal, but this time the prodigal was a father, and the arms that were flung round his neck were those of a son.

The man shrank back, then seeing the hurt look in the boy's eyes, he held out a trembling hand.

"You, Tom—" he said, "you here? What are you doing? Are you working here, Tom?"

"Yes, father, I'm working here. Don't you know the place? It was our old home."

"It looks something like it," came thickly as the man gazed stupidly round. "No, Tom, I don't know this place—but, yes, it does look a little like it—but different somehow, Tom— I can't tell—"

"Come into the house, father, and I'll get you something to eat. You'll feel stronger after a while. Chester, this is father." But Chester had disappeared.

As Mr. Hadley finished the simple meal which his son had prepared, he said, "Tom, boy, do you know that is the first meal I have had for two days?"

Tom could not reply at once. "O father," he finally cried, "if you would only stop drinking we could have everything. You could stay right here at home, and we could work together and pay off the mortgage. Then you could have a shelter in your old age."

"It's too late, Tom. I'm too far gone."

"Don't say that, father. Let us go out and look at the orchard. When you see what has been done with that, then you won't say a man can't be made over."

"Yes, let's go to the orchard. I'll try, my boy; I'll try," came hesitatingly from trembling lips, as the two went out together.

Some months later Tom and Chester were picking their apple crop, while Tom's father packed it into barrels. Though not of the best, the trees had yielded far beyond all expectations. The grapes had already been sold, and a neat sum had been realized from them. There were still the potatoes, onions, beets, carrots and cabbages. A large crop had been marketed, and enough produce remained to keep father and son through the winter.

"You've done splendidly, Tom!" exclaimed Chester, as they were storing the last of their crops.

"Don't say 'you,' Ches; say 'we.' If it hadn't been for your clear brain this wouldn't have been thought of. We've made almost five hundred dollars already. Just think of it—as much as old Porter offered me for the whole place! And think what it's done for father!"

"Tom, he is not the only one who has changed. There is no telling where I would have landed if we hadn't struck this scheme. I was altogether too fond of cigarets when I came here, and—well, I might as well confess something else: Tom, I used to think nothing of taking a glass of liquor when I wanted it."

"O Ches!"

"Yes, I did; but the stand you took in refusing Porter's offer taught me a lesson. I saw that principle, that character, that a clear brain were better than anything else."

"Chester, old man, to hear you say that is one of the best things yet! We've reclaimed the orchard and this whole place, and we've both gained a lot in every way, but our richest reward, Ches, is that—is father!"

As Tom spoke he pointed to a man, tall, straight, and coming toward them with steady step.

## A VISION OF PEACE

*As I mused upon the nations*
*In the demon war's embrace,*
*To my eyes there came a vision—*
*Vision of a love-filled race;*
*As I peered into the ages,*
*O'er the earth one flag unfurled,*
*Emblem of the everlasting*
*Federation of the world.*

*War had ceased; no more the roaring*
*Of the cannon's giant throat*
*Mingled with the loud alarm*
*Of the bugle's brazen note;*
*For the nations of the earth-land*
*From all greed at last were free,*
*And in friendship, strong and lasting,*
*Joined their hands across the sea.*

*As I pondered, rapt and silent,*
*Suddenly upon the breeze*
*Rang an anthem, clear and vibrant,*
*Floating out o'er all the seas;*
*Not a discord marred the music,*
*With its God-inspired increase;*
*This the anthem they were singing,*
*"Peace on earth, eternal peace!"*

*Then, behold! as I in rapture*
*Gazed and marveled at the sight,*
*'Mid the ever-thronging people*
*There was set a throne of light,*
*To that place of wondrous glory*
*Tribute did the nations bring;*
*For the Christ reigned, love his scepter—*
*Christ, the world's eternal King.*

—*Thomas Curtis Clark in Christian Standard*

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# IN THE ROMAN DAYS

## STORY-LESSON

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

One afternoon, nearly five hundred years before the birth of Christ, a sturdy Roman farmer named Cincinnatus was ploughing his land. Looking up, he saw several men approaching his house, so he left his work and went forward to greet them. They were strangers and he soon learned that they had come on a very important errand. They were no less persons than deputies from the Roman Senate.

Cincinnatus wiped his brow, for he had been working hard in the hot sun, and he called to his wife to bring his toga, or outer garment, and prepared himself to receive the message of the Senate.

At this time the Romans were at war with an enemy called the Aequians. The Roman general was not very capable and the camp was closely besieged and in great danger of having to surrender. This caused much alarm in the city and the Senate had met to consider what could be done. A strong leader was needed and with one accord the choice fell on Cincinnatus. So said the deputies, and at once they saluted him as Dictator, or supreme ruler for the time being, of the Roman people. Cincinnatus left his plough and promptly joined the army. He proved to be all that had been expected, for he saved the state from its enemies in sixteen days, and then at once laid down his office and returned to the farm.

In all the ages afterwards his name was mentioned with honor by the Romans. They admired his strength and courage and the simplicity of his life. The early Romans were as a rule brave and strong and lived very plainly. They did not care for show or luxury. They thought one should "live not to eat but eat to live." For hundred of years there were no bakers' stores in Rome for all the baking was done in the homes. The people ate a good many vegetables such as carrots and turnips and asparagus and onions and cabbages but not much meat. They grew their own olives and used olive oil much as we use butter today. Their dishes were of plain earthenware, sometimes even of wood, and they sat round the family table on stools or benches. All the people fared pretty much alike; there were no very rich or very poor.

The vine flourished in their sunny southern climate. They gathered the grapes in September and trod them with their bare feet and made wine. Often it was used unfermented, and was just the pure juice of the grape. They put it up in sealed jars so that it would not be changed. Sometimes, however, they preferred to let it ferment and they left the jars open to the air. Then the yeast plant was not slow in getting to work and making alcohol. But the early Romans used this wine very sparingly and put much water with it. They were exceedingly moderate drinkers. They did not realize that there is danger even in the weakest wine and that it is best to leave it alone. These things were not understood in those old days. On the whole they lived simply and were hard-working and honest. They toiled on their farms in times of peace and when war broke out they were ready to go. They carried a little grain in their wallets which they ground in their hand-mills and baked as they sat around the camp fires at night.

As time went on, however, a great change came over the Roman people. They subdued other nations, particularly the Greeks, and copied their self-indulgent habits and customs. They took a great deal of booty from their conquered foes and used it for their own enjoyment. They taxed the different peoples over whom they ruled and so grew rich. The more money they had, the more greedy and selfish they became.

The fashionable folks were not content with having a handsome house in Rome and a snug cottage in the country for holiday times. They liked to have several residences apiece in order to show off their wealth. One senator is said to have had four villas near Rome, seven in the country and five on the Bay of Naples. This was mere foolish luxury but it was quite the common thing.

There were not as many different amusements in those old days as there are now, so the Romans spent a great deal of time and thought on eating and drinking. They sent to foreign countries for strange new things to eat. They often spent a small fortune on a single meal. A certain rich man gave a party one night, and although it was many hundred years ago we know just what they had for dinner. There were thrushes on asparagus, sea-nettles, fricasseed chicken, boars' ribs, ducks, ham, sea-snails, hares and hedge-hogs. These were only a few of the dishes; there were more than thirty altogether.

When a meal was nearly over, it was the custom for slaves to bring in garlands of flowers and sweet perfumes. The guests were crowned with the garlands and sometimes wreaths of flowers were hung around their necks. I am sorry to tell you that after dinner, in fashionable houses, came a wine supper. By this time the Romans had fallen greatly under the power of strong drink. Their cellars were full of wine. We read of a certain orator who had no less than ten thousand large jars at once.

At the wine supper one of the party was made the "King of Drinking." He presided over the gathering, gave orders to the servants, and decreed what each guest must do to amuse the rest. Most of the time was spent in drinking healths. This, you see, is a very old custom, and without a doubt, it is wonderfully foolish. A writer of our own day has said, "We drink each other's health and spoil our own." This is just what the Romans did, but they did not know enough about physiology to understand what they were doing to themselves.

The wine was in a large bowl and was set on the table in the midst of the company. Slaves moved silently about, each with a ladle in his hand, and filled the goblets of the guests. At ordinary dinners each person drank what he wanted and could stop when he pleased, but at stylish banquets it was different. Anyone could propose the health of anybody else. If that person's name had five letters in it, the slaves made the goblets five parts full; if twelve letters they filled them twelve parts full. Then altogether the guests drained their goblets and they were obliged to do so at one draught.

I need hardly tell you that their brains were stupefied and their bodies weakened by this sort of thing. It was not very long before they became a prey to their enemies. The barbarians swooped down upon them from the north. They were strong, hardy races of warriors and the lazy, self-pleasing Romans were easily overcome.

In some ways nations are like individuals. They live for a longer or shorter time and then become weak and die. It is as though they were attacked by some disease. As we have just seen, self-indulgent habits and customs make nations weak and hasten their downfall. Alcohol is enough to cause the wreck of the strongest nation on earth.

Another disease that attacks nations is dishonesty. Many men will steal from the city or the state who would never dream of robbing their next-door neighbor. When they are put into some office, instead of faithfully doing their duty, they seize the chance of making themselves rich by theft. They are traitors to their country and are not worthy to be called citizens. When there are many such men in a nation, it becomes weak. We speak of this public dishonesty as "political corruption." There was a great deal of it in Rome at the time we have been talking about. It helped to break up the Roman Empire.

The history of Rome lasted more than a thousand years. America is a young nation still, not yet a hundred and fifty years old. If we want her to have a long and glorious history we must, as good citizens, beware of the dangers that threaten her.

The liquor traffic is the greatest of these. As alcohol weakens the bodies and brains of so many thousands of persons, it must weaken our country as a whole. If it is allowed to continue, our people will be less and less strong and capable as time goes on.

Besides this, wherever saloons exist there is also political corruption. These two things go together, drink and dishonesty. The liquor traffic is such a bad business that it corrupts men, so that they buy and sell votes and do many other things that are disloyal to the state and nation.

On the tenth of December, 1913, a resolution was offered in Congress which will never be forgotten. It recommended that the United States prohibit forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink, because it is "threatening the very life of the nation." It was introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, and into the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas. It marks the beginning of the end of the liquor traffic.

Rome was not the only empire that fell through the self-indulgent habits of its citizens. Other great nations from time to time have done the same. America is going to profit by their example. She is going to destroy the liquor traffic before it destroys the nation.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12—18**

## MISS GORDON IN VIRGINIA

Miss Anna A. Gordon left Evanston, Tuesday, September 1, for Richmond, Virginia, where she spoke on September 3. On the following day she delivered two addresses in the city of Norfolk. From Virginia she expected to go to Portland, Maine, later attending the state convention at Houlton.

## EDUCATE THE VOTERS!

A few days' experience in the circulation of petitions for the Hobson Amendment will convince anyone that the voters need educating on the question of National Constitutional Prohibition. Perhaps no one objection is more frequently met than that a prohibition amendment to the Constitution would be an invasion of states' rights. To answer such an objection, every worker should be supplied with the two leaflets just published by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition," by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, and "The Cooperation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic" by Senator Morris Sheppard. Send to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters Evanston, Ill. Price, twenty cents per 100.

## "WILL GRASS GROW IN OUR STREETS?"

A banker, long resident in a town which a few years ago voted out the saloons, in a recent address before a convention of citizens in another town said: "Liquor men often contended that if we voted our town dry grass would grow in our streets. That prediction has come true—at least in part. Grass has actually overgrown one of our streets—*the street that leads to the jail.*"

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

## "CAN WE AFFORD IT?"

In every campaign state the liquorites are urging that because the European war is making inroads upon our finances, more than ever before is the revenue from the liquor traffic needed to pay expenses. This causes timid voters to ask, "Can we afford this costly experiment—prohibition?"

Let them ask Kansas, which has tried the "costly experiment" for thirty-four years, and listen to the words of one of its distinguished citizens, William Allen White:

"The bank deposits in Kansas have increased in ten years from one hundred million to two hundred and twenty million dollars. And it should be remembered that these bank deposits are in the hands of the many and not of the few; for the financial agency reports—Dun's and Bradstreet's—list less than a score of millionaires in Kansas and not one worth over five millions. The average holding of taxable property, taking the number of people in the state and dividing it by the total assessed valuation of the state, is $1,666.92, which the *Wall Street Journal* recently declared to be the largest in America. Also, a report from Director Harris, of the Census Bureau, shows that we have decreased our state debt faster than any other state."

Let them inquire of Governor Craig of North Carolina, which state has had prohibition for six years, and he will tell them that the total revenue from all sources during the year 1908—the last year when alcoholic liquors were sold under license—was approximately $2,800,400, and during 1913—the last year under prohibition—the total receipts from all sources were approximately $4,297,000.

If unconvinced by these figures, before deciding that they cannot afford to vote for prohibition, let them recall the words of the Supreme Court of the United States: "If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousandfold in health, wealth and happiness of her people."

## WHEN YOU OPEN YOUR PURSE, REMEMBER—

If the argument that no community can exist without the revenue from the liquor traffic appeals to you as being reasonable it is because you have not considered the other side of the question. The next time you open your purse or take out your check book to draw a check to pay a bill or to make a contribution to a benevolent cause, consider if the liquor traffic or drink evil has anything to do with the size of the expenditure. If it is in payment of your taxes, stop a moment to ponder on what proportion of this tax money goes to pay for the poorhouses, insane asylums, jails, penitentiaries, etc., which are very largely necessitated by the victims of the drink traffic.

If you are opening your purse to offer a contribution in response to a call for help from the Associated Charities of your city do not forget that leading authorities have placed the percentage of pauperism due to intemperance at from forty to seventy-five, and probably fifty or sixty cents of every dollar you give goes to relieve poverty caused by drink.

Are you taking from your abundance to aid some society which is furthering the anti-tuberculosis movement? As you write your check give a thought to the statement of scientists that no one factor has more to do with creating conditions in which tuberculosis flourishes than the drink evil.

Are you paying your missionary society dues? Bear in mind that the amount you give would accomplish far more, according to the statements of missionaries, were it not for the handicap of the liquor traffic.

It is not only possible but probable that if you would investigate thoroughly the use made of every dollar given for charity, benevolence and social welfare generally you would discover that had it not been for the drink evil the need of this money and the demand for it would have been greatly lessened. Is it sensible or sane or economical to maintain in our midst an institution which is such a drain on the resources of the people?

## ALCOHOLISM AND SUICIDE

That alcohol is a very common cause of suicide is the assertion of Colonel L. Mervin Maus, whose name is so well known in army medical circles. He bases his statement on statistics furnished by Professor Hillier of Kiel who reported that among 230 alcoholics whose deaths came under his observation, 135 were suicides. Dr. Sullivan reports that in 220 suicides, or attempts, 172 or 78 percent were due to alcohol. "While it is impossible to secure correct statistics," says Colonel Maus in an article in the *Medical Record*, "it is more than probable that hundreds of 'floaters' annually found in the harbors of our large cities committed suicide as a direct or indirect result of drink."

## NEBRASKA WOMEN COMPLIMENTED

The mayor of the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, is reported to have recently paid a tribute to the women of his state in explaining to a reporter why he was uncertain as to whether or not he would vote for enfranchising the women at the next election. He frankly admitted, "If I vote against equal suffrage at the fall election, it will be because I am afraid it will mean prohibition. If we have woman suffrage this year, within four years we will have prohibition in Nebraska."

# Peace Service at National W.C.T.U. Headquarters

## SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

"To pray for a speedy end of the war and to advocate anew our peace principles," was the call sent out some weeks ago by Miss Anna A. Gordon to the white ribboners of the nation. The response from every section of the country brought together on Sunday, September 6, not only the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but the Christian men and women of every community, and in many cities pastors discoursed upon "Peace" in their morning sermons.

It was fitting that the service of the Evanston W. C. T. U. should be held at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, under the roof where Frances Willard had dreamed of the coming of a day of universal peace, and written and worked for the disarmament of all nations. The meeting, which was held at three o'clock in the afternoon, was in charge of Miss Louise E. Hollister, the president of the Evanston union, and a National W. C. T. U. organizer. The service was opened by the reading of Scriptures and prayer by Mrs. Harvey P. Calkins, for many years a leader in missionary work in India. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, outlined briefly the history of the Peace department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and referred touchingly to the close ties of sisterhood which bind the workers in Europe and America. That the gospel of Christ and a realization of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man were the only agencies which could make possible permanent peace in the world was the burden of the messages of Miss Mary Moore and Mrs. Caroline Leech of Kentucky. Both of the speakers had spent much time in the afflicted lands and through an acquaintance with the peoples spoke feelingly of their sufferings. Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, for many years the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and now president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., brought a message from that interesting territory, and made a plea for peace, not only among the European nations, but for this new country, where peaceful conditions can only be secured by the abolition of the liquor traffic. The attitude of the general press of America toward the war, and the work the newspapers are doing to help the peace movement, were referred to by Miss Hollister, and at her request there was read an appeal to the children of America in the interests of the children of Europe, whose fathers are on the field of battle, published in the *Chicago Herald*. It gave a picture of the million Christmas tragedies that will occur next December among the little folks of the warring countries and asked the boys and girls of this land to unite in sending to them a ship of Good Will laden with Yuletide gifts.

The spirit of prayer was present throughout the service, and under the leadership of Rev. Timothy P. Frost and Rev. Frank O. Beck, pastors of Evanston churches, and Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., much time was spent in heart-compelling prayer that the leaders in the war might be made to see the wickedness of continuing it and that there might speedily come a cessation of hostilities. A touching message of song, "Behold the Master Passeth By," was given by Mrs. Charles G. Wells of Evanston. With tender sympathy and love for the comrades in the stricken lands that favorite hymn of the W. C. T. U., "Wind the ribbon round the nations, the nations of our God," was sung.

A conviction that the petitions that are being offered by the Christian people of the world will be answered and that peace will be restored was expressed by all who participated, and from this day forth until the war shall end this will be the burden of the prayers of all members of the white ribbon family.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and expects to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. CELIA E. AMERMAN, an active and faithful member of the Norwalk (O.) W. C. T. U., passed away at the home of her son in Chico, California.

MRS. MATTIE BINGHAM WATKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the vice-presidents of the East End W. C. T. U. and local superintendent of the department of Work among Railway Men. Mrs. Watkins was a life member of both the Pennsylvania state and the Allegheny county W. C. T U.

### MARRIAGE OF NATIONAL Y. P. B. SECRETARY

On Monday, August 24, at the home of her mother, Ross M. Hayes, the popular National Y. P. B. secretary, was united in marriage to Walter Louis Schachner of St. Louis. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. C. W. Tadlock of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Schachner left on the same day for a quiet resort in the Ozarks. Upon their return they will make their home with the bride's mother, Mrs. E. A. P. Hayes, at 5025 Maple Ave., St. Louis. Mr. Schachner is connected as advertising manager with one of the leading St. Louis papers. He is heartily in sympathy with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and, in fact, was one of the charter members of the St. Louis Y. P. B. THE UNION SIGNAL offers to Mr. and Mrs. Schachner congratulations and best wishes for their happiness.

### GOOD TEMPLAR CONGRESS BROKEN UP BY THE WAR

According to information sent out to the press by Joseph Malins, of Birmingham, England, the outbreak of war had a curious effect on the International Good Templar Conference which was held for several days in the Parliament House at Christiania. While it was deliberating in fraternal fellowship, telegrams from Germany, France, etc., to various delegates demanded their return to take part under the rival flags of the countries on the verge of conflict, whereupon the German delegates moved the meeting be closed. An American Senator protested against the conference being stampeded owing to differences between two countries only, seeing that forty-six countries were represented, and the body declined to adjourn.

The leader of the Germans, Herr Herman Blume, genially conceded the right of the body to continue and so feelingly bade the delegates farewell that the assembly spontaneously rose, and, led by Anglo-Saxons from four continents, sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and a special prayer by the chaplain concluded an emotional sitting. When a few more days had passed, and the spread of the war demanded that Danish and Dutch and Swedish and Swiss should also depart, the situation forced a prompt closure of the session, which referred unfinished business to the International executive committee, among the members of which are Hon. G. Cotterill, ex-mayor of Seattle, and Alderman Malins of Birmingham. The next triennial session of this body will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Among the recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters was Professor Sarah F. Whiting of Wellesley College. Professor Whiting, who holds the chair of Astronomy in Wellesley College, was in Evanston attending a convention of the American Astronomical Association, to which she was a delegate.

The many friends of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Mae Whitman, National superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor, are rejoicing over their safe arrival in the United States.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

als, but their chief mission is to look out for white slave traders. One such miscreant in particular is being watched for. An American now in Antwerp found that his daughter, a minor, had been lured to London. He went to the American consul general in Antwerp and begged him to enlist the aid of the embassy and the relief organization in running the matter down. Immediately the relief committee put the police upon the track.

#### American Parents Appeal for Protection for Daughters

In numerous instances parents in the United States have cabled appeals to the committee to see that their daughters were put safely aboard steamships. This has been unfailingly done by picked women agents. Now at every incoming train feminine representatives of the committee are on hand to see that questionable characters have no opportunity of forcing their attentions upon unaccompanied women and girl tourists.

*September 5, 1914.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

*Dear Sunday School Workers:*

I have not ceased to rejoice with you over the progress made in Sunday school temperance work as evidenced in all the reports of the great International Sunday School Convention held in Chicago. Our beloved Miss Gordon ably represented us at that wonderful convention, together with our white ribbon comrade, the honored superintendent of the Temperance department of the International Sunday School Association, Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens. We note with keen satisfaction that Miss Gordon retains her position as a member of the International Temperance Committee and feel assured of her sustaining work.

The harvest time for us is near and we should have excellent reports from every state. The year has been one of unusual activity. First came the pledge-signing campaign, then our work in the interest of more temperance teaching to be provided in the international series of graded Sunday school lessons (and we shall continue in this work) followed by our latest effort which is to enlist the Sunday schools in the state and National Prohibition campaigns. This, too, is a line of work which we hope to push with greater enthusiasm. In every state where there is a campaign for statewide prohibition the Sunday schools should become a vital factor in the work.

While we rejoice over our special opportunities for service we must not forget the regular work which should be done every Temperance Sunday. Be it remembered that it has been the constant, systematic work we have done which has brought in the high tide of temperance in the Sunday schools.

World's Temperance Sunday is November 8. This is the annual Sunday school temperance rally day which we observe with special programs in the Sunday schools, temperance sermons, and mass meetings or Sunday school temperance rallies in the afternoon or evening. Our Sunday school workers look forward to World's Temperance Sunday as the great temperance day of the year.

Plans should be made early in order to give ample time to secure all the helps needed and the literature for distribution. This should be our great day for seed-sowing. We suggest that in states which have or are trying to secure statewide prohibition, jubilee Sunday school rallies be held. Our jubilee program will admit of adaptations and can be used with good effect. The new rally program is also a picturesque and impressive one, entitled "Under the Flag." It is so arranged that the program part may be used as a temperance service at the opening of the Sunday school, or the entire program, including the exercise, may be given at the Sunday school rally or mass meeting. The exercise alone will form an attractive feature of any temperance meeting. Our Rally Programs are 50 cents per 100; $4.50 per 1,000, postpaid.

The above mentioned programs and other new and well selected material will be found in the quarterly *Budget*, which is of unusual size and value. The nominal price of the *Budget* is 15 cents, or 50 cents for the year, money sent in advance.

Eastern workers have a most excellent plan of putting the quarterly *Budget* in the hands of the Sunday school superintendents, and then sending some one to take the orders from each school and to be responsible for the delivery of the literature. This plan enables the schools to see material and make selections of the helps for teachers and officers and desirable literature for all grades in the Sunday school.

As usual we will emphasize pledge-signing and doubtless many pledge flags will be made. It is said that nothing in the exhibit of Sunday school material created more interest than did the beautiful pledge flags which the writer had sent from two of the Sunday schools of Southern California. The directions for making the pledge flag (as given by the St. Louis workers, where the idea originated) are printed in one of our department series of Method leaflets (25 cents per 100).

We urge that on November 8, "squads" of Young Campaigners for national and state prohibition be formed in every Sunday school. Equip them with the uniform and drill them so that they can appear at rallies and public meetings. Nothing will make votes or sentiment like the appeals of the children. Then we ask that all members of the Sunday schools, *old* and *young*, be enlisted as *Sunday School Campaigners for Prohibition*. Some great work is being done by organized Bible classes, in states where a prohibition campaign is on. Southern California is demonstrating the value of the Sunday school in statewide prohibition campaigns.

Your National superintendent hopes to give the best report this fall that she has ever given, but it depends upon local, county and state superintendents to make this possible. Therefore, we urge that all reports be sent in early and definite statistics be given.

Again we remind you to order supplies for November 8 early, and thus avoid any disappointments.

Yours in loyal service,
(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE.
*115 Walnut St., Riverside Calif.*

## WAR AND PEACE PROBLEMS

By the Author of "Lay Down Your Arms"

At Edward Everett Hale's Church, Boston, Sunday morning, December 1, 1912, Ella Gilbert Ives and Dr. Purington listened to an address by Baroness Von Süttner on International Friendship.

The following are from notes taken by Miss Ives at that time and are of peculiar interest as interpreting and illuminating succeeding events.—L. C. P.

The Baroness first paid tribute to Dr. Hale who had the vision of a permanent court of arbitration now partially realized at The Hague. Perhaps his great word was justice rather than peace. Which should take precedence, justice between nations or friendship? We cannot say of either, this is first. They work together for good.

As we speak and work for both, a disastrous and bloody war is waging in Europe under the pretext of liberty, but really for territorial aggrandizement. The Balkan states are fighting Turkey and the European powers are standing in a ring about them, as in a football game, watching to see which side will win. All this might have been prevented by these powers. Twelve years ago when 300,000 Armenians were massacred it was the time for the powers to act. And again when allies of the present king of Montenegro murdered the previous king and put this one on the throne it was time to act. The Triple Entente—an alliance of England, France and Russia—pledged to aid one another in time of war, is a friendship of nations—a form of friendship, and entered into by nations formerly at bitter enmity. The same is true of the alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy. If these threes could come together in one alliance, they could control the peace of Europe. Austria, alas, is now prolonging the Balkan war by refusing to Servia a seaport on the Mediterranean.

If the 10,000,000 soldiers of Europe become involved in a general war, the results will be unspeakable. It may be the dark hour that precedes the dawn.

Our country (United States) is the hope of the peace movement. President Taft's arbitration treaties with England, France and Japan would have led to other similar treatles. The Peace movement was within a hair's breadth of this consummation.

The Baroness was most impressive both in matter and manner. She is logical, witty (in her own tongue) and moderate in statement. She does not depend for effect on impassioned oratory. Her delightful presence and intellectual calibre lend weight to every utterance. God bless her. She "has to fight with English" being a foreigner.

NOTE.—Thank God, the Baroness did not live to see the present confusion and war of nations and fearful outlook.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

A Y. P. B. of twenty-one members, Irene Chizek president, is at work in Percival, Iowa, having been organized quite recently.

Mrs. Jessie T. Williams, Y. P. B. secretary for Iowa, held a grand gold medal contest at the Oskaloosa Chautauqua. Miss Myrtle Spatz of Dexter, won first place.

Mrs. A. L. Foster of Winterset, Iowa had charge of a grand gold medal contest at the Madison county Chautauqua with contestants limited to the county.

Miss Maude Aldrich organized two unions in Iowa the same day, one a country union at Coon Creek, the other at the little town at Bertram.

Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, state evangelist of West Washington W. C. T. U., put in a busy August Sunday at Ranier, Wash. At 4 a. m. her husband met the train to welcome the National W. C. T. U. speaker then in the state. He drove her back through clouds of stifling smoke. Three other times that day the Palmers took the speaker to her appointments and once between times, they got out and fought forest fires. Fighting King Alcohol and forest fires at one and the same time is a strenuous experience.

The name of Frances E. Willard is to be included among those whose birthdays will be observed in the schools of New Mexico. This was brought about through the efforts of Miss Harriet L. Henderson, president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, National superintendent. The next Flag Day Book issued by the state department of education will contain material appropriate for the celebration of the day, September 28, and in the new edition of the course of study for common schools, now being prepared, under Flag Day the date is marked as one upon which the flag should float.

Fine meetings, full of interest, have been held by Mrs. La Mance, National organizer, with the lumbermen of McKenna and of Tacoma, Washington. Open air meetings have been held also with the railroad men at the Northern Pacific car shops in Tacoma, several hundred being present, and in other parts of the city as well. Street meetings, usually with large audiences, were held at Roy, Burlington and Concrete. At the latter place, a cement plant town, the saloon men sent a drunken man to interrupt the speaker. At the first outburst the other men collared him and took him off the street. At Tacoma, a patriotic order made room on its program for the organizer's plea for statewide prohibition, and the audience, which packed the hall, applauded every hit. The Eagles, belonging to the wet element, generously opened their hall to her in Concrete and a "wet" party brought the speaker to the hall. At Morton the hotel runs a bar in connection with the house. The speaker was lame and could not get out to the church for the woman's mass meeting. The hotel people promptly threw open their dining room, with only a partition between that and the bar, and the meeting was held there. It is in the very air that "Washington is going dry."

Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant, Press superintendent of the National British Women's Temperance Association, has urged local press women to try to secure space in the newspapers throughout England for appeals calling upon all people to avoid, during this hour of national sorrow and danger, "the terrible risk of alcoholic drink which is the arch peace-breaker," and proclaiming that "a very small dose of alcohol can so disturb control that a person who has taken very little may yet have taken enough to let loose words of hatred and passion that under control would never have been spoken. Words leads to acts, and one foolish or violent act may plunge a whole community into strife and bloodshed at a time like the present."

Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., has provided for regiments of English soldiers as they left to go to the front copies of St. John's Gospel which have proven very acceptable to the men. Oxford and Cambridge colleges are to be used as hospitals for the wounded men, and young lady students have been helping Miss Slack in securing gifts for the men and are prepared to assist in caring for the wounded.

## AFIELD IN CALIFORNIA

CARRIE LEE CARTER-STOKES, National Organizer.

The novelty and charm of being at home in California and my interest in the campaign for state prohibition have kept me in the state ever since we moved here from Missouri a year ago. A rest of several months after my arrival was imperative, but aside from that I have been busy in the field or in Los Angeles almost constantly.

My first series of meetings was held in San Diego, where many members were gained and a city federation of unions was formed. Santa Clara and Sonoma counties were visited in January and February and although it was the rainy season and the quantity of rain was said to be "unusual," meetings were quite successful. Many cities and towns were reached in lovely Santa Clara Valley and cordial welcomes awaited the speaker from friends new and old. In Sonoma county, which is Jack London's "Valley of the Moon," I saw some of the wineries and vineyards of wine grapes covering thousands of acres, which are the head and front of the opposition to prohibition in California.

In March I traversed the great oil region of Kern county, assisted in the county convention at Maricopa and did some pioneer work in desert and mining towns. April found me journeying beside the snow-crowned Sierras, in strangely beautiful Inyo county; traveling vast distances by rail and stage across the desert from town to town where our little bands of white ribboners are valiantly holding the fort. From the eastern boundary of the state to its western coast was the order for May and San Luis Obispo county was the scene of action. A very picturesque region it is, with its mountains, seashore and old missions. Here another county convention took place, and many meetings were held and a great deal of strenuous personal work accomplished.

It was a pleasant diversion to attend, as a delegate, the Southern California state convention at Los Angeles in June, and to have a part upon the program. Since then I have filled a number of engagements in Los Angeles county and had charge of a large float which represented the W. C. T. U. in a fraternal parade in the city. The float was white, trimmed with Shasta daisies. The state president, surrounded by groups representing the W. C. T. U., the Y. P. B., the L. T. L. and the White Ribbon Recruits, occupied the seat of honor under a canopy. Banners and mottoes attracted the eye, while songs and rally cries caught the ear of the thousands of people who lined the streets.

I have organized five unions, secured one hundred members for Northern California and over two hundred members for Southern California. Three counties are to be visited in September and October, then comes the fateful November third. God grant that it may bring victory to our cause in this fair state.

## INDIAN LOGIC

DORCAS J. SPENCER

This deponent has always appreciated the good hard sense of Indians, and herewith presents the indubitable evidence of that element in the Indian's mentality.

Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, chief medical supervisor of the United States Indian Service, has lately held a council with the Coeur d'Alene Indians at Tekoa, Washington, with the object of persuading them to allow their tribal funds to be drawn upon, for the erection of a hospital for Indians. His plans were well laid, and promising for the relief of the sick and suffering, but he reckoned without his host. The Indians held a pow-wow, they pow-wowed a whole day on the subject, and reported to the officer that they did not want a hospital. They declared that all their diseases were caused by liquor, and liquor caused all the other troubles they had. They unanimously demanded that the liquor traffic be suppressed so that they might have comfort and peace.

## "THE TRIAL OF JOHN BARLEYCORN."

The United Society of Christian Endeavor is to present to the public next fall "The Trial of John Barleycorn," which, it is announced, "will follow as closely as possible correct legal procedure." The "Trial" will be presented in Chicago in October, 1915, under the auspices of the Temperance and Citizenship department of the society. "It is proposed," says the *Christian Endeavor World*, "to make 'The Trial of John Barleycorn' to the prohibition reform what 'The World in Chicago' was to missions."

The office of Hon. Frank Hanly, who has been retained to prosecute the case, is already gathering in evidence from every department of society. Prominent men and women will give testimony and "John Barleycorn" will be defended by two of the country's pronounced champions of the liquor traffic.

A temperance educational museum will be maintained in connection with the "Trial" with literature exhibits by various temperance and general reform societies.

**A PERFECT COMPLEXION**

in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed *once only*. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# THE IMPERTINENCE OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Excerpts from Address Delivered at a Public Meeting in Connection with the Australasian Temperence Conference, Adelaide, by Rev. Frank Lade, M. A.

At the risk of seeming churlish, I wish to say that it is always under protest that I drag myself to a temperance meeting of any description. I bitterly resent the occasion for a conference or crusade of this kind. If our friends "the enemy" think that we find congenial employment and fanatical delight in organizing and agitating for temperance teaching in state schools, in going round with petitions, attending committee meetings, or preaching temperance sermons, they are utterly mistaken so far as I am concerned. I never approach this duty without bristling and burning with indignation. Why should there be all this expenditure of time and energy? Why is this necessity allowed to continue? Simply that the moderate drinker may have his luxury and the brewer and the distiller their dividends. Why should we who are not served by it at all constitute ourselves into a permanent vigilance committee to resist its encroachments on all material and moral interests of the community? With all my mind and heart I protest against the trade in intoxicants as a pure impertinence.

When I say the liquor traffic is an "impertinence" I do not use this word in any offensive sense, but in its most respectful and classical sense, as equivalent to "intrusion." The liquor traffic is a foreign body in the social organism. Now we know that when an alien body has been in possession a long time it comes to regard itself as the original occupier, or at any rate one of the pillars of the household, and entitled to all the family prestige and privileges. No doubt the intrusive camel of the famous story who first put his nose in the window, and then turned the original owner out in the rain felt quite domiciled, and had that fine sense of proprietorship which comes of paying all rates and taxes and signing for all parcels. The liquor traffic is feverishly anxious to be considered one of the family of national industries. It resents being spoken of as a "cuckoo" in the national nest. It admits that in the light of its by-product, drunkenness, it is a somewhat troublesome bird, but it hastens to point out that there are other birds of the same feather, such as gambling and impurity, whose *locus standi* is equally assailable. It protests against being isolated, and being made the object of special attention. The champions of this trade assure us that intemperance is not a natural or inevitable product, but a merely regrettable incident of its operations. We are assured that drunkenness is only one expression of the generic evil of men's hearts, and they encourage us to hope that when we have made all men saintly they will all be sober. We are exhorted by those whose dividends would suffer by the sudden and widespread abandonment of the alcoholic habit patiently to strengthen and level up character as a whole, and then this special symptom of general weakness will no longer appear. This advice sounds so philosophical that it is tendered *ad nauseam* by the apologists of this trade. One can imagine that the growers and importers of opium might dispense similar lofty counsel to those who sought by imperial edict to free China from the nightmare of this drug. In all essentials the situations are parallel. We must not allow the wide difference in degree of the two evils to blind us to their identity in kind. Whatever their dissimilarities may be, the drink evil and the opium evil have this in common, that they are not the expression of an inherent weakness or baseness. They find their root cause not in morbid or infirm moral conditions, but in an external drug.

That this traffic is an impertinence and must show cause why it should be tolerated is suggested by the fact that the supply creates the demand. This is true of individuals, and of communities. Not even the most rabid of liquor advocates will say that the average young man is starving or repressing any part of his complex nature because he abstains from alcoholic drinks. And when he begins the practice which ends in habitual drunkenness he is impelled by no natural thirst; but he takes his first glass out of deference to long-estab-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

The suffrage campaign in North Dakota is being vigorously pushed and the prospects of success are encouraging. The important Tri-State Grain Growers convention in North Dakota last spring came out for suffrage, and the farmers at many other times have shown their belief in suffrage for women. In order to become effective the amendment must receive a majority of the votes cast at the election, and this always forms a larger number than those cast on the suffrage question. In spite of this there is a growing feeling of confidence.

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Of the campaign in Nebraska, Omar Garwood, secretary of the National Men's League, who has been in the state for several weeks, says: "I have campaigned in several states for the cause, but have never before met with such encouraging conditions as I have found in Nebraska. Many of the men say the women don't need to make any demonstrations or sacrifices, and that they are going to give them the ballot as a matter of simple justice."

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Nevada is catching the spirit of its near neighbors, and the sentiment in favor of woman suffrage is showing an encouraging increase. With only a handful of women interested in suffrage two years ago, there is now an organization which has spread into every county of the state. The last legislature passed the suffrage amendment with only three dissenting votes in each House. The Democratic, Socialist and Progressive parties have given the movement their endorsement as have many leading Republicans. The labor conference representing 6,000 union men of the state has gone on record in favor of the amendment. The obstacles to be overcome, however, are gigantic. With a population of about 80,000 scattered over a territory one-quarter larger than England, Scotland and Wales combined, only 20,000 men qualified to vote at the last election, and there is said to be only one voter for every five square miles. Moreover the population of men is a shifting one owing to the construction and mining work being done in the state. Of the 18,000 women that are of age few are transient, and their enfranchisement will mean the addition to the electorate of largely permanent residents who will use their influence and their vote for the interests of the home. Among the prominent supporters of suffrage in Nevada are Governor Oddie, Lieutenant-Governor Ross, Senator Francis G. Newlands, Senator Key Pittman, Frank H. Norcross, Congressman Roberts and Federal Judge Farrington.

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The Oklahoma constitution makes no distinction between the sexes as to eligibility in holding the offices of county clerk or clerk of the District court, according to an opinion given by Justice John B. Turner of the state supreme court. Women had intimated that they were candidates for these offices, and their right had been questioned, hence the opinion of the judge. Thirty-two Oklahoma women are at this time county superintendents of schools, one is county treasurer, and there are several women who hold the positions of registers of deeds.

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W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O. Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

At the recent Kansas primaries, in the words of the *Topeka Daily Capital*, "The women cast an unusual vote. In some precincts more women than men voted. Cottonwood Falls reported that in precincts near there most of the election officials were women. Many of the farmers stayed at home at work in the fields, while the women went to the polls. Probably 40 per cent of the total vote was cast by the new voters."

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Only candidates who favor woman suffrage will receive the votes of the members of the Vermont Branch of the National Federation of Labor, according to a unanimous pledge made at a recent state convention in Bellows Falls. It is reported that 50,000 voters will be governed by this action.

**STATUS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE**

**States Where Women Have Full Suffrage.**

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska. Illinois has presidential and municipal suffrage.

**States Where Amendment Will Go to Voters during 1914**

Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota by action of legislature, Nebraska, Missouri and Ohio by Initiative.

**States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another**

Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Women have been nominated by both the Democratic and the Progressive parties of Colorado for the position of secretary of state, and for the superintendent of public instruction by all three parties. Women are also candidates for both houses of the state legislature.

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The Liquor Dealers' Association of South Dakota is the only formidable opponent of equal suffrage in the state, as there is no anti-suffrage organization among women. The Liquor Dealers' Association, however, is reported to have $87,000 in its treasury with which to defeat the amendment and more that can be had for the asking, according to a statement made by one of its members. A representative of this association is now traveling through the state. Following his visit to a town anti-suffrage advertisements begin to appear in local papers. The workers for suffrage are not discouraged, however, for they are finding men for the most part responsive. The Grand Army of the Republic, the stalwart wing of the Republican party, the Progressive Republicans, the Socialist party, the third party Prohibitionists and many of the leading Democrats have given their endorsement. The daily press is generally favorable, and the weekly press almost unanimous in its approval. According to Chautauqua managers suffrage days are the most popular ones on their programs this summer. Miss Rose Bower's cornet which is doing splendid service in this campaign is giving out the stirring message:

"O listen to the band!
Votes for women we demand.
Step up lively, listen here,
This, hurrah, is woman's year!"

Kansas Republicans, Democrats and Progressives at their respective state conventions have endorsed nationwide suffrage for women. The Progressive party of Ohio, Missouri and Alabama, at recent state conventions, have followed the action of the national Progressive party in adding an equal suffrage plank to their platform.

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Chippewa Indians of the Bad River tribe, in the largest council of years held recently at Ashland, Wis., voted unanimously in favor of woman suffrage. "No Indian should oppose the right of our women to vote," William Obern, one of the Indians is reported to have said. "The hardest part of the home falls on them. They also clear our land and build our fires. They own property too and know how to take care of it. They are more likely to vote for the real welfare of our people than are the men."

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## THE IMPERTINENCE OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

(Continued from Page Twelve)

lished, but none the less artificial, custom.

Diagnose this trouble aright, and you will see that it is not so much a case for the church or the moralist as for the sane and fearless legislator. This infamous trade finds the reason for its existence in the reckless greed of the unscrupulous few and the criminal sufferance of the many, and it flourishes on the diseased appetites of the pitiable victims it has enslaved.

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**FOOD FACTS**

**What An M. D. Learned**

A prominent Georgia physician went through a food experience which he makes public.

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients gain very rapidly, just as I did in strength and weight.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact I was not quite as well as when I left home.

"My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

# THROUGH THE EYES OF THE PRESS

## ASHAMED OF THEIR SALOONS

In urging the men of Jackson county, Mo., to vote out the black advertisements of their county, the *Kansas City Star* suggests a novel advertisement for license towns:

"There is not a town in the world that bases its prosperity on the number of its rum shops. Villages, towns and cities advertise their good points, not their bad points. They have this and that opportunity for employment. The climate is more or less wonderful. The transportation facilities are told of. Good neighbors are a valuable asset. The town has so many churches and so many schools. If it is without saloons, that good point is made much of as an appeal to men and women with families to come there. But if it has saloons there is never a word about it! That is hidden, covered up.

"'Our town offers especially strong inducements to men with growing families who want to raise their children in the atmosphere of the saloon; no town offers better opportunities for educating the youth in the habit of drinking; we boast of ten saloons, one on almost every corner.'

"No one ever saw an advertisement like that, or ever will."

## ACCIDENTS DUE TO DRINK

That the use of alcohol is responsible for a large proportion of accidents is the assertion of life insurance officials. The *Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express* says:

"The medical directors of three great life insurance companies estimated that from seven to forty-three per cent of accidents are due, directly or indirectly, to alcohol. Seven per cent of the railroad accidents, eight per cent of the street car accidents, ten per cent of those caused by automobiles, eight per cent of those due to vehicles and horses, forty-three per cent of heat prostration and sunstroke, seven per cent of machinery accidents, eight per cent of the accidents in mines and quarries, thirteen per cent of the drowning, and ten per cent of the gunshot wounds are brought about, entirely or partially, by alcohol."

## ALCOHOL IN WAR AND PEACE

The dangers and the wastefulness of the drink evil are being brought vividly to the attention of the reading public through the war measures of the European countries. The *Minneapolis Journal* makes the following pertinent editorial comments:

"France has forbidden the sale of absinthe while the war is on. War Secretary Kitchener of Great Britain has announced that no presents of wine or spirits will be accepted or forwarded to the soldiers at the front. In Norway and some other neutral countries the distilleries and breweries have been shut down, in order that supplies of grain available for food may not be wasted.

"In the presence of war the dangers and wastefulness of alcohol as a beverage are clearly recognized. Soldiers befuddled with liquor cannot shoot straight, however much false bravery potations might give them. The deadening effects of absinthe are fatal to military efficiency. There is little or no nutrition in beer and whisky, whereas the grain stuffs from which they are made will feed hungry mouths.

"But if absinthe is an enemy of military efficiency, so is it an enemy of efficiency in civil life. If tipsy soldiers cannot shoot straight, workmen whose brains and muscles are in any degree paralyzed by alcohol cannot do their work well or with profit to themselves or their employers. The brain worker who indulges in strong drink is still worse off, from an efficiency standpoint.

"And if the distilleries and brewers waste foodstuffs that would keep off the pinch of hunger in war time, so they do in times of peace. Hunger is not peculiar to war. Some day the economic waste involved in the business of making intoxicants will be abolished."

*Grit*

The Press is no longer a guardian angel but a specter that haunts the liquor interests

**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easyreach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City . Established 1828

# NEWEST PUBLICATIONS

## CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents

The Liquor Traffic Vacuum Pocket Cleaner (Illustrated)
Accusing Fingers (Illustrated)
A Boy on Prohibition
The Dry Line (Illustrated)
Better Shoes for the Children
Your Boy Next? (Illustrated)
States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson
The Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard
A Confession and a Prophecy, by an ex-saloonkeeper

## MISCELLANEOUS

| | Each | Per 50 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| How to Plan a Parade, Lora S. La Mance | .02 | .20 | .35 |
| Smo and Drin—An Allegory, Dr. Howard A. Kelly | .03 | .40 | .75 |
| A Course of Instruction in Scientific Temperance, Edith Smith Davis | .02 | .15 | .25 |
| Mrs. Edith Smith Davis' Reply to Dr. E. H. Williams | .02 | .20 | .30 |
| Questions Asked and Answered Concerning the Y. P. B., Ross M. Hayes. | .03 | .40 | .75 |
| Citizens in the Making, Mary B. Wilson | .03 | .40 | .75 |
| My Mother, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt | .05 | | |
| The Men and Women of Tomorrow (A Program), Mildred A. Moody | .05 | | |
| Song Leaflet—Slogan of the L. T. L. | .02 | .15 | .25 |
| Song Leaflet—Loyal Temperance Legion March | .02 | .15 | .25 |
| Post Card to Senators and Congressmen | | | .40 |
| Prohibition Map Post Card, per dozen, 15 cents | | | 1.00 |
| The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Prohibition. For free distribution. | | | |

## POSTERS

| | Each | Per 50 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bill Board Poster No. 1—The Man Who Drinks | .50 | | |
| Bill Board Poster No. 2—On Treating | .50 | | |
| A Business Proposition. Cloth, 28x42. Price, two for 25 cents | .15 | | 10.50 |
| Paper, 28x42 | .05 | | 3.50 |

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

# TEMPERANCE TABLE TALK

## TO SAVE THE BOYS

A farmer who was securing signatures to petitions for statewide prohibition in a northwestern Ohio village approached a group of loafers—old-time drinkers, all of them—and asked them to sign his petition. "I am down and out. Booze put me to the bad," was the reply of the oldest man of the group, and to the surprise of the farmer he continued, "I am too old to ever get on my feet and make a man of myself, but I am going to sign that dry petition and if I live I will vote dry in November, for I do not want any one of those little boys," pointing to a group of little fellows playing nearby, "to become what I am now. I want to do what I can to save the boys." Following the example of the old man the other victims of the drink traffic also signed the petition.

## "IT KILLED MY BROTHER"

During a local campaign in Missouri this summer an enthusiastic worker for no-license was asked by a liquor advocate why he was so bitter against the saloon. "It killed my brother," explained the temperance man. "It struck him dead in a saloon in Independence after he had been a drunkard for years. It has taken from me every friend I loved most. The dearest chum of my youth, as bright and promising a young man as Jackson county ever saw, died a drunkard. That's why I am against the saloon. I never saw anything but harm come out of it."

## A CITY BORN DRY

Colorado Springs, Colo., has been free from the blighting influences of liquor making and selling since the moment in July, 1871, when Gen. William J. Palmer, charmed with the "subtle and indescribable beauty" of the mountain country, drove a stake into the uninhabited plain where the center of Colorado Springs now is and decided that here he would found the cleanest, most moral and charming city in America. General Palmer, a Northern general in the Civil war, had previously helped to build the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City across the plains to Denver. Later the Denver & Rio Grande was extended south from Denver to the site of the new town where General Palmer had purchased 6,000 acres. The prospectus of the new town contained the following provision for residents: "Any person may become a member of the Fountain colony of Colorado who is possessed of good moral character and is of strict, temperance habits." Every deed to every town lot in the city contains the statemen that "intoxicating liquors shall never be manufactured, sold or otherwise disposed of, as a beverage," etc., and for violation of this provision the property reverts to the previous owner. This temperance clause in the deeds has been enforced, and has been upheld by decisions of the state and the United States Supreme courts.

## NOT GOOD FOR ASTRONOMERS

An astronomer who died a year or two ago once said to Dr. T. D. Crothers, "Every time I tried to do any work after attending a supper and taking a little wine, next day I had to throw that work aside, it was so full of inconsistencies. It was very inaccurate." Recognizing that the work of even a moderate drinker of liquor is not up to the standard a sign has been posted at Lick Observatory, saying that no person doing work there is allowed to use wine and spirits or tobacco.

## "AIN'T I WORTH MORE THAN THE TAXES?"

"Which way will you vote, pa, wet or dry?" queried a little lad who had just returned from a temperance meeting in a local option campaign, as he climbed upon his father's lap.

"Wet, of course," replied the man.

"But why, pa?" questioned the child.

"Because the saloons help pay my taxes," replied his father.

The child who had been deeply impressed with the lecture could hardly understand his father's viewpoint, and his next remark was this, "Daddy, ain't I worth more to you than your taxes? If you vote wet, maybe I'll be a drunkard some day."

"If you vote wet"—the words echoed and re-echoed through the mind of the boy's father, and after a sleepless night he made the statement in defense of his change of attitude, "That boy is worth more to me than all the property I could ever own."

## A POOR ADVERTISEMENT

In the front window of a Columbus (O.) saloon, during the state fair week, was a large glass tank filled with water in which were hundreds of fish. It always attracted a crowd. A young fellow, after watching the fish for some time, stepped inside and said to the proprietor:

"That's a catchy advertisement in your window."

"Yes," said the saloonkeeper, "it attracts much attention."

"But," said the visitor, "you are losing an important point. Instead of filling that tank with water, why don't you fill it with your beer or whisky?"

"Why, you idiot," retorted the saloonkeeper, "the fish would all die if I were to carry out your idea."

"Well," remarked the young man, "if that is the case, it is not a good advertisement for your business, after all. If beer and whisky kill fish, what chance have men who drink the stuff? You have suggested a good text for the temperance talk to my Sunday school next Sunday."

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*South Dakota*, Mitchell, September 11-14.

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.

*Montana*, Kalispell, September 17-20.

*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.

*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.

*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.

*Nebraska*, Hastings, September 22-25.

*West Virginia*, Buckhannon, September 23-25.

*North Dakota*, Fargo, Sept. 24-28.

*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.

*Virginia*, Newport News, September 28-October 1.

*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.

*Colorado*, Salida, September 30-October 2.

*Oregon*, The Dalles, September 30-October 2.

*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.

*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.

*Rhode Island*, Providence, Oct. 6-8.

*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.

*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.

*Delaware*, Georgetown, October 7-9.

*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.

*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.

*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.

*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.

*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.

*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.

*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.

*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.

*South Carolina*, Florence, October 30-November 1.

*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

# Pennants, Hats and Buttons for National Young Campaigners

ENLIST THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

ENLIST THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

ENLIST THE L. T. L. CHILDREN as Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Enthuse and interest the children and the parents at once are interested.

The HATS are made of blue felt, with the letters Y. C. P. in white.

The PENNANTS are 18 inches long, made in red, white or blue felt.

The BUTTONS are red or blue, with letters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pennant, | 1 hat, | 1 button..... | $ .20 |
| 25 pennants, | 25 hats, | 25 buttons..... | 4.00 |
| 100 pennants, | 100 hats, | 100 buttons..... | 15.00 |
| 1,000 pennants, | 1,000 hats, | 1,000 buttons..... | 130.00 |

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

**Circulation Department**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

### THE SIGNAL FOR ALASKA POOL ROOM

An Alaska white ribboner writes that she has been giving her copy of THE UNION SIGNAL to a pool room and will continue to do so, as she feels that the papers are appreciated and have been a help to the young men who frequent the place.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR TEN PER CENT GAIN

One state is offering subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL to all counties reporting a ten per cent gain in membership within a specified time. Other states might find this plan of value.

### HOW ABOUT YOUR Y. M. C. A.?

A Y. M. C. A. general secretary of Texas in urging that THE SIGNAL be supplied to Y. M. C. A. reading rooms says these good words concerning the official paper and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union: "I read all the temperance literature I can get and I declare THE UNION SIGNAL is the best temperance publication I have ever seen. The voter who reads it and votes for the saloon is without doubt very wrong at heart. If the temperance workers would spend all their money in assisting the W. C. T. U. I firmly believe the liquor traffic would soon go." Why not supply your local Y. M. C. A. with a year's subscription to the SIGNAL?

### A WORD OF CHEER FROM A SHUT-IN

"How I love the dear UNION SIGNAL! It grows better each week, because it is full of victory. It has been a guest in my home for over twenty years. As soon as the 'Letter from Home' comes I look it through from beginning to end to find out in what way I can help. The Washington Letter is especially interesting. While I cannot carry stones as I once could to help build the walls of home protection I can be an intercessor and do some of the little things." Thus writes the Evangelistic superintendent of the Grant county (Wis.) W. C. T. U. who is seventy-two years of age, and has been a shut-in for twelve years. For thirty-seven years she has worn the white ribbon and used her efforts to hasten the day when our land shall be free from the legalized saloon.

### PINS FOR PRIZES

DEAR SCAMP SQUIRREL:

Received your pin picture last night. It is fine and I want to earn another, so am sending $1.00 for four subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. Perhaps you will be glad to know that I am going to use all the pin pictures of you I can earn, to give to the L. T. L. children as prizes for attendance. The L. T. L. children think you are just great.

Yours for the success of *The Crusader*,
GEORGIA B. SUTTON,

*Portville, N. Y.*

WANTED

Renewal of every teacher's subscription of last year together with hundreds of new subscriptions to

The Young Crusader

**The teachers' special rate is twenty cents for nine months, from September, 1914, to June, 1915**

Local unions, this is your opportunity to give your teachers live, up-to-date matter for use in their Scientific Temperance Instruction work and interesting stories for the story telling hour

*Help the Children by Helping the Teacher*

The Young Crusader *EVANSTON ILLINOIS*

### RUSSIA'S PROHIBITION ORDER

The "personal liberty" of the men engaged in the European war is being regarded with slight respect! On the first of August, at the beginning of the conflict, an order was issued by the Czar of Russia forbidding officers to drink vodka in camp, on maneuvers, or while on duty with their men. Officers in command are expected to prevent, so far as possible, all drinking among their subordinates. No enlisted man is permitted to have vodka and the strongest measures are in effect to prevent its purchase. No soldier who is known to be inclined to drink will be allowed to receive money from home.

Students of the history of the war between Russia and Japan say that the drinking habits of the Russian soldiers had much to do with the defeat of the Czar's forces. Everything possible is being done to prevent a similar condition in the Russian army in the present crisis.

Anton Chico, a Spanish town in New Mexico, with only two American voters in the precinct, August 8 voted the saloon out by a large majority.

In Fort Sumner, which voted on the question at the same time, the antis were victorious by but two votes. The Spanish-American vote of New Mexico is regarded by temperance advocates as more and more in favor of prohibition.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago

WRITE MRS. FRANCES A. DE GRAFF, Amsterdam, N. Y., for
**National Constitutional Prohibition Post Cards**
THEY WIN. 25 cards 15 cents POSTPAID for W's and Y's.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 17, 1914 | No. 38

—Supplement to *Queensland Alliance News*

On every hand the Peaceable and Temperate Taxpayer has been, and is being, imposed on by the Insatiable Monster Alcohol.

We are taxed by the million, our pockets are drained, and our resources are dried up to meet obligations we have never authorized, that we have no need of, and against which we now rebel.

TAXPAYERS, vote out the degrading and expensive things that hang on to the traffic.

NOTE—The amounts mentioned in the picture are the proportionate amounts in Queensland, Australia, attributable to Alcohol.

## CAMPAIGN EDITION

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

What the Governors Say of Prohibition—Georgia Prospers Under Prohibition—How the New Law is Working in West Virginia—Are Taxes Higher Under Prohibition?—Virginia's Attorney General on Statewide Prohibition—When Puyallup Outlawed the Saloons—Anti-Prohibition Fallacies Heard in Campaign States—Our Washington Letter.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Away back in the sixties, Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, issued a proclamation for a day of prayer, calling upon the people to assemble in their respective houses of worship and beseech Almighty God to bring to an end the strife of war in our beloved land. Again has there gone forth from the White House a proclamation from the President of the United States, calling for a day of prayer. Devoutly thankful are we that this call is for a cessation of hostilities in other lands, rather than in our own beloved country.

### Warring Nations Appreciate United States' Strict Neutrality

That the heads of the warring nations of Europe appreciate the strict neutrality we have observed, has again been demonstrated in a most forceful manner by the appeals to President Wilson from the leaders of the belligerents in behalf of their respective countries. First came Emperor William's cabled protest against the use of "dum-dum" bullets by the allied forces. "Dum-dum" bullets are so called because they were first made by the British at Dum-dum, India, the scene of the first outbreak in the mutiny of 1857. This bullet shatters bones and tears holes in the flesh, and in consequence of its terrible execution, its use and the unnecessary destruction of property were specifically prohibited by articles of the second Hague convention. The penalty provided for a violation of the article is the imposition of an indemnity at the end of the war upon the countries guilty of such violation.

The Kaiser's cablegram was followed by the arrival in New York of a commission of prominent men from Belgium, bearing an official communication from the King of that country to President Wilson, the text of which has not as yet been disclosed, but it is supposed to urge his clemency and to show in what particulars Belgium has been unjustly dealt with by the German army. The President will probably receive these commissioners early in the week after his return from Cornish, N. H., where he has been taking a brief rest.

Yesterday, President Poincare of France cabled to President Wilson a reply to the protest of Emperor William which charged that the allies had been using "dum-dum" bullets. The French President declared that the Kaiser was attempting to shift the responsibility for the use by Germany of "dum-dum" bullets since the outbreak of the war. M. Poincare assured President Wilson that France was observing the rules of "civilized warfare" (God save the mark!). It is reported, also, that the Apostolic delegate of the Roman Catholic Church in Washington has been charged by Pope Benedict with a confidential mission to President Wilson on the subject of mediation in the war.

Surely with the many grave responsibilities resting upon him, President Wilson needs the prayers of God's people that in all these things he may be divinely guided. It is believed likely his answer to the several communications will be a mere polite acknowledgment of the receipt of the messages.

### Treaty of Commerce with Ethiopia

The Senate has received a treaty of commerce with Ethiopia, favorably reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The treaty was signed by Nidj-Nasson, son of Menelik, and king of kings of Ethiopia. This we believe is the twenty-sixth treaty sent to the Senate for confirmation during the present administration, and signed by President Wilson and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan.

And now comes Turkey, which has formally notified the United States and the nations of the world that she has abrogated the series of conventions, treaties, and privileges, originating as early as the eleventh century, whereby foreigners in the Ottoman empire have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Foreign subjects no longer will enjoy what is known as extraterritorial rights, through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls. The Turkish ambassador made known the action of his government in a public announcement after it had been communicated to the Secretary of State by him yesterday as a formal note from the Ottoman empire.

## President Wilson Calls on All Americans to Pray for Peace, on Sunday, Oct. 4

By the President of the United States of America.—A Proclamation.

Whereas, great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice; and,

Whereas, in this as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things; and,

Whereas, it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace,

Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication, and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God, that overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in his mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, he vouchsafe his children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship, nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that he forgive us our sins, our ignorance of his holy will, our wilfulness, and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Woodrow Wilson

By the President:

William Jennings Bryan,
Secretary of State

### Resolution Proposing Peace Conference Introduced by Congressman Hobson

Representative Hobson on Wednesday of this week introduced in the House a resolution proposing that as soon as practicable the President call a special assembly of delegates to the third international Peace conference which was to have met at The Hague, to meet in Washington to attempt to end the European war. It is proposed that afterward a session be held in San Francisco in 1915. An appropriation of $150,000 for expenses was proposed.

### War Revenue Tax Bill Completed

Friday, September 11, Democrats of the Ways and Means committee completed the war revenue tax bill, providing for a tax of three per cent on all freight transportation, an increase of fifty cents on beer, and twenty cents a gallon on all domestic wines. This will net an estimated revenue of $107,000,000 a year. The tax on freight was agreed to after a conference with the President, who had expressed opposition to it. The tax will be three per cent of the transportation charges on all freight packages, whether carried by rail or ship, and will include express. *It will not include parcel post.* The tax on beer is on a barrel, which now pays $1, making the total tax $1.50. Domestic wines pay various taxes. The winegrowers of California have sent a strong protest to President Wilson against the emergency tax on light wines. The tax is to run by the terms of the bill until Congress takes it upon itself to repeal the law. The bill will probably be introduced in the House on Monday next, and a hard battle over its passage is expected.

The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL have already noted in last week's paper the protest against the proposed action to raise the tax on liquors, which was sent by the National W. C. T. U. to Representative Underwood, chairman of the committee on ways and means. The preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue gives interesting figures concerning the source of revenue for the collection of which his office is responsible. Among other things the report shows that there were 14,294,895,471 cigarets consumed by the American public in the last fiscal year, an increase of 2,132,190,545 over the consumption of the previous year. The consumption of whisky, rum, gin, brandy, and all spirits and wines made from fruits and grapes fell off amazingly. There were 4,082,215 gallons less disposed of last year than during the fiscal year 1913. There were 27,345,412 fewer cigars smoked last fiscal year than the preceding year.

### District of Columbia Excise Board to Inspect Every Liquor Establishment

A strenuous schedule has been mapped out for the members of the excise board who plan personally to inspect every saloon and wholesale liquor establishment in the District of Columbia between now and October 1. The inspection will be made preparatory to the placing into effect of the Jones-Works excise law November 1, which limits the number of saloons in the District to three hundred. There are on file with the board applications for licenses from four hundred nine saloonkeepers, so that it will be necessary to reject one hundred and nine of the number. In making rejections the board will take into consideration the status of the establishment as it appears from the police reports, reports from the board's saloon inspector, its own investigations, and testimony at hearings. Another consideration will be whether the desired location is in territory where the liquor traffic is prohibited. Numerous applications have been received from dealers in such territory, but it was understood that these were filed on advice of counsel in order that if any loop hole in the new law developed, it might be taken advantage of. The board will give ample notice to saloonkeepers whose business must be closed after November 1.

# WHAT THE GOVERNORS SAY OF PROHIBITION

The following testimony from the governors of prohibition states is taken from statements published during the last few weeks in the *San Francisco Bulletin*.—EDITOR

## "FROM EVERY STANDPOINT IT PAYS"

GOVERNOR LEE CRUCE, of Oklahoma

It is hard to summarize in a few words the good that prohibition has done in this state. Prohibition in Oklahoma has resulted in reduced consumption of intoxicants, fewer homicides and other grave criminal offenses; has brought happiness into many miserable homes; has given better clothing and more wholesome food to thousands of women and children of our state. From every standpoint it pays.

## IT MAKES GOOD CITIZENS

GOVERNOR LOCKE CRAIG, of North Carolina

Prohibition has been of immense benefit to North Carolina. In many districts it has brought peace and prosperity where lawlessness prevailed. The good effects of this law are apparent on all occasions where the people gather for amusement or instruction. It has made good citizens of men who would not otherwise be good citizens, and has brought peace and happiness to many homes of this state.

As to the effect of prohibition upon the finances of North Carolina, I will say that the total revenues from all sources during the year 1908—the last year during which whisky was sold under license—were $2,866,439.62. During the year 1913—the last year under prohibition—the total receipts from all sources were $4,297,000,000.

In 1908—the last year that whisky was sold—the average term of the public schools in North Carolina was barely four months. This year many counties in the state will have a full six months' term, and in some counties it will be much more.

North Carolina has never known in all her history a period of greater prosperity than that through which she has passed since prohibition was adopted. Real estate in all of the cities and larger towns has greatly enhanced in value, and every line of business has prospered.

I do not claim that the abounding prosperity now prevailing in North Carolina is altogether due to prohibition; but I do assert that the well-being of the state is in no way impeded by our prohibition law, but on the contrary is entirely consonant with it.

## ANTICIPATIONS MORE THAN REALIZED

GOVERNOR HENRY D. HATFIELD, of West Virginia

While West Virginia loses about $700,000 a year in revenue from the saloons, we expect to make up this deficit by placing an insignificant production tax on our natural resources. Of course, within a few years we expect a reduction in our state expenses and maintenance of state asylums that will likely overbalance loss from revenue paid for legalizing the saloon traffic.

### Business Has Not Suffered

Our anticipations have been more than realized and West Virginia expects to make itself the ideal prohibition state in the Union. Legitimate business enterprise has not suffered, but thousands of families have been made happier and grocery bills, rentals and other necessary items of expense are being paid promptly by the hundreds of men who formerly drank and gambled away their earnings while wives and children went hungry.

The more than ninety thousand majority given in favor of the prohibition amendment has given us a law that is backed up by the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the state.

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT FAVORS LAW

GOVERNOR WILLIAM T. HAINES, of Maine

Uninfluenced by party politics there never has been a time since 1858 (when the question was referred to the people of whether the "Licensed Law of 1856" or "An Act for the Suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops" of 1858, should be the future policy of the state), when there has been a doubt that the people were in favor of what is popularly known as the "Maine Law."

## PROHIBITION LAW WELL ENFORCED

GOVERNOR L. B. HANNA, of North Dakota

Prohibition has been a success in North Dakota. It has done an infinite amount of good for the young men of our state, and I am firmly of the belief, after twenty-five years' trial, that it is here to stay for all time.

We have had prohibition in North Dakota since statehood. The law has been better and better enforced each year, until today there is a good enforcement of the law all over the state.

Prohibition has been such a success in North Dakota that I am satisfied that if the people were to vote upon it today seventy-five per cent of them would be in favor of prohibition.

## CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS DECREASED

GOVERNOR EARL BREWER of Mississippi

As to the effects of prohibition in Mississippi, I take pleasure in saying this law is as well enforced as any law on our statute books. The effect has been to reduce crime and to cause money which formerly went for whisky to be spent in the purchase of the necessities and some of the luxuries. It has decreased drinking and drunkenness to a very marked extent and has largely reduced, if not stopped, "social drinking."

## PROHIBITION HAS PUT MONEY IN CITIZENS' POCKETS

GOVERNOR GEORGE H. HODGES, of Kansas

What has thirty years of prohibition done for us in Kansas? In book-making something. The geography of years ago pictured Kansas as the great American desert. Hardly a desert now, with thirty-four million acres in cultivation. Very little indigence in Kansas, with an average of $132 on deposit in our banks for every person in the state.

We have $3,000,000,000 worth of property on the tax roll, assessed on not to

(Continued on Page Four)

—The Statesman

Banish the Bar That Obstructs the Path to Our Glorious Destiny

# GEORGIA PROSPERS UNDER PROHIBITION

## GOVERNOR AND STATE OFFICIALS TELL OF PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

"Isn't prohibition a detriment to a state or a community?" asks some voter who has been reading the publicity "stuff" the liquorites publish.

Every prohibition state is a bright and shining answer in the negative to this question. Take Georgia, for example. Comptroller General William A. Wright has recently stated, through the pages of the *Atlanta Journal* of August 22, that the increase in tax values for 1914 amounted to $85,575,047. Owing to the enormous gain in taxable values the comptroller general has expressed the opinion that he will be able to reduce the tax rate from 5 mills to about 4.70, possibly a little more.

### Governor Slaton Says

Note also what the chief executive of the state, Governor John M. Slaton, has to say about the prosperity of what he terms "a wonder state." Governor Slaton, by the way, has never been accused of any prejudice in favor of prohibition. In an article that appeared recently in one of the popular magazines, he said, "In forty-four years the bonded debt of the state has been decreased 38.51 per cent. Meantime the state's railroad has trebled in value. The state's tax revenues have multiplied by three, although the tax rate has been lowered. The population has grown eighty-one per cent, and property values approximately 200 per cent. More than one-half the revenue goes to public education, the contribution being larger than that made directly by any other state. More is being spent in highway development than, with one exception, by any other state."

### State School Commissioner

Mr. M. L. Brittain, state school commissioner, reports that in the year 1913 there was more than twice as much money raised for the public schools in Georgia as in 1907, the last year under saloons. In addition to the public schools, the state supports out of the public revenue twelve agricultural colleges.

The election at the recent primaries of Judge Nathaniel Harris, a man who believes in and will enforce the prohibition law, is the best possible proof that prohibition "is a fixed principle in the hearts of the people."

# What the Governors Say of Prohibition

(Continued from Page Three)

exceed seventy per cent of the actual cash value of our resources. This only makes our citizens pay taxes on $1,765 each, a little over $100 more than they paid on a year ago, even though this was the worst drought season in our history.

Our agriculturists use the best for their own tables, and a plentiful supply at that, but after using all the butter, eggs and poultry they needed they only sold $22,000,000 worth of butter, eggs and poultry last year. Just a little revenue of $7,000,000 more than this government paid for about a third of the total acreage of these United States, the Louisiana Purchase.

### Automobiles Galore

We only own one automobile for every forty-five persons in Kansas, but we hope to do a little better next year, for our farmers are now standing around waiting for the mayor and the county commissioners to sign municipal improvement bonds, and bonds issued for the building of permanent highways that they are endeavoring to buy at about ten per cent above par.

A great many of our farmers are complaining because they can't pay off their mortgage until it becomes due, though they have decreased their recorded indebtedness from fifty-five per cent to forty-five per cent in the past ten years. At the same time they have boosted the home-owned securities from $13,000,000 to $67,000,000.

The farmers have not had very much corn to husk this fall, so they are spending part of their spare time building and filling not less than 6,000 one-hundred-ton silos, and occasionally glancing over their back fences at eight million acres of the finest winter wheat that ever transformed a state into carpet of Axminster green. The men who own six million head of live stock think none the less of their carriage teams and saddle horses because they now own 35,000 automobiles.

### Small Death Rate

The death rate in Kansas is only ten to every 1,000 inhabitants, and we feel assured the abstinence from liquor gives that low rate of mortality; while the same abstinence contributes to about 35,000 healthy, newly-born Kansans every twelve months. Every year our state creates a new wealth; last year a wealth of $2,000,000 a day was the record. Only $1.25 was spent on an average by each person for intoxicating liquors during the year, while one of our sister states spends $28 for the same purpose.

We have an enactment that requires the deliverers of liquor into Kansas to record the shipment and amount with our county clerk, and the statement I make as to the per capita consumption is authentic and based upon the compilations of these reports. This difference of $26.75 went into new homes, schools and churches.

### Education Makes Progress

We spent $13,500,000 last year on 415,000 scholars that kept 15,000 teachers busy for about nine months. The salaries of the men teachers in our public schools have increased from $44 to $80.50 a month in the past ten years, while the salary of the women teachers has doubled. All of the weak school districts have state aid, and we have no schools which have less than a seven months' term. That little sum of $26.75 referred to a while ago that we save on liquor consumption we spent on education, so that our illiterates are less than any state in the Union.

We have an endowment fund for the common schools of $9,250,000. With a population of 1,690,000 we had an enrollment of 9,600 students in our state universities, and 7,500 in our denominational schools.

Six thousand students attended our State University and Agricultural College last year. This is a remarkable showing when compared with Missouri, which has 3,500,000 population and only 3,317 students in her university and agricultural college. Indiana, with about the same population, has 1,961 students in her combined schools.

We have only 724 inmates in our state penitentiary, while Colorado, with half our population, has 800. We have only 214 boys in our state reformatory, and a vast majority of the inmates of both penal institutions were transient in our state when they committed their crime. In fact, in our state reformatory we have only eighty-four Kansas boys. The others were residents of other states; and in our Kansas penitentiary we have 152 native Kansans and the remainder were citizens of other places, or those who had acquired a residence in Kansas. We have only twelve women in our Kansas penitentiary.

### They Rent Their Poor Farms

Eighteen counties have no poor farms, and one of our best counties, Barton, has no use for its poor farm, but turns it into an asset by renting it. Twenty-nine counties have no inmates in their poor farms. We had only 625 paupers in the state last year, and they were taken care of in the poorhouses of seventy-six counties. Our state has a total bonded indebtedness of $370,000, held by the permanent school fund. We have $169,000 of that indebtedness in cold cash already accumulated, and will have the balance ready to meet the obligations long before the obligation is due.

Kansas has only one insane person to every 560 inhabitants, while New York has a proportion of one to every 276. There must be a reason for this, and there is; it is the limited use of alcohol by our citizens. Our scientific gentlemen report six kinds of alcoholic insanity. The commitments in New York for 1909 showed thirty-one per cent, Massachusetts thirty per cent, due to excessive use of alcohol, while in prohibition Kansas for six years ending July 25, 1912, our admissions showed only five per cent due to alcoholic troubles.

### Prohibition Decreases Number of Insane

In the states mentioned, one-third of the insanity is due to alcohol, while in Kansas only one-twentieth is due to the same cause. These statistics are important and show the value of strict prohibition. I merely cite these facts to show you what the prohibitory law has done for humanity. It has accomplished wonders in the way of decreasing the numbers of the insane in our state.

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## PROHIBITION POPULAR IN TENNESSEE

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

That Tennessee wants her law and intends to keep it is shown by the fact that she has stood by it through the stress of three hard fought campaigns, and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars by the liquor men. It is further proven by the fact that every political party in Tennessee has now declared for our prohibitory laws and their enforcement, and two of them have also declared for National Prohibition.

The last session of our legislature was controlled, in some measure, by the liquor men, and it was only after a tremendous legislative battle, that lasted through ten long months, that we succeeded in the passage of the nuisance law, a law-enforcement measure that has been of great help in suppressing in our cities the illegal saloons which have been the despair of the temperance forces ever since the passage of our prohibitory laws nearly six years ago. Through this nuisance law the saloons have been and are now being suppressed in all the cities of Tennessee.

# HOW THE NEW LAW IS WORKING IN WEST VIRGINIA

The beneficent effects of the prohibition law in West Virginia are surprising the men who voted for it as well as those who opposed it. A man in close touch with the situation for years, writing in the Youngstown (Ohio) *Telegram*, says that the conditions in Wheeling and West Virginia are so utterly changed that the state can hardly be recognized as the liquor-ridden community it formerly was.

On the testimony of a resident of the city of Wheeling, located in a county that gave a majority of 4,000 against prohibition, the *Telegram* says of the changed conditions in that city:

"The old cry of the wets that business would cease has been proven untrue, as all of their alleged arguments are proven untrue, if an attempt is made to investigate them. The wets raised the cry that the law would make hundreds of buildings empty, and that they would not be taken by other businesses. Before the saloons had closed the most desirable locations were taken. Some now hold groceries, some shoe stores, some dry goods stores, some confectioneries, some packing houses, but every building that is at all in a desirable location is taken by some legitimate business.

"Moreover, big improvements have been made. The German bank, the National Bank of West Virginia, and the Quarter Savings bank have acquired some of the property and are making extensive improvements. On the site of one saloon a skyscraper is being erected. Another has been turned into a meat packing house. The saloon which stood next to the leading theater has been turned into a confectionery store, and it is a strange sight to see the men who formerly went in behind closed shutters to toss off their whisky and cocktails, now standing up before a counter in the open and sipping soft drinks.

### Prosperity Reigns

"The improvements have all come despite the business depression in West Virginia caused by the coal trouble in southeastern Ohio. Wheeling is the distributing center for this coal, and the strike has caused more of a depression in business there than has been dreamed of by people not acquainted with the facts. But in spite of the closing of the saloons, the improvements have been made in an incredibly short time and the merchants are looking forward to a more prosperous year in the state.

"The effect on the morals of the community has been remarkable. The state no more has any attraction for transients and bums. They shun the places they used to infest. Drunks no longer throng the streets, and ladies and children can safely walk down any thoroughfare. People are using the street cars now, who would rather have walked than ridden on a street car during the saloon regime. They are not annoyed or insulted by rowdies and toughs who are out on a spree.

### Workhouse Depopulated

"The effect on the police departments and workhouse has already been felt. Patrolmen have been taken from the beats which they were compelled to tramp day and night and have been converted into traffic policemen. It is the first time in the history of Wheeling that traffic policemen have been stationed at the corners. There is talk of decreasing the police force already. The workhouse is almost depopulated. On this account the city will be forced to abandon some of the improvements to streets and parks which were planned. The prisoners were made to work out their fines on the streets and in the parks, but there is no longer a sufficient number of prisoners to do the work. Two lockup keepers, two guards and the cook at the workhouse have been discharged. There is no longer any need for them, as there are not enough prisoners there to require their services. On the 18th of July the prisoners were so thoroughly cleaned out of the workhouse that when the jail officials sent for some men to clean the jail, there were not enough men in prison to do it, and the jail officials had to do the work themselves.

"Officials in Wheeling expect prohibition to pay for itself. The savings in costs of criminal prosecutions is but one large item of expense. Some of the squires in the city and some of the constables declare they have not touched a paper since July 1. They attribute this partially to the number of dry detectives in the city, and think their business may pick up after these detectives leave. However, the detectives will not leave, as the drys intend to keep them there until the place is thoroughly cleaned.

### Men Have Money

"One instance is related of a former leader of the wets who is in the grocery business. A man who had owed him a grocery bill for four years came in the first pay day after the saloons were closed and gave him $10 on his account. He explained that now that he could not spend his money for booze, he would have it to pay his honest bills. Similar incidents are related by the hundreds from all over the state."

In his report as state tax commissioner, Hon. Fred O. Blue, quotes the following letters received by him:

One from Montgomery says:

"There have been no arrests made here since July, and Mr. Davis, who made his living for years feeding the prisoners in the town jail, has gone out of business as he has had no one to feed since the first of the month."

A Chesapeake & Ohio railroad passenger conductor writes: "I was doubtful, as was everybody else, as to the effect such a law would have. I must confess that the immediate effect has been almost beyond belief. We have now passed several pay days and Saturdays, and there has been absolutely no drinking worth mentioning, and where I had to endure personal risk in fist encounters almost every week to secure order from some drunks, I now handle even larger crowds with comparative ease. The women and children are now traveling, partly on the money that was spent for booze and partly because they are not afraid to travel. The results seem too good to last, but if all the officers of the law keep after it, I see no reason why things shall not be even better as time goes on. This is a pretty unqualified endorsement for a railroad conductor who has been up against the world and a rough part of the world for thirty years, but I feel that the changed conditions warrant it."

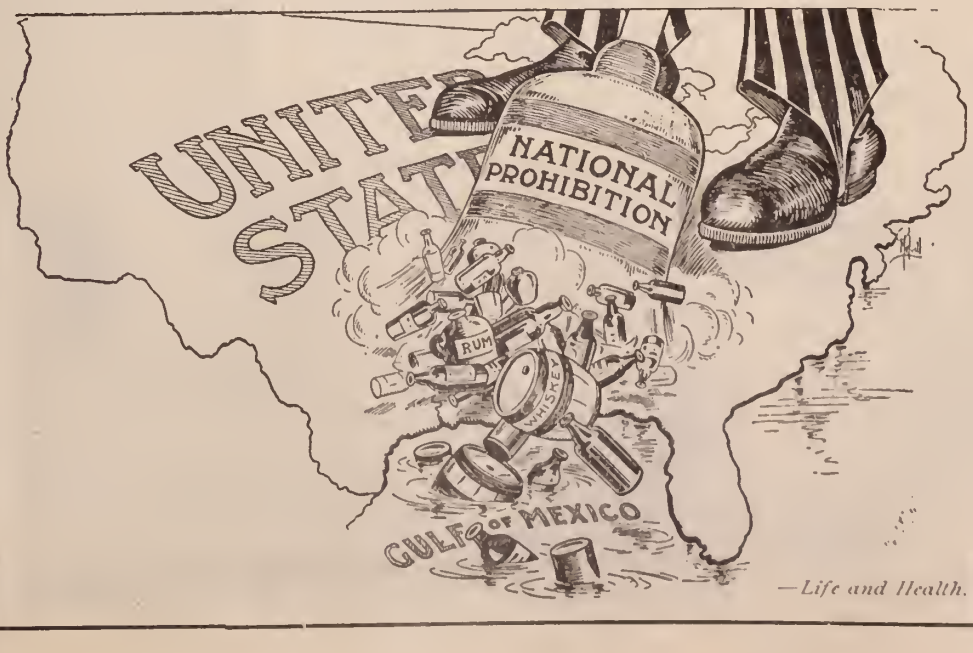
The following letter was received from a large coal operator:

"I never in my life saw such a great improvement in the way of behavior and manly conduct as on the passenger train of the Cabin Creek branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio since whisky ceased to be a merchandising proposition in our state. Further, I notice with great pleasure that a large portion of our men who used to go out to get whisky are now spending this time with their families or at the Y. M. C. A., and a portion of the money which originally went for whisky is now going toward the entertainment of their families, which means untold pleasures for the children."

Mr. Blue concludes his report with this statement: "Such letters from men in touch with the practical, every-day life speak with more convincing power than anything I can say."

*The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. With a sober population, not wasting their earnings, we shall know where to obtain the revenue.*

William E. Gladstone




—*Life and Health.*

# A "HUMAN INTEREST" ARGUMENT

HATTIE C. VAUGHAN, Issaquah, Wash.

"Good morning."

Nellie Ellis, bending over the wash-tub on the back porch, raised a flushed, welcoming face.

"Why, good morning, Mrs. Webster," she said, deftly pushing the soapsuds from her plump, white arms. "Come right in."

"Indeed, Mrs. Ellis, I haven't time. I'm going in town to vote. As I had to walk, I thought I'd go early and be sure to get it done. I suppose you and Aunt Sarah are going?"

"I'm afraid not. You see, I had company yesterday and didn't finish my washing, and that makes so much work to be done today. I *must* can my mince-meat and I really should make my fruit cake for Thanksgiving. It's none too soon, I think."

"Oh, it'll all be done later, and you really should vote. Why, your ballot and Aunt Sarah's might be just the ones needed to put the saloons out of our county! It's going to be a close election, let me tell you," and Mrs. Webster emphasized her prediction by a vigorous nod.

"Of course, I would rather there were no saloons, even if they do not bother me, but just our votes would not help much," Nellie replied.

After Mrs. Webster was gone, the young woman's thoughts took a vaguely disquieting turn. No wife ever had a better husband than good, kind, jolly Tom, but he was very easily influenced. Three years ago he had brought her to the little farm about a mile from the village, and it was now a model of thrift and neatness. Nellie and Tom were still lovers enough to spend their evenings together. She enjoyed every bit of the busy day. The culinary duties, the care necessary to keep the little house in perfect order, and even the act of hanging on the line clothes whose whiteness her own capable hands had wrought were sources of satisfaction to her. It was the evenings, however, when she and Tom were free to talk, indulge in music, read, or do whatever pleased them best, that were the crowning delight.

Her husband had stayed down town but two evenings, leaving her alone, and then he was deeply repentant. She knew, however, how difficult it was for him to say "no" to any kind of plea, and each time he went to town she bade him an affectionate farewell. With her arms about his neck he would gladly promise to "hurry back," but would there, could there ever be an influence stronger than hers, she wondered.

During the forenoon Mrs. Webster's words recurred to her many times, and finally she became vaguely uneasy and half resolved to leave her work and go to town. She had no deep convictions on the subject of temperance as she had not personally seen much harm result from the saloon, but the best people she knew were working against the sale of liquor, and perhaps it was her duty to help along the cause.

After dinner, as was her custom, she walked with Tom as far as the barnyard gate. Her thoughts of the morning returned to her mind and she remarked casually:

"Mrs. Webster wants me and Aunt Sarah to go down and cast our ballots. She says the election is going to be a close one. If I had Filly hitched up, I think we'd go."

"Why, Nell," bantered Tom, "I didn't know you and Aunt Sarah cared enough about the saloons to go to town to give them a vote!"

She answered his smile, but her face sobered and to her own surprise her eyes filled with tears.

"They're bad for little children, Tom."

"There, there," comforted the young husband. "Really, it's not half so bad as folks make out. I know all of the fellows down there and they're rather decent chaps. You are not feeling well, little woman," tipping her face up to his. "Do get a book and rest this afternoon, and don't bother to go to town," and easy-going Tom, who thought the best of everybody and everything, went whistling to his work.

"What a dear, good fellow he is," thought the young wife as with lightened heart she sauntered back toward the house. She stopped to gather some of the late roses which might be the last that season—and wondered as she looked about the green, flower-decked garden if there were a dearer place in all the world than her little Washington home. And Tom, who was just brimming over with good nature—how she loved him! Her eyes filled with happy tears.

As she was about to go to the house the mail-carrier came along and she hurried to the gate to see what he had brought. As she noted the post-mark on her letter her face took on an anxious look. It had been months since she had heard from Josie, and when she went to New York she promised to write every week. Was all well with her dear old chum?

Nell seated herself on a rustic bench to peruse her missive and as she did so, she was conscious that the mild, hazy day seemed to be changing; its shadows had deepened. Eagerly she read the letter:

"Don't think I have forgotten you, or that my thoughts do not turn to you every hour in the day. I wish I could feel your dear arms about me, and that I could sob out my heart-broken story on your loving breast! John, my dear, dear husband—O, Nell, how *can* I tell you—is in prison for killing a man. It was not John that did the deed—John, my noble, kind, loving husband, but the accursed stuff that the government allowed to be sold to him!

"When we came to this town he got in with some 'good fellows,' as he called them, and his inherited taste for liquor did the rest. O dear friend, he struggled manfully to break away, and did succeed for a time. I tried so hard to help him, but it was of no use. If the saloons with all their enticements were not here, he would have been all right, but it's just such men as he that they like best to get. Oh, how I hate them—the destroyers of my home! Nell, how I wish I had the chance you have in Washington to cast a vote against them. I would walk twenty miles, if need be, to do it—yes, I would *crawl* there rather than miss it!

"My heart fails me when I look at my dear little baby boy, but may be the women will wake up by the time he is a man and wipe out the awful wrong. Do write to me and I will write again when I can. "Lovingly,

"JOSIE."

Nellie Ellis rose from her seat in the garden, brushed the tears from her face, and with quick, decisive steps returned to the house. The diuner table stood untouched, a few clothes were still in the tubs, but she went straight to Aunt Sarah, who was dozing in the sitting room:

"Hurry up, Auntie, and brush up a bit; we are going to vote."

Aunt Sarah was one of the easy going persons. She would not resist a reform movement but neither would she help it along unless some one stirred her to a sense of her duty. (Alas that there should be many Aunt Sarahs in the world!)

"I thought you had to make your fruit cake," she reminded Nellie.

"I've changed my mind. It is really of no consequence. The only thing that troubles me now is how to get you to town. I've no way of catching Filly."

"Oh, I can walk all right, but you are already tired."

"Never mind; it is only a mile. Many women"—with a grim flash of her eyes—"would walk twenty miles to have the opportunity to cast a ballot against the saloon."

Nellie Ellis, no longer indifferent to the result of the election, stopped often by the way and gathered recruits. In fact, she was so busy 'phoning to people who she feared would not come to the polls that the short afternoon was gone before she realized it, and when she and Aunt Sarah reached home evening was upon them. It rained, too, toward night and they were quite wet, but Nellie put a soft palm over Tom's scolding mouth, and he forgot his grouch.

"I'll have supper in almost no time," she promised him, stepping around in her quick, capable way.

The next evening while they were still sitting about the table the telephone rang, and Nellie went to answer it. She came back with her face shining.

"Just think," she boasted, "our county has gone dry by a majority of one, and Aunt Sarah and I did it! If we hadn't voted it would have been lost, and if only one of us had voted, there would have been a tie."

"Why, Nell," observed Tom, "I didn't know you were so much interested."

"That's because I didn't know myself that I was until the last."

Nellie's face was sweetly serious that evening. Tom watched in vain for its usual vivacious sparkle. Then, too, she hadn't a word to say.

After Aunt Sarah went to her room, Tom knelt down by his wife's chair and put his arm about her.

"Has the 'cat got your tongue'?" he smiled. "You haven't voluuteered a remark this evening."

"Tom," she said, slipping her arm around his neck, "I have always loved you and my dear little home, but I never loved you as I do tonight, and I don't want to talk, I just feel—feel grateful."

Birmingham (Iowa) July Fourth Parade Float

# WHEN PUYALLUP OUTLAWED THE SALOONS

MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

The city of Puyallup is the metropolis of the Puyallup Valley, one of the garden spots of beautiful West Washington. It is about thirty-five miles distant from Seattle and ten miles from Tacoma and is connected with both cities by abundant means of transportation. The location is ideal for fruit and truck raisers, and the residents speak pridefully of it as "the home of the big red raspberry and the evergreen blackberry," though many other luscious fruits grow here to perfection. An air of prosperity and contentment pervades city and valley and everybody seems to be well employed.

About six years ago conditions in Puyallup were very different from those now existing. Licensed saloons were supposedly a necessary institution, and their business was carried on seven days of the week as their proprietors neither feared God nor regarded the law of the state.

### "Something Must Be Done"

One Sabbath day a company of hop-pickers, who during the week were engaged in harvesting the hop crop of adjacent fields, invaded the precincts of the little city, and under the stimulus of the alcoholic beverages freely dispensed in the ever open saloons, gave the peaceful place an experience which has gone into its annals as "the black Sunday." Decent people remained within their homes and women closed their windows and drew the shades to conceal from their children the scenes of drunken debauchery which prevailed upon the streets. Public sentiment was outraged; the people saw whither they were tending under saloon dominance and said "something must be done!" Then they went to work to carry their words into effect.

### The City Went Happily On

There was not much parade about it, but at the following election there were placed in office a mayor and city council who wrote "Veto" upon every application for a liquor license that came before them. The saloons closed, but the city went happily on; it did not become bankrupt, neither did its people move to other fields because the foul stench of the "booze" joints no longer pervaded their streets.

So well pleased were the citizens with the changed conditions, that at the proper time a "wet or dry" campaign was inaugurated, and "no saloons" became the settled policy of the little city. Since then the wets have never been able to secure names enough upon their petition to bring on another contest.

### "We've No Use for Our Jails"

What are the results? Let the people who know testify.

A man who formerly drank, but for his own protection helped vote out the saloons, said afterwards, "Now I'm happy! I can go to town and come home without meeting a saloon."

"Women who never before had a sewing machine now have the machine and goods to sew."

"A whole lot of fellows who used to spend their money for booze are now owning property and paying taxes; it's better to help support the town than the saloon."

"There's hardly a case in the police court now where there used to be fifty."

"We've no use for our jail now only as a sleeping place for tramps."

### Business Has Not Suffered

Has the city grown? A business man when asked that question said, "Business houses have increased nearly, if not quite, one hundred per cent. Collections are good, more brick business buildings have been erected here this summer than in any other place in the country outside of Tacoma. A number of fine bungalows are now in process of erection. Business has not suffered. A man went to another town and reported that business was 'dead in Puyallup.' Come to find out, he was an ex-saloon keeper—of course his business was dead. No, we seldom have an arrest for drunkenness; when we do it is booze from Tacoma."

For a while the brewery wagons made regular trips to Puyallup, as under the state law they were permitted to do to make deliveries, but after the city council assessed each wagon $75 a month for the privilege of visiting Puyallup they ceased to come!

### Puyallup's Assets

The city now boasts a population of 5,500 souls; has four public schools, forty-six teachers and 1,511 pupils enrolled last year. Besides this it has an agricultural summer school and a farmer's short course. It maintains ten churches, two hospitals, the State Masonic Home, a Carnegie library, seven factories, free mail delivery, electric and gas plants. Five transcontinental railroads pass through the city giving a total of 100 daily trains. The Western Washington Experiment Station is located here: a municipal gravity water system furnishes an abundance of pure water for all users. The largest fruit growers' association in the world is established here, and the largest fruit and vegetable cannery on the coast is here located, furnishing employment to many people. The residents are proud of their "Puyallup Valley Fair" and deem it the "best in the state." Two electric inter-urban lines connect the city with Seattle, Tacoma and intermediate towns, and an auto bus line gives almost hourly service.

### Savings Deposits Trebled

On August 1, 1908, the Citizens' State Bank of Puyallup had in its savings deposit $24,324.06; August 1, 1914, the same bank showed in its savings deposit $73,002.25. Doubtless many people found it more profitable to deposit their money in the savings bank than in the saloon till and it certainly gave the city a much better financial showing.

### Pavements, Not Grass, in City Streets

When the dry regime began, a saloon sympathizer said: "I'll cut a good grass crop in your streets this season!" But paved streets are not very conducive to grass growing, and since Puyallup dispensed with saloons she has paved nine miles of streets and has now thirteen miles of graded streets and sixteen miles of sidewalk—and no thanks to the liquor traffic for an inch of it.

At the last election there were 1,400 registered voters in Puyallup. When the petition for the state prohibition initiative proposition was circulated here it received 1,250 signatures. No doubt Puyallup will speak up quite emphatically on November 3 for state prohibition.

### Why Not a State?

The observer in Puyullap will be impressed with the general air of cleanliness, the miles of broad and well paved streets, the evident volume of business, the absence of blear-eyed, unkempt loafers, and will probably seat himself on one of the benches in the little city park and reflect upon the fact that if one city can do so well without saloons, other cities can do the same. If whole cities and counties can be prosperous and happy without the liquor traffic why not a state? If a state, why not a nation? And thus thinking he will rise up to help bring "a saloonless nation by 1920!"

A Tale in Three Chapters —*The Pioneer.*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12—18**

### OUR NATIONAL GENERAL OFFICERS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been spending the past week in Portland, Maine, where on September 6 she participated in a Peace meeting. Monday evening, September 14, she left for Houlton, the meeting place of the state convention.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., returned to Evanston on Friday, September 11, after an absence of some months in Kansas and Colorado. The hearts of the residents and workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters are made glad by the return of this beloved National officer, whose health, we are happy to report, is improving.

Read carefully the announcement of transportation arrangements for the trip to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, Ga., on page 10.

If you have difficulty in making arrangements to join the "White Ribbon Special" in Chicago or en route, write to Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill., telling just what you wish to do and she will see that the matter is arranged for you. However, this should be done at once.

There is nothing like a prohibition poster to wake up a dead community. The National W. C. T. U. carries a fine assortment of these posters. See advertisement on page 15.

# HAVE YOU SENT A PROTEST?

As stated in last week's SIGNAL, the following protest against increasing the tax on intoxicating liquors for special revenue purposes has been sent by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to Congressman Oscar Underwood, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee:

"On behalf of 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, we respectfully urge that the emergency internal revenue tax shall be so levied that we as patriotic citizens may help bear this national burden, and for other cogent reasons we earnestly protest against raising any part of this emergency revenue from a tax on alcoholic liquors."

On Monday, September 14, a message was sent to the President of the United States by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which read as follows:

"Three hundred thousand members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union respectfully entreat you to discourage the plan to raise any part of the proposed emergency revenue by placing an added tax on alcoholic liquors. We believe such a tax will give still greater government protection to a ruinous trade now facing final defeat."

This protest should be followed up by letters and telegrams from voters in every community. Members of local unions who are working for National Constitutional Prohibition through the regular channels mentioned on this page will be definitely helping the cause by sending to President Wilson an urgent protest against raising any part of this emergency revenue by a tax on alcoholic liquors. Remember *The American Brewers' Review* editorially expressed satisfaction with the proposed tax, saying it will be a shield to the trade.

A strong protest of similar import has gone out from thousands of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church and from other bodies. Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League, in a letter to President Wilson deprecating the proposed tax, says:

"I notice with sorrow the attempt of some legislators to increase the tax upon intoxicating liquors as an aid in raising revenue. It would seem as if the time had come when as a nation, a state, or a community we cannot afford to raise revenue on an article which degrades and destroys humanity—namely: intoxicating liquor.

"I trust that the United States government, instead of increasing the tax upon intoxicating liquors, will take it off altogether and go out of partnership with the liquor business."

# SALOON-MADE BUSINESS UNDESIRABLE

From Maine to California and back again, the "saloonatics" in frantic endeavor to stop the dry cyclone now about to overtake them have wailed in chorus, "If you close our business your town will be bankrupt; your business will die; grass will grow in your streets," etc., etc., *ad infinitum*.

Listening to their harangue one would suppose that the only thing necessary to make a town or city prosperous is to license a few saloons. Then if business does not boom, license a few more; then build a jail; then appoint more police; elect another judge; establish a juvenile court and a detention home. If business is not quite good enough yet, license some more saloons; erect an inebriate asylum, a home for defectives, a lunatic asylum; pass a "lazy husband" ordinance; appoint some more police; enlarge the jail and build on a "woman's section"; elect some more judges and establish a vice district. By this time business will be booming. The police force, the judges, the "commissions," the wardens et al., will be working overtime and the asylums, the "homes," the hospitals, the jails, etc., will be full to overflowing. The liquor tribe will be raking in the tainted gold, the homes will be paying toll with the lives of ruined boys and girls, and the people will be paying the taxes and wondering why—with so many saloons and so much business—they, the people, are loaded with a constantly increasing burden of taxation!

The whole proposition that the saloon makes business is so silly it would seem that the wayfaring fool need not be deceived by it, much less a man of average intelligence. Of course the saloon does make business. It makes business for the brewer, distiller, and bartender; it makes business for the police court, jail, asylum, poor-house, divorce court and all similar institutions. But is this the kind of business that a city or state needs to make it great and prosperous? Is not a multitude of happy homes inhabited by sober, industrious, intelligent people a better asset than a jail, an inebriate or insane asylum, a reformatory, a divorce court or a home for defectives?

Is not a school, a college, a church, a library, a Y. M. C. A., or any similar organization a better asset, doing better service for the community than many saloons, even though they pay a heavy license fee? From whom do they secure the money with which to pay the fee and carry on their business? By what means do they get it? Of what value to society are the contributors to the saloon's wealth when the saloon is done with them? When we have answered these questions rightly, we will conclude that saloon-made business is a curse rather than a blessing, and the saloon instead of being an asset to any community is the cause of unnumbered crimes, misery untold, insanity, inefficiency, ill-health, and a vast aggregation of allied evils, and long ago by its baneful influences and deeds it forfeited all right to recognition in decent society. It is already a social and political outcast, and will soon be a legal outlaw. Its continuance is only a matter of a short time, despite all that its friends can do to save it.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

# Banking Progress in Prohibition Towns

"Will not prohibition in our town hinder financial progress?" ask a few voters who have not taken the time or made the effort to study the history of prohibition communities.

*Royer's Financial Record*, a monthly periodical which furnishes financial data concerning the banking business of the state of Washington and certain sections of Idaho and Oregon, in a recent issue answers the question conclusively as to cities of the state of Washington, which have outlawed the saloon. It says:

"Bellingham and Wenatchee are the largest cities in the dry column. Both show increases in deposits in a comparison of the 1909 and 1914 deposits in banks. Both went dry in 1910, so that preceding year affords the most satisfactory basis of comparison. Wenatchee's deposits ranged from $800,000 to $1,000,000 in 1909, and from $1,100,000 to $1,300,000 this year. At the second call of 1909, Bellingham banks held $3,350,000 and the second call of this year showed $4,482,000.

"Of 44 banking towns in Washington that went dry in 1910, six show decrease in deposits from $1,663,000 in 1909 to $1,399,000 in 1914, or $264,000. The other 38 towns show an increase from $11,687,000 in 1909 to $15,567,000 in 1914, or a net increase in the comparison of 1909-14 of $3,616,000.

"Nine towns in the dry column have banks with deposits aggregating more than $550,000, but the same towns had no incorporated banks in 1909 and comparisons cannot be made satisfactorily with the private banks supplying facilities to some of the towns in 1909 as they made no statements. The balance, however, would show increases in available money supplies in the towns.

"Eleven towns which went dry in 1912 afford comparisons of bank deposits showing an increase from $2,331,000 in 1911 to $2,469,000 in 1914, or $138,000.

"Six completely dry counties in the state show in 1914 deposits aggregating $2,608,000 as against $2,129,000 in 1911. Four have been dry nearly four years and all show gains over 1909.

"The preceding comparisons were made as between the calls nearest April 1 of the years used, usually the best bases for comparison as the date is removed from the fluctuations of the various seasonal demands. No effort was made to give advantage to either wet or dry and any apparent advantages on either side are about a stand-off.

"The data presented would seem to show that going dry, at the least, has not arrested the financial progress of the towns which have tried the experiment."

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Virginia, September 22.*
*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*

*Ohio is also engaged in a statewide campaign, and expects to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.*

## REFER THEM TO THE PAGE

If you know of a voter who is doubtful of the expediency of voting for statewide prohibition because of the "loss of revenue incident to the abolition of the liquor traffic," refer him to the statement of the comptroller general of the state of Georgia, also to the facts given by the governors of the prohibition states, which appear on pages 3 and 4. Suggest also that he read the article on page 12 by Hon. William Daniel, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

If you number among your acquaintances any citizen who is fearful that by voting out the saloon he will endanger the prosperity of his state or community, mark with blue pencil, and send to him by special delivery the articles, "Banking Progress in Prohibition Towns," "When Puyallup Outlawed the Saloon," on page 7, and the opinions of North Carolina business men contained in the address of Attorney General Pollard of Virginia on page 14.

If you hear good men advancing any of the many foolish so-called arguments which are floating around the Pacific coast, call them up on the telephone and read to them, "Anti-Prohibition Fallacies Heard in Campaign States," on page 13.

## AMONG THE STATES

"A Penny Boost for Ohio Dry" is the inscription on the stamp which prohibition workers of Ohio are putting on their letters now. The stamps are blue with a map of Ohio in white in the center with the "Ohio Dry" part of the legend in blue capitals on the map. On a streamer below the map are the words, "The way of the ungodly shall perish." The stamps are the same shape as a postage stamp but are larger. The stamps are being sold by all temperance organizations of the state, which receive the proceeds of the sale.

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September 28, the birthday of Frances E. Willard, will be observed as a day of prayer for statewide prohibition by white ribboners of Southern California.

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*Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* admits that while Oregon a few years ago voted against prohibition, "with the women wielding the ballot the majority may be on the other side when Oregon votes this fall." Everything seems to indicate that the women will fulfill the prophecy of the liquorites.

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The New Mexico Progressives at their annual convention declared for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition. The convention is said to be the first in the history of the state in which women actively participated as delegates.

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That Virginia prohibitionists "are putting up a tremendous fight" is the opinion of the liquor men. Before another paper is issued we believe the voters will have registered their desire that the saloon be outlawed from the state.

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The Norwegian-American League of Spokane, Wash., has recently come out squarely for statewide prohibition.

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Fortunate is the campaign state that has as its chief executive a man who openly favors the movement for prohibition. Such a man is Governor West of Oregon, who is reported to have said:

"I expect to see Oregon made dry this coming election. The people are growing sick and tired of the effects of booze and the everlasting attempts of the booze element to control the government and thus use its machinery as a protection for organized vice. You may bet on Oregon voting dry."

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"Prohibition in North Carolina has been a distinct success from the start, and the law is being more rigidly enforced every year that it remains on the statute books," says the *Greensboro (N. C.) News* editorially.

## MRS. ARMOR EN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC COAST

It was the pleasure of the corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U. and the managing editor of the official paper to spend a few hours with Mrs. Mary Harris Armor as she passed through Chicago on her way to the Pacific coast, where, by her irresistible logic and eloquence, she is to make votes for statewide prohibition. Mrs. Armor was exuberantly enthusiastic over the successful campaign that is being carried on in Kentucky, from which state she had just come. She prophesied a victory for the prohibition forces, not only in Lexington, but in all of the counties which are to vote this month. Under Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp's fine generalship the voters of the state have been aroused as never before in its history. Mrs. Armor said so great was the enthusiasm that men and women brought their suppers to the afternoon meetings and remained constantly in their seats in order to hold them for the evening session.

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"In the campaign of 1912 the saloon interests declared to the citizens of Denver and the state that if they would only keep the saloons business conditions were bound to prosper. But in spite of abundant crops sold at high prices, Denver business men have found they had difficult social and economic conditions to meet, and many of them have come to the conclusion that the $8,000,000 or so which is said to go annually to the saloons has a strong bearing on this situation.

"The conditions that prevail in the sister state of Kansas, to the southeast, under prohibition, have been observed with interest as furnishing a strong argument for the ousting of the saloon from Colorado. Close observers of developments express the belief that a prohibition victory in Colorado this fall would be quite within the range of probabilities."—*Exchange.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

# TRANSPORTATION NOTES

## NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTA, GA.

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

Most of the delegates from the north and west who join us in Chicago will come into the city over lines using the Chicago and Northwestern or Union Station and will thus have either no transfer to make or but a very short one, as these two stations are but a block apart. The route of the "Special" is through territory enabling delegates from Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, western New York and Pennsylvania and West Virginia to join us en route or at Cincinnati, while those from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas and the other western states will find it most convenient to join us in Chicago. Missouri and Kansas delegates will join us at Danville, Ky., and those from Kentucky and Tennessee will join us as we pass through those states. Delegates from southern Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky can join the Missouri and Kansas delegations traveling via the Southern Railway from St. Louis to Danville, Ky., where their cars will be attached to the special train.

**Route of the White Ribbon Special.** To have a special train from Chicago, it is necessary that we have 100 passengers; therefore, it is most important, as soon as you know that you are going to Atlanta on the official train, that you so inform me. The "White Ribbon Special" will leave Chicago from the Union Station, Canal and Adams streets, via the Pennsylvania Lines, at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, November 10. Arriving at Cincinnati about 6:30 p. m., the train will be transferred to the Queen and Crescent Line, over which we travel from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, where we arrive at 6:30 a. m., Wednesday, November 11. After spending the day in Chattanooga, we travel over the Southern Railway to Atlanta, reaching there about 8:45 that evening.

**Arrange for Your Ticket Early.** As soon as you know that you will attend the Convention, tell your local agent that you will wish a round trip ticket from your station to Atlanta, Ga., at the reduced rate authorized for this occasion, via the route of the "White Ribbon Special."—Pennsylvania Lines, Queen and Crescent and Southern Ry.—and ask him to provide himself with such ticket.

**Joining the Special En Route.** It is most important that if you wish to join the official train after it leaves Chicago you shall send in your name, or ask your local agent to do so, to Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A. Pennsylvania Lines, Room 841 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Chicago, as soon as possible, stating at what station you will join, in order that arrangements may be made to stop at that station. I should also be glad to have you at the same time notify me.

**Dates of Sale.** Tickets will be on sale in New England, Trunk Line, and Central Passenger Association territory November 7 to 11 inclusive, with final limit to reach original starting point not later than November 24; and in Southeastern Passenger Association territory on November 7 to 12, good to reach original starting point not later than November 23. No extension of final limit of tickets will be allowed when the fare is $1.40 or less. From any stations where the fare is $1.45 or not more than $2.20, tickets will be extended on payment of fee of fifty cents. In order to secure stopovers, passengers must deposit ticket with ticket agent upon arrival at stopover station. In other cases extension to December 10 will be granted on payment of fee of $1 and deposit of ticket with special agent at Atlanta.

**Reservations.** If you plan to join the "Special" at Chicago or en route, please write to me or to Mr. C. L. Kimball, whose address is given above, stating just what sleeper accommodations you will wish and the point at which you will board the train. Reservation will be held for you until ten minutes of train time in Chicago or until train reaches your station en route. Should you wish a drawing room or compartment, let me know as soon as possible, as only the number engaged will be provided on this train. Three to five persons can occupy a drawing room and two to four a compartment, thus making the expense for each individual very little more than the cost of a single berth.

**Special Train Returning.** The convention closes November 18. The official Board and Executive Committee are called for November 19. We believe that it will be possible to have a special train for the return trip, leaving Atlanta probably the afternoon of November 19, as many of the delegates will wish to leave Atlanta at the same time. If you expect to leave Atlanta on this train, I should be glad to have you notify me, as it will aid greatly in planning for this return trip.

**Pullman Rates.** Lower berth, Chicago to Atlanta, $5.50, upper $4.40, section $9.90, drawing room $20. Fares will be proportionately less from points nearer Atlanta.

**Reduced Fares to Atlanta.** The New England, Trunk Line, Central and Southeastern Passenger Associations will sell round trip tickets from stations in their territory to Atlanta at a reduced rate for our convention, tickets going and returning the same route. Some of the fares quoted are as follows:

Illinois: Chicago, $25.80; Champaign, $21.32; Clinton, $22.08; Bloomington, $22.95; Quincy, $26.35.

Indiana: Indianapolis, $18.60; Ft. Wayne, $22.50; Terre Haute, $18.80; Logansport, $21.70; Gary, $25.80 (may go via Chicago).

Ohio: Cleveland, $25.50; Cincinnati, $15; Dayton, $17.20; Toledo, $23.10.

New York: Buffalo, $32.25; Jamestown, $30.20; New York City, $29.25.

Missouri: St. Louis, $21.40.

Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, $25.65; Pittsburgh, $26.80; Beaver Falls, $26.80; Warren, $31.90.

West Virginia: Parkersburg, $23.30; Wheeling & Moundsville, $25.60; Chester, $26.30.

Michigan: Battle Creek, $25 ($25.80 via Chicago); Big Rapids, $29.14; Detroit, $25.50.

Kentucky: Louisville, $13.80; Lexington, $12.05; Danville, $11.

Tennessee: Fayetteville, $7.60; Knoxville $6.15; Nashville, $8.90; Winchester, $6.50.

**Chattanooga:** The Hotel Patten has offered to furnish a rest room without charge and to give every courtesy and attention for the comfort of our delegates while in that city. They will serve breakfast and luncheon on the a la carte plan, if preferred, or a table d'hote meal at seventy-five cents each. The latter could be served more quickly and thus allow more time for the sight-seeing trips.

The three hour Chickamauga Park trip by automobile, returning via Missionary Ridge, costs $1 per capita and will probably be taken in the morning. After luncheon special street cars will take us up Lookout Mountain, returning by way of the incline and street cars to the terminal station. It will take about three and one half hours for this trip.

Those who have not been privileged to make a trip to a National W. C. T. U. Convention on a "White Ribbon Special" have missed one of the pleasantest events of the year—the opportunity to visit with white ribboners from many states before the busy days of Convention; to talk over plans and methods with others interested in some special subject; to have our own special service, with none on the train excepting our own members and friends, and to have everything possible done to make our trip a pleasant and comfortable one. Any of your friends, whether or not they are members of the W. C. T. U., may join the special train.

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Dr. L. B. Guthrie, superintendent of the Second West Virginia Hospital For the Insane, at Spencer, announces that not one of the eight men and two women released from the asylum after prohibition became effective have been returned to the institution. These ten were dipsomaniacs. Now that liquor is not before them on every corner they are able to maintain their place in society.

# EUROPEAN EXPERIENCES OF RETURNED WHITE RIBBONER

**Mrs. Boole Tells of Efforts to Secure Passage to America and of the Return Trip**

[The following letter received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters from Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., gives an insight into her experiences abroad which will be of keen interest to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL.—Editor.]

We deeply appreciate the fact that our friends were so anxious about us during the long time they were without news and are grateful for their joy at our safe return. Our experience was an unusual one which we would not care to repeat but at no time were we in any danger or without funds.

### Americans in Venice Learn That War is Serious

In Venice we first learned that the trouble was serious. While we knew of the war we could only read the headlines in the papers and did not realize the many complications. On Sunday, August 2, we went to the little Scotch Presbyterian church. There were only about twenty-five people there, all of whom were Americans, and the minister, Dr. Alexander Robertson, was so excited that he could hardly preach. His sermon was intended to calm us but instead it made us realize the situation. The next day the proprietor of the *pension* refused to cash an American Express check for a lady who was going to Milan on the same train with us and she had to call at the main office to get her money.

We took the train that afternoon for Milan, and the next morning found Americans panic-stricken. The banks were only paying out ten and twenty dollars to each one, and then it was necessary to stand in line for more than an hour to get the money. Fortunately I had two kinds of express checks, and each of our party could get a little money, so as we stayed two days we had all we needed.

We registered at the consulate and when we left for Bellagio thought we had secured passage to return on the "Cretic" which was to sail on September 29, for we knew we could not get to Rotterdam for our boat. We decided to wait at Bellagio, which we knew was beautifully located on Lake Como, and as we wanted to live economically, thought it was better to be out of the city. There were about fifty other Americans, some of them without money and unable to get any. The proprietors of the Hotel Florence, the Grammatica brothers, were very kind. They accepted American Express checks when no one else would do so, said, if necessary, they would wait months for their money, and that if people could not pay they might send the money after they returned to America, and notwithstanding all this they made no change in their table. We stayed there a week. One day we would think we had passage and the next day there would be a telegram that the sailing was canceled.

We wrote and telegraphed everywhere, and finally I communicated with Dr. Greenman, who is district superintendent of the Rome district of the M. E. church, and who with his wife attended the World's W. C. T. U. Convention last fall.

### Dr. Greenman Befriends the Party

We thought we had first class passage on the "San Giovanni" through the consul at Milan, but just as we were to start for Naples received a telegram that the reservation was off. In the meantime Dr. Greenman telegraphed us to come to Rome, where the embassy and the consulate, through the American Committee, would arrange for our return. This was on Wednesday, August 12. We left as scheduled, traveled all night and reached Rome at ten in the morning. The cars were crowded, for they were moving the soldiers. We passed through forty tunnels that hot night, but on arrival went to the *pension* where we had stayed before and were pleasantly welcomed. We waited only long enough to clean up a bit, when we went directly to the American Committee at Hotel Royal. Here we saw the ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, and found that the "San Giovanni" was to sail on Saturday and that we could secure passage on it. They were prepared to assist Americans who needed money, but we had sufficient, so all we had to do was to make our deposit in Rome and get to Naples as soon as possible to pay the remainder and have our room assigned.

There was room for twenty-four first class passengers, and six hundred second class (the latter being in a converted steerage the charge for which was $116). The boat was of the Sicula Americana line and carried emigrants and fruit from Sicily to South America. They painted it inside and out and with rough lumber built rude staterooms where the cargo was usually stored. We had a stateroom for four on the floor below the deck, with a porthole which we could keep open all the time. There were rooms a floor below us, and many inside rooms in which were six people. There was a bench in each room and we washed in the hall in a tin basin. As far as food was concerned it was called first class, but the boat was built to carry immigrants and was accustomed to catering to them, and though the good-natured employes did their best we could eat little of what was provided. The last week each of our party had for breakfast only a cold potato and a glass of lemonade. There were plenty of lemons aboard and we drank lemonade three times a day.

Dr. and Mrs. Greenman were very kind. They were at the boat to see us off. We sailed August 15 and reached New York August 31. Most of the time we were out of wireless communication with any station, for the ocean was almost deserted. There were nearly seven hundred people on the ship, seventy-five per cent of whom were said to be teachers and ten per cent clergymen and physicians. To pass the time away there was an entertainment every afternoon, and one occasion was called Woman's day, when over sixty women's clubs and organizations were represented.

### Other White Ribboners Aboard

A number of white ribboners were aboard, among them Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham and her niece, Dr. Hutchins of Los Angeles and Mrs. and Miss Knowlton of Jamestown, N. Y. Mrs. Martha S. Mead, formerly of Jamestown, joined us at Bellagio but remained there waiting for more comfortable accommodations.

Italy has not yet declared war, and those having friends there need have no anxiety about them. If they are short of funds the embassy is prepared to help them. Dr. and Mrs. Greenman are just moving to Rome. We visited the orphanage in Naples where there is a Loyal Temperance Legion of twenty-five members, all of whom have signed the pledge. I spoke to them, and Mrs. Greenman and Mr. Santi interpreted. It was wonderful to observe how interested the children were and how quickly they caught the point. The union in Naples is small, and Mrs. Greenman will be greatly missed. In a country where everybody drinks wine it means much to have an L. T. L. and to get the children to sign the pledge.

*September 3, 1914.*

# PEACE MEETINGS AT PORTLAND AND WASHINGTON

**Miss Gordon Principal Speaker at Portland**

Portland (Me.) white ribboners, with Miss Anna A. Gordon as guest of honor, met in the Friends church on Sunday, September 6, to hold a service of prayer for peace among the warring nations. Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, acting president of the Maine W. C. T. U., introduced Miss Gordon, who was lovingly welcomed on this, her first visit to the state since the home-going of Mrs. Stevens.

Many tender references were made to Mrs. Stevens, who for so many years had been instrumental in keeping prohibition for her beloved state. A strong plea was made for workers to rally to the support of this beneficent law, which for over fifty years has withstood the attacks of the liquor interests of the country, and as election draws near needs careful safeguarding and the election of proper officials to superintend its enforcement. Miss Gordon, in the principal address of the afternoon, told of the grief and suffering caused by the war now raging in Europe, quoting from letters written by white ribboners across the water, saying that they greatly deplore the war and are anxiously and prayerfully awaiting peace. Miss Gordon remarked that she sincerely hoped that this conflict would be the war which would end all warfare and bring in a period of perpetual peace. In speaking of the righteous war in this country in which the W. C. T. U. is engaged, she urged greater effort for the securing of National Constitutional Prohibition, and impressed upon the assembled company the need of the election of proper officials to keep Maine in her proud position among the white states. She told of the telegram sent Secretary Underwood of the House Ways and Means Committee, asking that the emergency tax to offset the deficit caused by the stoppage of imports from the countries engaged in war be raised in some way in which the women can have a part and not by an extra tax on beer, etc. Others who participated in the program were Madame Layyah Barakat, National evangelist, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, National organizer and lecturer, and Mrs. Georgie Shepherd Vaill, soloist.

### Many Participate in Washington Services

Sunday, September 6, proved to be a great Peace day in Washington, D. C. Nearly all the pastors, at the request of the local union, preached peace sermons, and in the afternoon, in conformity with the call issued by Miss Anna A. Gordon, a mass meeting was held in the First Congregational church at which Mrs. Theodore F. Moore, vice-president of the District W. C. T. U., presided. The speakers were Rev. Benjamin S. Haywood, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Hon. W. E. Andrews, auditor of the treasury, and Miss Ellen M. Stone, former missionary in Bulgaria and National evangelist. Prayers were offered by Mr. Andrew Wilson, president of the Anti-Saloon League of the District, Rev. Mr. Whitely and Mr. F. M. Bradley. Mr. Andrews said that we should pray that experience would teach nations to adopt a form of government where not one man but the whole people should decide whether or not war be declared. He deplored the event which culminated in the present war, a result of "one man rule" and not the will of the people who are doing and must do the actual fighting.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# ARE TAXES HIGHER UNDER PROHIBITION?

## MEMBER OF VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES ANSWERS QUESTION

Hon. J. William Daniel, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, in an open letter published recently in the *South Side Sentinel* of Urbanna, Va., expressed himself as follows on the tax question:

### Higher Tax Theory Exploded

"The liquor league are circulating literature designed to deceive and mislead the credulous. They try to persuade people to believe that if liquor license is abolished our taxes will be higher. That is not true, and they know it is not true. Twenty-eight years ago we had an election in this county that was 'for, or against license.' The large property owners in the county—intimidated by the liquor dealers—went around telling the people the same story about higher taxes. At the same time we had a drummers' license tax in this state. Every drummer that came into the state had to pay a license of $75. Middlesex county voted out liquor license and the drummers' license was decided to be unconstitutional; so the state lost the drummers' tax, and liquor license tax in about three-fourths of the counties in the state, and our taxes have never been made a cent higher—on the contrary they have been steadily reduced. When we had these two sources of revenue our state-tax and county-levy was $1.70, It has been reduced to $1.65, $1.60, $1.55, $1.50, and now down to $1.40, with a probability of another reduction. We are now raising more revenue and getting more public benefits than at any time since the state was formed. The higher tax theory has been exploded, still the liquor men are hawking this same old scarecrow to fool the uninformed.

### Villages and Farms Vastly Improved

"Since we abolished liquor license in Middlesex our public and private affairs have been greatly improved in every way. Our civic affairs have new life. It doesn't look like the same old county. Take for instance the town of Urbanna. I know when Urbanna was a very tough, squalid little village, with six liquor stores. Now Urbanna is as nice a little town as can be found in eastern Virginia—good enough for any one to reside in. We now have some very tidy villages that had once about the same character as old Urbanna. See the fine residences, modern church edifices, commodious school-houses and up-to-date stores in these villages; they are evidence of prosperity and higher civilization. Our farmers, too, have made wonderful strides in late years. Then, if a farmer made five barrels of corn to the acre it was talked about as a 'bumper crop.' Now our farmers are figuring on fifteen to twenty barrels to the acre.

"The credit of the people has been elevated in late years. Then, it was a dangerous thing to sell goods on credit to the largest farmers in the county. Now farmers of any size have good credit everywhere. It is well known that it takes careful attention to business and prompt pay to elevate credit. People have more money now and don't ask for credit as they used to do.

### The Dark Days Are Past

"Who would go back to those old dark days? Then people talked about aristocracy. Now it is competency. Then only a few made any money. Now the world is full of opportunities for the boys and girls from the poorest families—if they are competent.

"Why has the change in our circumstances come about? It is because we have gotten rid of the curse of the liquor stores and our people are now clothed and in their right mind.

"Now if it is good for us to be clear of liquor stores—isn't it good for others? Can't we recommend it to others? There are more than a hundred thousand people in Virginia who want to get rid of the saloon and are asking us, begging us to help them. It is a real Macedonian cry—'come over and help us.' Can't we do it? I think we will."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Anti-Prohibition Fallacies Heard in Campaign States

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

The silly season has reached the Pacific Coast. The liquor forces, fighting for their lives in California, Oregon and Washington, have apparently run out of arguments favorable to their business. Witness these far-fetched statements, please!

Statewide prohibition would ruin the grape industry of California.

Inasmuch as over half of the grapes grown in the state are sold as fresh fruit or as raisins, that proportion of the grape crop could not be affected. More than that a good share of the wine-grape growers are preparing to install the Italian method of preserving sweet grape juice, because dollar for dollar there is more money in it for the grower than to sell the grapes to the wineries.

Statewide prohibition would ruin Oregon's hop industry.

Oregon's breweries will not use her hops. Oregon sends out of the state 98 per cent of all the hops raised in the state, and always has done so.

Oregon's lumber industry will be ruined. No more barrels will be needed.

How terrible! Her timber is pine, spruce and fir, and whisky barrels and beer kegs are supposed to be made out of oak, never of soft-wood timber.

The coast's grain crop can find no market when the breweries are closed.

The percentage of Pacific Coast grain used in beer making is too small to count. Portland's biggest brewery uses no barley at all. It uses the poorest grade of Louisiana rice instead. The coast has no large breweries or distilleries.

Washington's proposed law allows liquor to be shipped in. It will make home drunkards.

To accord with the interstate commerce rules, the proposed law allows a very limited amount of spirits or of beer —the amount is carefully defined, the so-called "table liquor" allowance,—no oftener than once in twenty days for each person. The one desiring this limited allowance must go to the county seat, file his application in writing with the proper county official, which application is left where all can see it, and send his order and cash with the order. The package of liquor sent to him has to come plainly marked as to its contents. Publicity and red-tape mark every step of the way.

Oregon's proposed law has no provisions for enforcing it.

No. The legislature meets in 1915. The law does not go into effect until January, 1916. The legislature will provide all necessary regulations.

The foreign population will leave if deprived of its beer.

One half of the foreign population of the Pacific coast are Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and Finns. They furnish as large a proportion of dry voters, if not larger, than the Americans themselves, and we are holding a fair German vote. It would be a good riddance to lose a certain class of ignorant foreigners, the scum which their own countries were glad to push off and out!

People will make whisky in their own cellars.

That in a state that at present has not a distillery to its credit! It has dry towns now. Where are its cellar distilleries? They are afraid of the government revenue officers now, and they would be afraid of the government revenue officers then.

Twenty-six states have had statewide prohibition and seventeen of them repudiated it.

Name the twenty-six.

Women will lose their suffrage. The liquor men will be so angry they will take away woman suffrage because of women's prohibition activity.

Indeed! If the Pacific Coast states stay wet then the liquor men have nothing to fear from the women and can afford to smile in their sleeves. If the states go dry the dry element will outnumber and out-vote the wet element and will not let the women be punished. Anyway the women would have to vote against themselves before they could be disfranchised.

If one votes for statewide prohibition he will be ranked as a Prohibitionist and will not be allowed to register or vote as a Democrat, Republican, Progressive or Socialist.

The statewide amendment is on every ballot, no matter what party's ticket is voted. It is a non-partisan measure. It makes a party Prohibitionist of no one.

Prohibition will ruin the logan-berry industry because no logan-berry wine can be made.

So far, the logan-berries are being dried, canned, evaporated, and the sweet logan-berry juice bottled. Not a drop of logan-berry wine has ever been put upon the market anywhere. There is more money in the bottled fresh, sweet juice.


**MOTHERS OF MEN**

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.


The *American Brewer's Review* declares that Cincinnati breweries did business to the amount of $500,000 a year in West Virginia, which they lose by the operation of the new anti-liquor law. "Pray tell me how this fact harmonizes with the cry of the liquor interest, 'Prohibition doesn't prohibit,'" asks a writer in the *Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express.*


WRITE MRS. FRANCES A. DE GRAFF, Amsterdam, N.Y., for
**National Constitutional Prohibition Post Cards**
THEY WIN. 25 cards 15 cents POSTPAID for W's and Y's.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago


## "PUT 'EM ON THE DRY LINE"

For a temperance entertainment in campaign states the acting out of the cartoon, "Put 'Em on the Dry Line," is effective. The W. C. T. U. should be represented by a good strong girl busy at a wash tub, while others representing the churches, schools, Good Templars, fraternities, etc., are hanging on the dry line at back of platform muslin maps of the nine prohibition states. Their task completed they watch "W. C. T. U." After rubbing briskly she holds aloft a black cloth representing the state in campaign. The others throw up their hands, gasp for breath, shake their heads and run for help. They return at once with a supply of "washing powder" —Gold Dust boxes covered with white paper and labeled, "Prayer," "Courage," "Determination," "Hard Cold Facts," "Temperance Literature," "Education," "Agitation," "Legislation," etc. After shaking these packages vigorously over the tub they watch eagerly for results. "W. C. T. U." rubs a few moments longer, then holds up to view a beautiful white state which she triumphantly pins on the dry line.

This demonstration was given by the Newport (Wash.) W. C. T. U., and as the dry state was proudly pinned in place the helpers gave voice to their enthusiasm in the rally cries and predictions, "Washington, Dry, Dry, Dry, 1914," and "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." The picture was lighted with red tableau fire and the electric lights were turned off. This demonstration was a feature of the first of a series of entertainments at which all the organizations working for the uplift of the community were asked to be present, each one to give a literary or musical number for the promotion of the temperance cause. The W. C. T. U. as its part of the program acted out the cartoon as given above.


## LEARNING THINGS

### We Are All in the Apprentice Class

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of.

"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it —only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a rebuilder. That's the reason.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# VIRGINIA'S ATTORNEY GENERAL ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

"The saloon is a business of strange features. No other line of business is so heavily taxed. No other business must close on election days. No other business can be driven out of existence by the votes of the people. It is the only business that is not proud of its best customers. It is a benefit to no man, not even to the saloon-keeper himself."

In these words Hon. John Garland Pollard, attorney general of the state of Virginia, characterized the liquor traffic, in an address delivered in Roanoke on a recent Sunday afternoon. He continued:

"The saloon-keeper is not admitted to membership in the churches, and sixty-five fraternal orders do not permit him to affiliate with them. Many insurance companies will not insure him. His children in a measure are outcasts. He brings upon them, upon his wife, and upon himself a shadow that no man should be willing to bring upon his family. When I think of him and his situation, I am deeply sorry for him.

### Evils of the Traffic

"The evils of the traffic are too numerous and too well known for me to name them here. There are few families that have not suffered in some way from the liquor traffic. I shall not take up this phase of the question. I want to talk to men who are in doubt as to how they will vote and to those who have made up their minds as to how they will vote. I want to talk to those who have determined to vote in behalf of state-wide prohibition.

"The first and greatest argument used by those who oppose prohibition is that it will not prohibit. In making this statement, they say that the liquor traffic is stronger than government; that there is a power in this state—a set of men—who can set aside and defy the law. Such a statement is a challenge to every true Virginian. These men say they are bigger and stronger than Virginia and the government of Virginia. They remind me of a bully in a certain barroom. He bragged that he could whip anybody in the city. No one took him up. He bragged that he could whip any man in the whole state. No one said a word. He next bragged that he could whale any man in the United States, and not receiving any reply, he asserted with a wave of his arms in the air that he could whale any man in the whole world. An Italian, who had been sitting quietly in a corner, sprang to his feet, hit the boaster on the jaw, and knocked him to the floor. After a moment or two, the boaster picked himself up, and after rubbing his jaw, said: 'I see that in my last remark, I covered too much territory.' The liquor dealers in their claims relative to prohibition, cover too much territory. We should teach them that there is a law in this state. We should point them to the experience of the gamblers at the Jamestown racing track and the vigorous and effective measures adopted by the governor of Virginia to bring them under the law and to punish them for their violations of the law. Those gamblers were arrested, and those of them who did not confess and plead guilty, were convicted. And yet they say prohibition laws in this state cannot prohibit.

### What North Carolina Bankers and Merchants Say

"North Carolina has had prohibition five and a half years. An impartial investigator, a merchant in Richmond, wishing to ascertain the facts relative to conditions in North Carolina under a prohibitory law, adopted an effective plan. He wrote to North Carolina wholesale grocers and bankers, a class of men, as you know, who are not wild for prohibition and who are in position to ascertain accurately the general trend of business, religion, education, and other departments of human activities. Out of 341 wholesale grocers and bankers written to, 305 replied saying that not as much liquor is consumed in North Carolina now as in the days of the saloon; 306 out of 341 said prohibition was beneficial; 307 out of 341 said that no class or classes of citizens had been injured by prohibition; 291 out of 304 said that business had been benefited; 278 out of 318 said there had been no increase in taxation; 295 out of 319 said that more people in North Carolina are in favor of prohibition now than when the state voted the saloon out of business; 318 out of 324 said that real estate values had not suffered; 306 out of 329 said that they would vote to continue prohibition.

"I wish to lay special stress upon the proportion of bankers and wholesale grocers who favor the state-wide law. Three hundred and six would vote for it and but twenty-three against it.

### Does It Violate the Principle of Local Self-Government?

"People of the United States spend annually $1,724,000,000 for alcohol. It is all a waste. This money would enable 860,000 boys and girls to go through college. Money spent for whisky is worse than wasted.

"Another argument advanced by those who oppose state-wide prohibition is that it violates the principle of local self-government. Under our scheme of government, the states give authority to the central government; but the states give to the counties whatever authority they have. The state acts as a unit, for the good of all its people, and every portion of the state has a voice in what the state does. Do we leave counties and cities to pass such gambling laws as they wish? Comparatively few laws leave the question of enforcement or adoption to localities. I am in favor of granting all the rights possible to the individual, but these rights must not run counter to the rights of the whole peo-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)


## Leaflets Bearing Upon the Revenue Question

(For Statewide Campaigns)

Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Revenue, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

The Liquor Traffic and the Business World, Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker, D. D.

What Shall We Do When the Town Goes Dry?

No Real Revenue

Does It Pay?

2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Evanston, Illinois



## Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


### FLOWER MISSION DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

LELLA M. SEWALL

The National W. C. T. U. Flower Mission department takes this means of calling attention to a leaflet entitled "Flower Mission Exercise," to which it would like to have prominence given on Flower Mission programs hereafter, wherever and whenever feasible.

The leaflet in question is designed to emphasize the several phases of Flower Mission work—its spiritual, philanthropic and practical ministries—and in addition to its peculiar fitness for all Flower Mission programs, may be well adapted to the program of a state or county convention.

To Miss Helen Green, the author, the department makes public and cordial acknowledgment of its indebtedness.


# War and Alcohol

## Deaths Due to Alcohol

**IN ONE YEAR in the UNITED STATES**

**AND NUMBER**

**Killed and Died of Wounds**

**IN SOME WARS and GREAT BATTLES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gettysburg . . . | 32,800 |
| Civil War Per Year | 49,239 |
| Waterloo . | 51,000 |
| Franco-Prussian War . | 122,000 |
| ALCOHOL . . . . | 152,781 |

ISSUED BY

Presbyterian Board of Temperance

Conestoga Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prices post paid, 10c per 100; 75c per 1000
Order by Number

Facsimile of this Poster, size 16x22, $1.00 per 100

No. 20

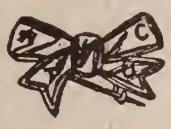
WE HAVE TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS

## Become a Nurse

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

**The Chautauqua School of Nursing**
513 Main Street Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O. Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

## Prohibition Posters

BILL BOARD POSTERS

Size, 7x10 ft.

No. 1—The Man Who Drinks.
No. 2—On Treating.
Price, 50 cents each.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN POSTERS

Size, 28x42.

The Liquor Traffic Must Go.
A Business Proposition.
Price, cloth, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents, per hundred, $10.50.
Paper, same size, 5 cents each, per hundred, $3.50.

Size, 18x24.

Railroads and Alcoholic Liquor.
The Factory and Alcoholic Liquor.
Which Will You Protect?
Do You Know These Facts?
Alcohol.
Beer.
Drink Robs the Working Man.
The License Voter Gets What?
Attention, Voters!
Saloons Increase Taxes.
The Trouble Manufacturing Company.
Successful Men.
In Prohibition Kansas.
Compare These Figures.
Boys and Girls.
Not By My Vote.
State Prohibition and Local Option.
Temperance Truths (two).
Flag Poster (in colors).
Testimony from Governors of Prohibition States.
Price, 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents

The Liquor Traffic Vacuum Pocket Cleaner (Illustrated)
Accusing Fingers (Illustrated)
A Boy on Prohibition
The Dry Line (Illustrated)
Better Shoes for the Children
Your Boy Next? (Illustrated)
States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson
The Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard
A Confession and a Prophecy, by an ex-saloonkeeper

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Evanston, Illinois

## The White Ribbon Special

To Atlanta, Ga., occasion National meeting Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will leave Chicago over Pennsylvania Lines (Pan Handle Route) as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. CHICAGO (Union Station) | 9:30 a. m. | Tuesday, Nov. | 10 |
| Ar. CINCINNATI - - - | 6:30 p. m. | " " | 10 |
| Lv. " (Queen & Crescent) | 8:30 p. m | " " | 10 |
| Ar. CHATTANOOGA - - | 6:30 a. m. | Wednesday," | 11 |
| Lv. " (Southern Railway) | 3:45 p. m. | " " | 11 |
| Ar. ATLANTA - - - | 8:45 p. m. | " " | 11 |

Tickets will be sold November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, good returning to reach starting point not later than November 24, 1914. Privilege of extension of return limit to December 10 by deposit of ticket and payment of $1.00 at Atlanta. Round trip fare from Chicago $25.80. Proportionately low fares from other points. Pullman rates: lower $5.50, upper $4.40, section $9.90, drawing room $20.00.

Arrangements have been made for a most interesting day at Chattanooga visiting Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge and other points of historic interest.

Delegates from points in eastern and New England territory will undoubtedly have special service through Washington, D C. Consult nearest Pennsylvania Railroad representative.

Have your home agent show you point of most convenient connection with White Ribbon Special. For reservations address:

**C. L. KIMBALL**
Assistant General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Lines
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS


### WOMEN IN PEACE PARADE

A silent procession of thirteen hundred women, most of them in black, or in white with mourning bands, marched down Fifth avenue, New York City, the afternoon of August 29, in a protest against war. Great crowds of sympathetic onlookers lined both sides of the street. The parade was nonpartisan, representing many interested women of humble station as well as those of social prominence.

### VIRGINIA'S ATTORNEY GENERAL ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

ple. The whisky evil cannot be confined to one community. If we could build a wall around Roanoke and allow no one to enter or leave it, Roanoke might continue in the liquor business and have the privilege of local option. But this cannot be done. Roanoke is in close relation with the rest of the state, with Richmond and other cities and with the country surrounding it, and the evil of its saloon business affects injuriously a vast number of its neighbors.

"Prohibition should be established for the benefit of coming generations, for the boys and girls. It will mean the removal of the saloon from behind the breastworks of the law. It will have to fight in the open.

The Matter of Taxes

"When the question of taxes is injected into this issue it makes the issue between the man and the dollar, and I do not think we should consider that phase of it. I do not think state-wide prohibition will increase taxes. But granting that it will increase them, let's see how much the increase will be. The state receives now annually in round numbers $500,000. This means that if state-wide carries and taxes must be raised to meet the loss of the whisky revenue, a man having $100 will pay 5 cents; $1,000, 50 cents; $5,000, $2.50; $10,000, $5.

"Taxes have not been raised in North Carolina. They have not been raised in other states in which prohibition prevails. They have not been raised in local option territory in Virginia. And I see no reason why they should be raised in Virginia.

### DECREASE IN TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS

According to a preliminary report just made public by the commissioner of Internal Revenue, the government's receipts from this department were larger in the fiscal year which ended June 30, than in the preceding year. The total internal revenue amounted to $380,008,894 to June 30, 1914, or about $35,500,000 more than the previous fiscal year. The principal item of decrease was in the taxes on distilled spirits, which fell off by $4,781,165. Cigarets brought in about $2,666,116 and fermented liquors about $814,523 additional. New York state paid about $62,000,000 in internal revenue taxes, and Illinois about $61,000,000; Kentucky was third with about $35,000,000, and Pennsylvania fourth with $33,000,000. From the corporation income tax about $32,456,663, and from the individual income tax, about $28,253,535.

### STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Maine*, Houlton, September 16-18.
*Montana*, Kalispell, September 17-20.
*S. Idaho*, Caldwell, September 21-23.
*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.
*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.
*Nebraska*, Hastings, September 22-25.
*West Virginia*, Buckhannon, September 23-25.
*North Dakota*, Fargo, September 24-28.
*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.
*Virginia*, Newport News, September 28-October 1.
*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.
*Colorado*, Salida, September 30-October 2.
*Oregon*, The Dalles, September 30-October 2.
*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6.
*Maryland*, Salisbury, September 30-October 2.
*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.
*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.
*Rhode Island*, Providence, October 6-8.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*Delaware*, Georgetown, October 7-9.
*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.
*Ohio*, Newark, October 14-16.
*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.
*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.
*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.
*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 30-November 1.
*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


## IMPORTANT NOTICE
### WHEN YOU SEND US MONEY

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union or to THE UNION SIGNAL, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add ten cents for each $100 or less in eastern and middle states or twenty cents in other states, to pay cost of exchange on personal checks. *Cashiers' or certified checks are not exempt from this charge*, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection. When you realize that we sometimes receive a hundred or more checks in one day, you will understand how important it is that we do not have this additional expense and when you send us a personal check in payment of your bill, it means that you pay us but ninety cents instead of one dollar.

### WIN ONE CIRCLE

Every subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL desires to honor the memory of our beloved Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. She can do this most effectively by securing one new subscription to the official paper as a memorial to the one who did so much for, and was so greatly interested in it. Send in the name of the new subscriber as soon as possible. You will then be enrolled in the "Win One Circle" and receive your membership card, the badge, and the little white enamel stick pin. In this way you can definitely help to make sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

#### ADDITIONAL NAMES

363. Mrs. Mary B. Hale, Indianola, Iowa.
364. Mrs. S. C. Crosman, Auburn, New York.
365. Susan M. Sturgis, Mansfield, Ohio.
366. Mrs. Minnie N. King, Whitehall, Mont.
367. Mrs. Isabel Hubbard, Wellington, Kansas.
368. Mrs. E. Magruder, Benning, D. C.
369. Alice H. Allen, Blue Earth, Minn.
370. Mrs. Carrie Baker, Riggsville, Me.
371. Mrs. Emma Britton, Canastota, New York.
372. Mrs. Zach Shields, Taylorsville, Ky.
373. Mrs. A. M. Verdery, Augusta, Ga.
374. Mrs. Laura C. Hoover, Marshalltown, Iowa.
375. Arvilla Harrison, Motley, Minn.
376. Mrs. Lionel Bertrand, Elton, La.
377. Mrs. Dora I. Greeley, Centralia, Wash.
378. Mrs. Ora H. A. Bear, Turner, Oregon.
379. Mrs. L. O. Middleton, Kansas City, Mo.
380. Mrs. Mary A. Laughlin, Louisville, Kansas.
381. Mrs. Nora B. Pontious, Napoleon, Ohio.
382. Mrs. Lulu Mowry, Napoleon, Ohio.


NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Atlanta, Ga., November 11-18, 1914.

# Special Reduced Fares From All Points

DATES OF SALE:

From points north of Cincinnati, November 9, 10, and 11. Final limit returning November 24, 1914.

From Cincinnati and points south, November 9, 10, 11, and 12. Final limit returning November 23, 1914.

Privilege of extension to December 10, 1914, by deposit of ticket and payment of fee of $1.00.

WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL.

Leave Cincinnati (Q. & C. Route)..... 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, November 10
Arrive Chattanooga (Q. & C. Route)..... 6:30 A. M., Wednesday, November 11
Leave Chattanooga (Southern Ry.)..... 3:45 P. M., Wednesday, November 11
Arrive Atlanta (Southern Ry.)..... 8:45 P. M., Wednesday, November 11

Special train will remain at Chattanooga from 6:30 A. M. until 3:45 P. M., November 11. Visit Chattanooga and its scenic and historic places of interest: Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge, and Signal Mountain.

Party from the Chicago and the Northwest will leave Chicago in special train (White Ribbon special) via. Pennsylvania Lines 9:30 A. M., Monday, November 9.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

(C. N. O. & T. P. Ry.) and SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

For sleeping car reservations and complete information, call on or write any one of the following representatives:

A. J. Lytle, N. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Chicago, Ill.
G. C. Blackburn, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.
John C. Volz, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.
A. R. Hebblethwaite, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Geo. E. Clarke, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Detroit, Mich.
R. M. Burr, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cleveland, O.
W. W. Dunnavant, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Pittsburgh, Pa
Stanton Curtis, A. G. P. A., Southern Ry.....Chicago, Ill.
G. A. Fisher, T. P. A., Southern Ry.....Cleveland, O.

W. A. Beckler, G. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.


## "NATIONAL PROHIBITION WOULD GET MY VOTE"

"The people of this country are the last jury to pass upon all those questions (laws relating to the liquor traffic); they are the people who make the laws, write the constitution, amend the constitution and establish what shall be and what shall not be," declared a speaker at a National Brewers' Association convention some time ago. And he might well have added that the decision on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic by these same people is to write the doom of "the trade." If you feel uncertain of the truth of the assertion try the plan of a man who recently made a canvass in his community in order to learn how the people stood on the subject. The results were given by a writer in *The Outlook*.

From a banker, of whose attitude on the subject he had no previous knowledge, he received the following admission:

"While I could not vote for state prohibition, I should not have the face to vote against national prohibition, because it would take so much corruption out of politics, and be in the bargain such an economic saving."

The second person interviewed, a prominent Boston physician, answered:

"I should vote for national prohibition. Science has set her face against alcohol. Medicine, in my opinion, would be better off, on the whole, without it. The neurotic drinker might turn to drugs, but he is few and far between compared with the social drinker and the constant, moderate drinker. They would be saved."

A printer, an Irish Catholic, said:

"Alcohol is the curse of my race. National prohibition would get my vote, for, even if it did not do everything, it would do something."

A liquor dealer said:

"Two years ago, at a meeting of liquor dealers, we gave ourselves twenty years of life. This year we agreed that ten years was about all we could hope for."


TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 9th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.


## WORKINGMEN URGED TO GET ON THE MILK WAGON

Milk instead of beer for the American workingman was advocated by Thomas D. West, president of the West Steel Casting company of Cleveland, O., in an address September 9 at the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Foundrymen's association in Chicago.

"The first results of the committee's work," said Mr. West, "came through having quite a number of saloons near foundries and other industries closed by the liquor license commissioners of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Following this came the adoption of resolutions by the Cleveland, Philadelphia, and New England Foundrymen's associations asking their respective state legislatures to enact laws which would prevent saloons operating within 500 to 800 feet of the property lines of foundries, mills, and other industries."

Mr. West advocated manufacturers making arrangements for supplying milk to their employes. He showed how easy it was to induce the employes to change from beer to milk. One workman, with little effort, persuaded forty-six of his fellows to replace beer with milk. He declared the time had come when, for the safety of the men and the protection of the employer under the employer's liability act, the saloon must be driven away from close proximity to manufacturing plants.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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 24, 1914 | No. 39


# Virginia Votes for Prohibition by Large Majority

## TENTH STATE TO OUTLAW LIQUOR TRAFFIC

As we go to press the morning of September 23, the latest returns indicate that the voters of Virginia by a majority of over 35,000 have cast their ballots in favor of state constitutional prohibition. Virginia is the tenth state to outlaw the liquor raffic.

The State Capitol of Georgia, located at Atlanta, the City Which Is to Entertain the National W. C. T. U. Convention, November 12-18

In this building the legislature, on July 30, 1907, enacted the prohibition law which continues to bring to citizens of Georgia increasing prosperity and happiness.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## APPEAL FOR PEACE PRESENTED BY WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS—TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, SPAIN AND CHINA SIGNED—STEAMSHIP "RED CROSS" SAILS—REPUBLICANS ENDEAVOR TO DEFEAT PROPOSED WAR TAX—CHRISTMAS SHIP IDEA POPULAR IN WASHINGTON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

The great question of peace among the warring nations of Europe has been a popular subject for discussion in administration circles in Washington during the past week. It was made known in the best-informed official circles that the attitude of all the parties to the war was such that no forward step in the direction of a settlement of their difficulties through the medium of the United States would be wise at this particular time. However, the government will seek to keep alive the movement looking for peace.

### Appeal for Peace from the Women

Yesterday, President Wilson received an appeal from the women of all nations that he should lead a movement to end the war. This appeal, which represents a million women of thirteen countries, was made up of cable messages and letters, and showed a pathetic faith in America's power to bring peace. It was carried to the White House by Mrs. Rosetta Schimmer of Austria-Hungary, who was accompanied by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Later in the day a delegation representing the general conference of Friends, waited upon President Wilson, urging him to initiate plans for calling a meeting of the nations for the formation of a world's parliament for the settlement of the war.

The answers of the President to the cable from the Kaiser regarding the use of "dumdum" bullets by his enemies, and to the Belgian High Commission sent by King Albert of Belgium, to bring to the attention of the President and the people of the United States the atrocities practiced by the enemy upon the Belgians were almost identical, and showed great wisdom, as well as diplomacy. He refers them both to the ultimate peace tribunal which alone can pass on these conflicting claims that in the prosecution of the war the laws of humanity have been violated. Plainly the purpose of both the German and Belgian representations to this country respecting these alleged violations of the rules of warfare has been to lay the foundation for later claims.

### Treaties Signed with Great Britain, France, Spain and China

On Tuesday, September 15, treaties were signed simultaneously at the State department by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain and China, and by Secretary Bryan, representing the United States, providing for a commission of inquiry to pass upon international disputes which may arise between these countries and the United States. The four nations with which these treaties were signed have more than 900,000,000 population. The twenty-two treaties previously signed were arranged with the representatives of 150,000,000 people, and as the United States has a population of 100,000,000, the twenty-seven nations embraced in the twenty-six treaties thus far signed represent more than 1,150,000,000 people. These treaties all provide for investigation in all matters in dispute before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities, and it is believed they will make armed conflict between the contracting nations almost impossible.

Following the ceremony, Secretary Bryan and Mrs. Bryan entertained at a luncheon the diplomats who had attached their signatures to the treaties. This peace luncheon was novel in many ways At the plate of each guest was a small gold-edged card, embossed with a golden eagle, representative of the national coat of arms of the United States. Three sentiments appeared on the card: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war' was the quotation at the top of the card. Near the center was the expression, "Diplomacy is the art of keeping cool," and the last sentiment was, "Nothing is final between friends."

### Steamship "Red Cross" Sails

After no end of delay and trouble, the steamship "Red Cross" finally weighed anchor and has sailed away with the prayers and good wishes of myriads of people attending her. The delay was occasioned by the interference of the British and French governments, which objected to any man in the crew of 270 being other than American citizens. When the ship was taken over by the Red Cross, from the Hamburg-American line, sixty per cent of the crew were Germans. Representatives of the Red Cross came to Washington looking for colored chefs and waiters. In the meantime there was great scurrying about to secure an entire crew of Americans, but after a full two weeks delay, the noble vessel with its cargo of 120 nurses and almost as many surgeons, and medicines and materials to relieve the suffering in Europe, sailed down the "Narrows," with every whistle saluting as the noble ship put out to sea. Miss Boardman of Washington, chairman of the Red Cross relief committee, said the delay had been a good thing in some ways, as it enabled them to obtain the 1,000 stretchers the American hospital in Paris had asked for, and the additional 1,000 pounds of absorbent cotton. The vessel will fly the American and Red Cross flags. Funds contributed to the American National Red Cross for the relief of wives, children, and other dependents made destitute by the European war, will be so applied to the last penny, according to an announcement from the headquarters of that organization. The Red Cross will be pleased to receive, in addition to cash contributions, gifts of all sorts of women's and children's new clothing.

### Republicans of House and Senate Join to Defeat Proposed War Tax

The Republican members of the House have decided to join hands with the Republicans of the Senate in an effort to defeat the proposed War Tax bill, as according to their knowledge no necessity for such a measure now exists. A policy of economy, they assert, will accomplish all and more than is sought in the War Tax bill. While the minority party was making its plans to combat the measure, the House Ways and Means committee continued its deliberations over the terms of the bill. According to the wish of President Wilson, the freight tax has been eliminated. A special tax of $50 a year on stock-brokers, fifty cents a barrel on beer, and two cents a gallon on gasoline is now proposed, and also to fix the wine tax at fourteen and twenty cents. The California wine growers are to meet the committee and enter protest today. Just what will be the outcome only the future will disclose.

In the Senate there has been a big battle over the River and Harbor bill. For four consecutive days Senator Kenyon of Iowa has been addressing the Senate on that measure, and the end is not yet, as the opponents of the measure have been carrying on a filibuster all the week, in an effort to defeat the bill.

### Christmas Ship Idea Popular in Washington

The spirit of the Christmas ship idea, designed to carry to the war orphans something of comfort and cheer, is appealing strongly to the people of Washington, and already signs are manifest that when the time comes to send the Capital's consignment of gifts for the war orphans of Europe, a splendid showing will be made. It is believed the project will prove a success far beyond anything its originator imagined. Never before has such an opportunity been offered to the boys and girls of the United States for the doing of a work of kindliness, friendliness and genuine good will. While the older people will help, it is especially hoped that the children of the nation will feel that this is their part toward bringing sunshine to other less fortunate little ones.

### Promotion of Colonel Goethals Urged

A bill has been introduced in the House for the promotion of Colonel Goethals, who has constructed the greatest engineering work ever undertaken by a human being from a colonelcy to a position of Brigadier General. Representative Mann in speaking for the measure said, "The world has heard and will always hear of the work Colonel Goethals did in building the Panama Canal. I would make him a general and let him stay on the active list as long as he lives, and enforce no duty upon him except that which he voluntarily performs." Without doubt this measure will soon become a law.

*Saturday, September 19, 1914*

# THE "WONDER STATE"—GEORGIA

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

Georgia Cotton Picking Scene, Similar to Those Delegates May View

ome to the land of the sweet peach blossom,
e land of cotton and good old 'possum,
ere the sugar cane and roses grow,
ere hopes soar high and stars bend low,
ere women are true and men are great
ne to Georgia, Dixie's Empire State."

This is the invitation which rings out the clear, cordial tones of far-famed thern hospitality to the white ribbon terhood from the Atlantic to the Pac, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the Georgia W. C. T. U. is to be stess of the National W. C. T. U. Conition, November 12-18.

### eorgia's Second National Convention

This is the second time in the history our great organization that Georgia s had this honor. Those who attended 1890 convention and who come again 1914 will note with satisfaction the rkable development of the National ganization, the splendid fruition of the d sown under Frances Willard's guid- hand and so gently and wisely nured by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. ile the mother heart in many nations obbed with love and yearning to pro- t her children from the devastation of liquor traffic, at that time "organized ther love" had not belted the world h the white ribbon.

Visitors will also note that the state kept pace in progress and prosperity Georgia has prohibition on its statute ks.

### eresting Facts About the Convention State

Georgia, one of the thirteen original tes, was the first to rule rum from the ny, realizing in its early history that nor makes "feeble folk." It has flourred remarkably during the seven years as had prohibition and is continually king to secure better enforcement of law.

The state is nearly as large as the w England states and has a population of 2,712,000. Within its eight zones of temperature Georgia's soil and climate can produce anything that can be grown in any other part of the United States. If entirely isolated from the world Georgia could support ten times its present population. It has 1,000 miles of coast line and three first-class harbors. It has an elevation from sea level up to 4,728 feet, average temperature for its southern portion of 67 degrees and for the northern, 60 degrees. Chief of all Georgia's agricultural resources is cotton, and the delegates may see from the car windows hills and undulating valleys clothed in virgin white, for in November the negroes will still be busy picking the fleecy cotton.

It is regretted that the season for peaches and watermelons will have passed when the delegates arrive in Atlanta, for the rosy-cheeked Georgia peaches are "a thing of beauty," and their fragrant, delicious sweetness "a joy forever—" but they are excellent canned, as visitors will have an opportunity to prove. All who have tasted the Georgia watermelon will agree with Mark Twain who said, "The true Georgia watermelon is above, apart and not to be mentioned with the common things of earth. It is one of the world's chief luxuries, king over all the fruits of the earth." The visitors will come just in time for pecans, peanuts and 'possum, sugar cane, apples and hominy—and—but just wait and see.

Flowers bloom in the state the whole year through. The rose—

"White with the whiteness of the snow,
Pink with the faintest rosy glow,
They blossom on their sprays;
They glad the borders with their bloom
And sweeten with their rich perfume
The mossy garden ways."

### Business Centers

Georgia is dotted with many modern cities, the largest being Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, whose sky lines are jagged with silhouettes of tall buildings bristling with factory chimneys, and on every side church spires point heavenward.

### Where Georgia Leads

Georgia was the first state in America to build an orphan asylum, thus showing loving interest in others; the first to have a Sunday school; the first to send powder to Bunker Hill; and to send a steamer across the Atlantic (the "Savannah" in 1819); the first to have rural delivery; to pass the married woman's act giving women the right to manage their own property; to plant cotton; to make cotton seed oil; to make cotton thread; to ship a bale of cotton to England from America; to bestow degrees on women; to have a manual training school; to have a free high school (Augusta); to have a state university; to have a college for women (Wesleyan Female college which was started in Macon in 1836).

### Noted Georgians

A Georgian, F. R. Goulding, invented the sewing machine, and Mrs. Goulding was the first to use this machine. Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, was the first physician to discover ether as an anaesthetic. Mrs. Hillhouse, who in 1802 owned the *Washington Gazette*, was the first woman to own and edit a paper. Another Georgian, Catherine Brewer, was the first woman to own and be president of a railroad, and William McAdoo, a citizen of Georgia, was the first to tunnel the Hudson. There is no baseball player like Georgia's Ty Cobb; no other state had a Sidney Lanier or an Uncle Remus and no other state has a Mary Harris Armor.

### Atlanta the Convention and Capital City

Upon reaching Atlanta visitors will find a beautiful, hustling, up-to-date metropolis of 185,000 people with everything needful to make it an ideal city in which to hold a great convention. Its hospitality, homes, hotels, drives, avenues, parks, charming historic and noteworthy places to be visited leave nothing to be desired—but more about these in another issue.

# THE WOMEN'S BURDEN IN THE WAR

JANE A. STEWART

*"It is votes women must demand if they would abolish the heavy burden imposed upon them by the waste and barbarism of war"*

"The one impression in my mind which stands out in clearest relief from the confusion and excitement I witnessed everywhere was the fifteen-hundred-mile line of tear-stained women—mothers, sisters, sweethearts of soldiers—which I saw," declared a man who came across Europe from the Russo-Austrian frontier through Bohemia, Germany, Belgium and France immediately after the European war had been declared.

Later arrivals also have told of the effect of the war in the heavy burden of grief and care which it imposes upon the women in the various lands. A Philadelphia professor was deeply impressed by the scenes he witnessed in Germany and France, where the women are straining every effort to carry on the occupations which the men were forced to abandon at the beginning of the war.

"The women clean the streets and light the street lamps," he said. "They are the coachmen; ticket collectors and conductors in the subways; porters in the hotels; waiters in the cafes. They sell papers; deliver groceries, milk and bread in the early morning; paint houses and do everything else which the men were doing before their summons to arms. They do it well, too."

### Industries Maintained by Women

The postoffices in Germany, it is stated, are today conducted almost exclusively by women and nearly all the letters are delivered by women. Women conduct most of the retail shops and many of the factories and workshops that are still running.

To the women of France, Premier Viviani has entrusted "the welfare of the nation." The women have taken the places of men on the farms, in the stores and shops and, surprising to say, in the city councils, for, on the wives of municipal councillors has fallen the mantle of civic responsibilities, and they have been given the right to vote, in place of their husbands, on urgent matters such as sanitation and relief funds.

Apropos of this it has been well said: "If any men return from the war, they will doubtless have the good sense to enfranchise the women who rose to the occasion in the nation's crisis. *How much better would it have been had the women of Europe been enfranchised before the war so that they might have had a hand in saving the men as well as the crops!*"

Not yet having been given the power to prevent it, the women have combined to do all they can to ameliorate the awful horrors and suffering of war. In England, the National Union for Woman's Suffrage (non-militant) has turned its great organization, with all its five hundred branches, to work for the benefit of the sick and wounded. The Women's Freedom League is devoting itself to relief work. And as soon as war became imminent the militant suffrage society called off all militancy and King George responded by pardoning all the suffragists who were in prison.

### Heroism of Belgium's Women

Much of the women's relief work by various bodies has consisted in caring for the refugees from France and from wronged Belgium on whose devoted women the burden has fallen most heavily. It is well known that in Belgium women are playing a heroic part, besides the mere mechanical duty of replacing men in subordinate physical work. Much of the power of resistance in the Liege forts has been due to the women of the town who twice a day risked their lives in visiting the forts to take provisions and good cheer to the men. In Brussels, it is reported, great numbers of young girls formed rifle corps under a military professor who taught them to shoot, for the impatient girls declared that they "could not wait quietly at home without sleep and with tear drops always in their eyes" while their fathers, husbands, sweethearts and brothers were being killed.

Even in neutral lands like Holland, the burden of the war has fallen on the women. The most active part of the Dutch male population has been suddenly called away from their work and business by mobilization and women have filled up the gaps in order that bakeries, groceries, dairies, tramways and posts and other necessaries shall continue to be available.

> **Women understand and bear the wasteful cost of war as men have never done, and some day the motherhood of the world will refuse to give its sons to be shot in support of the vagaries of monarchs or false ideals of national honor.**
>
> *Carrie Chapman Catt.*

The burden of the great European war reaches to the women and children in this country. A prominent settlement worker called attention recently to the fact that the death rate of babies is rising rapidly through the combined effects of unemployment and the high price of food. Factories are shutting down; and the cost of living is going up. The fathers cannot get work; the mothers have not enough to eat; therefore the babies are not properly fed and their lives are going out in great numbers.

### Pathetic Pageant of Women

Small wonder that there was seen on the streets of New York city not long ago that pathetic pageant of women mourning for the European war. Wom of all nationalities joined to express th grief for the slaughter going on in E rope and to make a silent protest. It h been well said of this unusual proc sion that "it stood for the heartache women in all lands and in all ages."

Women have borne the first cost a the heaviest burden in all wars. Th have borne and nursed the young a mature men who have been destro in conflicts. The widows in all centur have bowed under a double burden str gling to be both father and mother their children. Long ago poets sang "wars hateful to mothers."

At the outset of the European war International Woman Suffrage Allia (representing twenty-six countries 12,000,000 women) issued a futile but pressive appeal that no method of c ciliation or arbitration be left unt whch might help to avert the threate unparalleled disaster. It appeared rea able to the women to think that the might settle their differences without manding such enormous sacrifices f women.

### Motherhood of the World Will Abo War

"Without the work of women in f factory and shop, where they take up industrial labor men have laid do without their production of food for army and tax money to meet the e mous cost of war, any nation would c to an end though its army were compo entirely of Alexanders and Napoleo says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the nent suffragist. "Women underst and bear the wasteful cost of war as have never done, and some day the m erhood of the world will refuse to its sons to be shot in support of vagaries of monarchs or false ideal national honor."

The awakening of all women to t need of sharing with men the power shapes the fate of nations is confide predicted as a result of the Euro war, for it is votes women must den if they would abolish the heavy bu imposed upon them by the waste and barbarism of war.

Bangor (Me.) Auto Truck Float —Filled with L. T. L. Members

# Kansas Should Lead in Crusade For Nationwide Prohibition

SAYS MR. ARTHUR CAPPER, Editor *Topeka Capital*, at W. C. T. U. MEETING

The principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Shawnee County W. C. T. U., held September 4, in Topeka, was Mr. Arthur Capper, editor of *The Topeka Capital*, and the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Capper was introduced by Mrs. Emma R. S. Blair, vice-president of the county union. Declaring that he believed Kansas should lead in the national prohibition movement, Mr. Capper said:

"It seems to me that the state which has tried prohibition for thirty years and demonstrated that it is a complete success;

"That has reduced the annual expenditure for liquor from $21 per capita, the average in the United States, to $1.25 per capita, in Kansas;

"That has reduced illiteracy to two per cent—the lowest in the United States;

"That has forty-eight counties which did not send one prisoner to the penitentiary and eighty-seven counties that did not send an insane patient to the asylum last year;

"That has more than a dozen counties in which no jury has been called in ten years to try a criminal case;

"That has fifty-three counties without prisoners in their jails;

"That has twenty-eight counties without paupers in their almshouses;

"That has the lowest death rate in the world—7½ for each 1,000 persons;

"That has more students in colleges and universities in proportion to the population than any other state;

"That has increased its bank deposits in ten years from $100,000,000 to more than $200,000,000;

"It seems to me that *such* a state can well take the lead in the crusade for a saloonless nation and has a right to say—indeed that it is its duty to say—to the people of the United States and to the world: The public health, the public peace, the public morals and the public welfare demand the absolute eradication of the saloon.

"I rejoice that it has been my privilege for nearly thirty years to stand aggressively and uncompromisingly for prohibition and the strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws, personally and through the columns of the newspapers I have controlled. I am vastly proud of the fact that my newspaper, *The Topeka Daily Capital*, was the first newspaper in Kansas to champion prohibition. It has stuck steadily to the cause ever since, it has supported the law and order movement in Topeka and throughout Kansas consistently and earnestly, and today is recognized as one of the strongest advocates for prohibition among the newspapers of the state. You will always find it working with your splendid organization wherever and whenever the cause of prohibition is assailed."

# OREGON'S CAMPAIGN FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS

JENNIE M. KEMP, State Campaign Manager

The summer days saw no cessation of work in the Oregon Dry campaign. While many went away for the usual sojourn at seashore and mountains, others remained on the firing line to keep up a steady advance movement of our forces. Since the return from vacation there is a marked increase in the activities of both the enemies and friends of the liquor traffic.

The open forum in our papers still continues and full, free and fair discussion of what the adoption of prohibition will mean to Oregon fills several columns in each issue of one and sometimes two Portland dailies, which have a large circulation over the state.

Our opponents are by no means idle. Under the names of Liberal League, Tax Payers' and Wage Earners' League, Equal Rights League, and other societies, all seemingly composed of the same people and with the same officers, they are holding many meetings in Portland and the suburban towns. They recognize, as do we, that the woman vote, cast for the first time this year, holds the balance of power. Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunaway, well known on the Pacific coast as ever and always opposed to prohibition, is the leader in the effort to hold the woman vote for a wet state. It is reported that a large sum of money is at her disposal for this purpose. It is a significant fact that the woman whose name has been linked with that of Mrs. Dunaway as the other woman leader, in a paid advertisement in a recent issue of *The Oregonian* disclaims any further connection with the movement. It is said she did not like the company in which she found herself.

### Methods of Opposition Win Dry Votes

Emma Goldman has been in Portland, speaking in opposition to prohibition. One of her addresses was said by the newspapers to be unprintable. Under police persuasion she "moved on" to some other Pacific coast city. We are constantly told that the campaign of the opposition is making dry votes, as the arguments advanced and the methods employed disgust the doubtful voter.

One organization, holding weekly meetings to exploit a new cure for all civic ills, stages a prohibition debate to draw an audience. Not long ago our Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh very effectively presented the prohibition argument. Her opponent conceded in a private interview that she "took all the hair off the top of my head." Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden has also been one of our speakers at these meetings and is also speaking from an automobile on the busy street corners.

Our Committee of One Hundred for Oregon Dry is composed of leading business and professional men and women of the state. The names of those on this committee should alone carry great weight with the Oregon voters. The office of the committee is a busy one, and we find the young men in charge of it helpful and congenial allies. One feature of their publicity work is placing a slide, to be run at each performance, in many moving picture theaters in the state. Over thirty are now in use in Portland. These slides are changed each week and present in forcible and telling sentences the arguments for state-wide prohibition. The committee works along the lines of arousing the voters to realize that prohibition is really an issue; securing registration; getting out the vote November 3. It leaves to us and other societies the sending out of speakers. The latest work of the committee is to furnish four hundred papers of the state with plate matter, giving facts concerning Oregon towns and how they have improved after going dry.

### "The Oregon Water Wagon"

The Methodist Temperance Society has an automobile named "The Oregon Water Wagon." In it their speakers have ridden many hundreds of miles, holding open air meetings and distributing splendid literature. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, temperance secretary of the M. E. church, is the principal speaker and delivers telling blows against the saloon evil. A debate for and against state-wide prohibition is a feature of the meeting and attracts large audiences—in fact, no subject this year can secure much of an audience except this issue of the home against the saloon. We have a strong dry sentiment in the state. Our greatest difficulty will be in securing the registration of the voters and getting them to the polls. The lethargy in this direction is most alarming to us all.

The Anti-Saloon League has many speakers in the field. Dr. Howard Russell has been here and William Johnson, well known to UNION SIGNAL readers, is in charge of Pacific coast publicity. The League is centering its efforts on organizing precinct work among churches for listing and registering voters.

Our good friends of the Prohibition party go steadily on with their campaign of education. They have speakers constantly in the field and many of our own women are among their candidates for state and county offices.

Our own activities are many and varied. We find that the efficiency of our trained workers creates a constant demand for them by leaders in the men's organizations. This was clearly shown in securing the names of voters to place the Oregon Dry amendment upon the ballot. The number of signatures—35,032—was the largest ever filed with an initiative petition in Oregon. The required number was 10,100 and over 14,000 were secured by our women. Of these over 6,000 names were sent in by our white ribboners through other organizations. May the time soon come when our women everywhere will do our work through our own well-outlined channels, instead of yielding to the insistent urging of those who enjoy using our well perfected machinery!

Mrs. Lora La Mance was in the state three months, reaching many places, some of them in the more sparsely settled counties. She organized many unions and encouraged our women to more earnest work for the campaign and the upbuilding of our organization.

### Kansas Facts Convince

Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., came to us for five weeks of very hard work. She spoke at Ashland, Albany and Gladstone Chautauquas, and was a guest of honor of the Oregon Civic League. She was welcomed to Portland and the state at a luncheon attended by nearly one hundred of our leading citizens, who greeted her in behalf of many social service organizations. She spoke over sixty times in thirty-six places outside Multnomah county and spent over a week in the county, where are located one-third of the voters of the state. Mrs. Mitchner is a convincing speaker and her winning personality charmed everyone who met her. She holds high the banner of the W. C. T. U. and every white ribboner who heard her felt a new pride in belonging to so great an organization. It was with keen regret that we said good-bye to Mrs. Mitchner, for her message met a very real need in our state-wide campaign.

Our Young Campaigners are growing in numbers and enthusiasm. We were a little late in getting the movement started, but are fortunate in having as a leader so well equipped a woman as Mrs. Hattie George of Portland. We have sent out about 5,000 pledges and

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# TOMMY AND THE JUVENILE COURT

EMMA SCHRADER, Chicago, Ill.

Sitting on the steps of the shabby old porch, Nora read and re-read the letter she had just received from the postman. As she perused it again and again every word of it seemed to burn itself into her memory. At last she cried aloud in very agony of soul: "Jim says to hope for the best—but that doesn't bring the boy home, and that's all I want—God knows that's all I want!"

For a while, after this outburst, Nora sat looking pensively out over the clean-swept walks and maple-shaded lawn before her. Suddenly she became aware that some one was near and, rousing herself, she turned to face Sam Sellers, brushed, polished, and conspicuously necktied. He lifted his hat and, smiling, greeted Nora almost hilariously. She returned his salutation with a nod that was mere recognition.

He seated himself and leaning comfortably against the porch railing, inquired, "Have you heard from Tommy?" Nora shook her head.

"You saw him Monday?"

"For a few minutes."

"Poor Tommy! He's likely to do his playing for a year or two under the eye of the state, isn't he?"

Nora was dumb with astonishment, mixed with resentment. How could he speak so lightly of what to her was a tragedy. But Sellers continued:

"Honest to goodness, Nora, it'll do him good! Be the very best thing for him!"

"No it won't!" she emphatically denied.

"Anyway, you've done all you can for him. Now, what's going to happen will happen, and there's no need to take the sunshine out of the day and act like you are actin' to your friends!"

She crushed the letter in her hand and regarded him with silent scorn. Anyone less sure of his plan would have been abashed, but Sellers counted on no contingency that could keep from his control the property upon which the old house stood, and to which the girl, with her brother, was heir. By posing as Tommy's champion, the man even went so far as to expect to win Nora's heart, a feat he had been unable to accomplish with the idolized boy always at her side.

"You'd ought to have a man to look after him and you, and your affairs here," he ventured.

"I don't need one!" she returned crustily.

"Well, you know, I've got a lot of influence with Tommy—"

"And how have you used it? You pretended to be a friend to him and to me, and see where he is today!" she said accusingly.

"Shucks! That's rot! You'd ought to put the blame where it belongs! You kept him such a molly-coddle that he hadn't no chance!" he returned masterfully, no little contempt for Nora's methods showing in his voice. "He got to playin' at hein' a man and didn't know how; then some high-bloods held out a lure and he bit! That's Tommy!"

Nora lifted her eyebrows questioningly, but made no reply.

"A dotin' sister's one worse'n a dotin' mother for spoilin' a boy, and as I say, you both need a man to look after you!" Sellers declared.

Nora glanced at him, and the thought crossed her mind that she must have had decidedly poor taste even in the most trivial days of her girlhood to admire him, and feel flattered at his compliments.

"I've come to tell you of a plan I have for you!" he was saying.

"I can do my own planning!" she replied decidedly. But despite her affirmed self-sufficiency she felt hopelessly weak and painfully ignorant of the strong and mysterious arm of the law.

Watching her changing expression, he smiled exultingly. "That's bluff!" he said, sliding along the step and putting his hand upon her shoulder.

She shrank back, but felt his fingers tighten their hold while he said in what he hoped to make a compelling tone, "Nora, you and me ought to get married!"

"No!" she exclaimed, almost shuddering.

"Yes," he insisted. "Then I can help you about Tommy and them factory men that are wantin' your land."

"The factory! What if the old home could be made to pay Tommy's losses and effect his release?" The thought thrilled her, and she wished that Jim would come that he might help her in maturing some plan to bring this about.

Sam, misinterpreting the look, felt that it meant encouragement, and taking from his pocket a ring, he twirled it in the sunshine asking lightly, "Ain't it a beauty?"

She shook his detaining hand from her shoulder, pushed the glittering circle out of her sight, and sprang to her feet: "Take it away!" she said sharply, "and never talk like that to me again!"

Checked but undismayed, Sellers returned the ring to his pocket and mechanically stooped to pick up the letter that had fallen from Nora's hands, meanwhile noting with distinct displeasure that it bore Jim Corbin's name. "Old clubfoot's still in your favor, I see!" he sneered, and adroitly bringing the written lines to view he read the note instead of returning it to her.

"You'd better look out how you let that tight-wad meddle with your affairs!" he advised angrily, throwing the letter down again upon the porch.

"If Jim Corbin could go wrong there can't be many right ones in the world, I guess!" she answered reflectively.

"You guess!" he sneered. "You're just like Tommy—as ignorant about the world as a baby!"

"May I always be," she answered softly, paling at the thought of the great underworld that had cast its blighting shadow upon her and the boy she loved.

"Just remember, then," he returned menacingly, "that there's a lot of Judases that'll sell the one they pretend to serve!"

"That doesn't mean Jim!"

"Well, you can take it from me," he returned hotly, fearing Corbin as an influence rather than as a rival, "that when a fellow jumps his job the way old clubfoot's been doin' lately, he's up to some devilment!"

"You don't seem to be working any too steadily yourself," she replied ironically.

"I'm not in anyone's employ, thank you!—"

"More's the pity!" she interrupted to remark.

"What I want to know is this," he began, ignoring her reference to himself, "Who's his pal, and what are they doin' that's of interest to you?"

"Perhaps he'll tell you," she quietly replied, looking down the path.

Sellers heard the thump of a clubbed foot and turned to see Corbin coming rapidly toward the house. His mouth worked convulsively.

For two weeks Corbin had given his time almost exclusively to Tommy's interests, but the investigations were intricate, the hearings far from decisive, the progress of events intangible and so slow that Nora could neither grasp their meaning nor feel any lively hope of their fulfillment. Corbin had always led her to believe he and others were doing all they could, and had continually urged her to hope for the best. But she did not know what "best" might signify, and to have Tommy with her again could alone satisfy her. All she had and all that she could do she regarded as means to that end.

The minute she saw Corbin Nora felt that he was the bearer of good news, and the sound of his club, measuring his rapid strides, sent expectant thrills to her heart as she moved forward to meet him. He seemed almost to draw her very soul into his keeping as he looked into her inquiring eyes and said feelingly:

"It's all right, Nora! I've a lot of good things to tell you!" Then he looked past the girl to the man shrinkingly bracing himself against the porch post: "You here?" he asked in seeming surprise.

"I might ask the same of you," Sellers insinuated.

Corbin laughed. "There's no mystery about my being here," he said. "I've come to tell Nora about my vacation," and placing a cushion for her at one end of the porch steps, he seated himself at the other.

"I didn't know you ever took one," Sellers said disdainfully, letting his feet seek the ground but seating himself on the porch and retaining his hold on the post. He was evidently doggedly determined to find out what Corbin had been doing.

"It's the first one I ever had!" Corbin admitted, "and it has cured me from ever wanting a vacation for mere pleasure," he acknowledged, touching the clubbed limb that had embittered his childhood and been the burden of his sensitive soul in manhood.

"What else would a fellow go for?" Sellers asked insistingly.

"In my case it was to make the acquaintance of some relatives I'd not been thinking much about."

"Most folks don't track up their kin till there's something comin' to them," Sellers commented sullenly.

"And some folks can't escape them, no matter how hard they try," Corbin pointedly replied.

Sellers shrugged his shoulders but was silent and Corbin laughingly continued:

"I've come back with a very great respect for Father State and Sister Court. I'd take off my hat to the very shadow of some of the servants of that household!"

Sellers laughed nervously and Nora, anxious to hear about Tommy, was glad when Corbin changed from allegory to plain fact:

"When I took up Tommy's case I told the officers of the juvenile court that I'd back them for the best talent they could put on it."

"That's what he's been up to! Wish the fellow had stuck to his plastering!" was Seller's mental comment. And he had good reason for wishing it, for Corbin was saying:

"And talent! Looking through Lazarus' glasses wouldn't be anything to the way the mental eyes of some of those lawyers and detectives can see through things!"

For a moment Sellers' heart seemed to stop beating.

"They begin at the end, trace things to the beginning, come back, and tap every line they touch!" Corbin continued. "And they make history, mind you, that could easily make one think the books of the Judgment Day had been opened!"

Sellers turned white and secretly wiped the sweat from his forehead.

(Concluded Next Week)

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# TWO YARDS OF INFORMATION

SARAH N. McCREERY, Burlington, Iowa

When the opening service of song and prayer was over, Mr. Glenn, the superintendent, nodded to Miss Foster, who was the temperance superintendent of the C. Avenue Sunday school, and she came to the platform.

"This is the day for the regular ten minutes talk on temperance," she began. "For fully six months on every occasion of the kind I have been the one to make the remarks, but today I have asked some one else to give the temperance program. Walter Mallers will speak to you."

Half bashfully a young boy came forward and took the place on the platform Miss Foster had just vacated. Everybody wondered what he would do, for he was known to be original.

"Miss Foster mentioned to me several ways that I might give the temperance lesson, then left me to make my own choice," he said slowly. "I decided to collect all the items I could find about drink in the newspapers of the last two weeks and Miss Foster said that all of them must be from daily papers, not one from a strictly temperance paper." He took from his pocket a roll which proved to be paper on which six inch ribbon had been wrapped, and slowly unwound it. It fell over the edge of the platform to the floor and everybody could see that it was pasted just as full as could be of temperance items of various sizes and lengths.

"I call this my two yards of information on temperance," he continued. "I don't expect to be able to read in ten minutes everything there is here, but I wanted all of you to see how much material I found in just two weeks on drink." Then he read short accounts of accidents, murders, wrecked homes, starving children, sad parents and incidents of men and women who had made a failure of life because they had yielded to the temptation to drink. All the items showed the harm and blighting influence of liquor. The talk ended with the wise suggestion, "The Road to Safety: Never Take a First Glass."

When Sunday school closed, Walter heard his name called. He turned and saw Mr. Meredith, the leading dry goods merchant of the city, who, according to a promise made the previous week, was attending the men's class for the first time. "I was interested in your 'two yards of information on temperance,' and I wonder if you would loan it to me for a week?" he asked. Walter was surprised at the request but he gladly consented.

The next Sunday Mr. Meredith asked Mr. Glenn if he might say a few words before the classes were dismissed for the study of the lesson. "I am the youngest pupil enrolled," he announced with a smile, "not in point of age but in date of entrance in the school. Last Sunday I was so much interested in the lesson that Walter Mallers taught us on temperance that I borrowed his list of items. I have read every word in his 'two yards of information,' and I am amazed at the facts furnished. I knew, of course, that drink wrought great havoc, but to see before me the items that could be collected in two short weeks from a few daily papers startled me, and showed me the dangers of intemperance in a stronger light than I had ever seen them before. I have no doubt that every person whose experience is related in those items at first intended to be a moderate drinker. I have been a moderate drinker myself. For years I have taken one glass a day and lately had increased the number to two, but I want to say publicly before this school, and before this boy, Walter Mallers, who is responsible for my resolve, that I have taken my last drink. I am ready to sign the temperance pledge whenever Walter will bring me a card. One evening this week I gathered all my employes together and read some of those temperance facts to them. I announced what I intended to do, and I asked all who approved of the action and wished to join me to write their names on a sheet of paper I had ready. Everybody from the errand boy to the head bookkeeper signed, and from this time on the firm of John Meredith will stand for temperance."

Walter Mallers was on the platform with a pledge card and a fountain pen, when Mr. Meredith finished speaking. When the card was signed, the whole school rose and sang the Doxology.

Mr. Meredith did not return the roll that day, and the next Sunday Walter Mallers was surprised to see his temperance items framed and hanging on the wall in plain view of the whole school. They were headed "Two Yards of Information on Temperance, collected by Walter Mallers." Then followed an account of the stand for temperance taken by John Meredith and his firm. Walter's face shone and his heart beat happily at the sight, for he knew his "two yards of information," so carefully collected would preach a strong temperance sermon every Sunday.

Lecturer in National Museum, 2500 A. D.

Exhibit 1 is a poison, whisky, which was used largely as a beverage in the benighted ages. Exhibit 2 shows how the poison affected the users. The product was called a drunkard.

Exhibit 3 shows another form of the same poison.

Only by most strenuous efforts on the part of temperance people were the real facts regarding alcohol recognized, and its use entirely prohibited as we know it today.

—*The Pioneer, Toronto*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

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Evanston, Illinois, September 24, 1914


*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12—18**

### BOOKS CLOSE OCTOBER 29 NOTICE TO STATE TREASURERS

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The books of the National treasurer will close October 29. This is in accordance with a by-law providing that the treasurer shall have two weeks previous to the opening of the National Convention in which to balance the year's accounts and to have the books audited.

I therefore urge that at the earliest moment possible all local treasurers send to the state treasurers any money which must be sent on to the National treasurer—that sufficient time may be allowed the state treasurers to send the money so that it will reach me not later than twelve o'clock noon, October 29, on which date all money must be deposited, in order to be credited on this year's accounts.

### DO YOU EXPECT TO JOIN THE "WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL"?

If you expect to join the "White Ribbon Special" at Chicago or en route to Cincinnati, you should so notify Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A. Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, by November 6, if possible, or ask your local agent to do so, in order that reservation on the train may be held for you.

Those who will join us at Cincinnati or beyond that station should see that notification is sent to Mr. W. A. Beckler, G. P. A. Queen and Crescent Railway, Cincinnati.

It will readily be seen that the railroads must have this information in order to know how many cars to provide and thus prevent crowding.

# Call for the Forty-first Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

The Forty-First Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Baptist Tabernacle, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12-18, 1914.

The meetings of the Official Board and Executive Committee will be held Thursday, November 12 (morning, afternoon and evening), and on Friday morning. An all-day prayer and praise meeting in charge of Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic work, will be held on Thursday. The call for this meeting will be found in another column. The Convention will open on Friday afternoon, November 13, and close on Wednesday evening, November 18.

### Membership of the Convention

Article V. of the constitution of the National W. C. T. U. provides that "the meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union, one delegate from every five hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, state vice-presidents-at-large, state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, National lecturers, chairmen of standing committees, the editors of state W. C. T. U. papers and state secretaries of the Young People's Branch and state secretaries of the L. T. L. Branch. Territories and the District of Columbia may be represented on the same basis.

"The Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each state shall be represented by its Branch secretary, and one delegate for every 500 young women paying dues. The Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U. shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union and one delegate from each auxiliary state union for every one thousand members having paid $50 into the National treasury; all such delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L."

According to Article IV. of the constitution, the Executive Committee consists of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., the presidents of states, territories, and the District of Columbia, the general secretaries of the Young People's and L. T. L. Branches of the W. C. T. U., the board of superintendents, the board of organizers, the evangelists, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, the managing editor of *The Young Crusader*, the National press correspondent, and the National musical director.

We meet under the shadow of a great loss—a loss not only to our National organization, but also to the world-wide work of the W. C. T. U. Our beloved and honored leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, will be sadly missed from our annual gathering. But gratefully remembering her indomitable spirit and consecrated life, we shall with re-kindled enthusiasm strive to emulate her eager, unselfish, untiring devotion to all the lines of our many-sided work, and to our great principles of total abstinence and prohibition.

Twenty-four years ago we met in National Convention in the city of Atlanta. As we assemble now in greatly increased numbers we shall thank God for the advancement of our cause and for victories achieved. Let us go to our Convention with a deepened determination to work valiantly for the promotion of our principles of peace, purity, total abstinence, and prohibition. So shall we make our Convention a mighty power for the overthrow of evil and hasten the coming of the Kingdom of our Lord.

ANNA A. GORDON,
Acting President

FRANCES P. PARKS,
Corresponding Secretary

# CALL TO PRAYER

In connection with our National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention to be held November 12-18, at Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, November 12, has been set apart as a day of prayer and Bible service. These are strenuous times, when the powers of darkness seem to be let loose, and the souls of men and nations are being tried. It is therefore urged that much thought and attention be given to this day of prayer, that earnest prevailing petitions and strong appeals shall go up to God not only for our work in this country, but for our sister nations that are bowed in grief and sorrow as a result of the cruel warfare being waged across the waters, and that God in his infinite mercy and his unfailing loving kindness may interpose and bring peace out of this fearful carnage.

A most interesting program is being provided for this all day meeting. It will consist of Bible expositions, seasons of special prayer and consecration, evangelistic music, and heart-to-heart talks—all with the one great purpose of coming closer to God, of listening to His voice, of entering more fully into His secrets and learning His will concerning the work for nationwide evangelism and nationwide prohibition which has been entrusted to our great white ribbon army.

We urge that each white ribboner be much in secret prayer every day from now on till the great convention, that Christ may be in our midst in power and demonstration of the spirit and that this spiritual force may reach out to all peoples. May not all the voices of the world be hushed for a time, at least, while the soul waits before God, listening to His voice and leaning on His sure word of promise, "Before they call I will answer and while they are yet speaking I will hear." Isaiah 65:24. Pray earnestly, trustingly, believingly, "pray without ceasing," for now awaits our splendid victory in Christ Jesus.

MARY E. KUHL
National Superintendent of Evangelistic Work.

### PROTESTS SHOULD CONTINUE

Inasmuch as the measure providing for the emergency internal revenue tax, as we go to press, is still pending in Congress, protests should continue to be sent to Washington, urging that no tax be levied on alcoholic liquors. The complacency of the liquor interests over the suggestion that the needed revenue be raised by taxing the output of the distilleries, breweries and wineries is reason enough to make every friend of prohibition desirous of preventing the proposed action. Send the protests to your Senators and Representatives.

### IS IT POSSIBLE?

It must be somewhat disconcerting to the pro-liquor orators who have been raving and ranting on the impossibility of "prohibition prohibiting" to read in the columns of a recent number of *Mida's Criterion* the following admission of the situation in Illinois towns:.

"Since the local option elections last spring, when so many Illinois towns voted dry, there has been much effort put forth by the temperance people of many of these dry towns to keep down illicit liquor selling, and also to prevent the shipping in of intoxicants. A number of towns have passed very stringent ordinances to keep down the sale of liquor by outside dealers. These ordinances are being respected by the railroads and express companies, making it almost impossible for a man living in a dry town to get anything to drink, unless he goes to a wet town and brings the liquor home with him, and even then he has to be pretty careful. No person, firm or common carrier is allowed to haul liquor through the streets of the city or to deliver liquor in any manner to any person in the city. Drinkers cannot form themselves into clubs for the purpose of drinking liquor; such clubs are declared to be nuisances."

### ARE YOU GOING TO ATLANTA?

The "White Ribbon Special" is not confined alone to members of the W. C. T. U. Non-members may also take advantage of the opportunity to visit Atlanta and to use the special train. One-way tickets and passes are valid as well as round trip tickets.

If you cannot buy a through ticket from your station to Atlanta, or if the time between your arrival in Chicago and the departure of the special train is short, by sending the money for your ticket from Chicago to Atlanta, this ticket will be made out and held for you at the station.

### MISS GORDON SPEAKS IN CLEVELAND

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, returned to Evanston on Monday, September 21. En route from Houlton, Maine, where she spoke at the state convention, she met an engagement in Cleveland, making campaign addresses Sunday morning and afternoon.

Referring to the result of the gubernatorial election in Maine, on September 14, Miss Gordon says while it is to be regretted that a division of the vote of the good people of Maine along party lines prevented the re-election of Governor William T. Haines, who has stood for the enforcement of the prohibitory law during the past four years, it is a matter for congratulation that the personnel of the legislature is such that any effort of the members who may desire to resubmit the question of constitutional prohibition, will be unsuccessful.

### ATTENTION, FARMERS!

The North Carolina Farmers' convention, meeting in Raleigh, August 24-27, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, North Carolina has enjoyed statewide prohibition for five and a half years; and whereas, other states are looking to North Carolina and asking if it is a benefit, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the North Carolina Farmers' convention of 1914, that we endorse statewide prohibition for its benefits to farmers and all other classes, and we urge other states to adopt it."

### WHY NOT TAKE PROHIBITION AS THE SUBJECT FOR THE NEXT SERIES?

The inadequacy of the remedies suggested for the evils of the liquor traffic in the "What I Know About Rum" articles, published in *Everybody's Magazine*. has raised in the minds of readers of that periodical a question as to whether the subject of prohibition was entirely ignored in the nine thousand communications received by the editors. Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, former National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, has given expression to this doubt in an open letter to the editor of *Everybody's* suggesting that the subject selected for the next series of articles in the magazine be "Prohibition." We quote Mrs. Fry's letter, as follows:

"I dislike to sound a discordant note, but it seems incredible that nine thousand persons wrote letters on 'Rum' without saying anything worthy of note on the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and that no sentiment rose higher than restrictive license and moderation.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

***At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.***

*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 3.*
*Ohio, November 3.*

"Today nine states are electrifying the world with their material prosperity under prohibition and their improved moral condition, and seven others are right now waging hot campaigns for the same happy condition, while nation-wide prohibition is not only in the air, but before the United States Congress. Prohibition is the burning question of the day—and yet not a word about it in all the published 'Rum' articles. Were there no facts stated in favor of prohibition? (The editor promised to print all of the facts furnished.) Did no one turn himself loose on prohibition as a remedy?

"If it be said that Maine and Kansas and North Dakota and the rest of them have been so exploited in the public print that it is old stuff, how about the 'Report of the Committee of Fifty'—a digest of which received the prize of $500,—and that report was made thirteen years ago. Some of the members have since declared for prohibition as the only rum remedy, notably Charles W. Eliot. Prof. W. O. Atwater, another member, was then preaching alcohol as a food, since when scientists have agreed that it is a poison. The other authority quoted in the prize article—The American Society for the Study of Alcohol—made its pronunciamento in 1909—five years ago. Valuable as some of the findings are, we quite agree with *Everybody's* that things have changed mightily in this country in the last two or three years—and no change has been greater than the conclusions in regard to alcohol and the methods of dealing with it.

"The constructive work of *Everybody's Magazine* on this question cannot be complete without a consideration of the pros and cons of state and national prohibition. There are men and women who have the facts on this subject without traveling 'from Maine to California and from Buffalo to Galveston.' They have already traveled and *travailed*. Why not take that subject for the next big series? It is the biggest, livest question of today.

"Respectfully yours,
"SUSANNA M. D. FRY"

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

**1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)**

**2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.**

**3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.**

**4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.**

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

**RED LETTER DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

# SUPERINTENDENTS

## MEDAL CONTEST DEPARTMENT

### MRS. ADELIA E. CARMAN

With the last quarter of our W. C. T. U. year now well under way, the chief work in hand is the gathering up of reports. Blanks have been sent to each state superintendent. If not received, write for one. These reports should be in my hands not later than October 15, but this will, in most cases, allow ample time for the reporting of contests held in connection with state conventions.

Convention contests afford a splendid opportunity for exploiting the work of our department. Delegates are interested and enthused, and conferences may be held that will be of practical value to the local worker. If you have not already arranged such a program, try it.

It is of interest to note that the declamatory contest is being quite generally undertaken in the public schools as a part of the work in expression. This circumstance presents an open door to the local superintendent of W. C. T. U. medal contests, which has been promptly entered by our workers in several states. Very recently a county superintendent of schools ordered our recitation books sent to every teacher in her county. A state superintendent of education voluntarily offers this testimony: "I desire to heartily endorse the system of medal contests established by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I cannot see how the plan could possibly be a detriment to school work; on the contrary I find it valuable not only to the pupils in the public schools and to those taking part in contests, but in cultivating a sentiment in favor of temperance. Our schools give credit to contestants for work in oratory."

We have long recognized the value of medal contests in prohibition campaigns. We have been slower, perhaps, to recognize the necessity for building up a substantial sentiment in support of a prohibition law, by the same process of educating the citizenship. Prohibition will prohibit with increasing efficiency as the young people are trained to a comprehension of the value of the law. Medal contests in schools should be a regular part of our work in prohibition states.

A new department leaflet, "A Medal Contest Quiz," is especially valuable to place in the hands of teachers, pastors of churches, and the members of new unions who have not, heretofore, been interested in the work. The Sunday school is a fertile field for our special endeavor. By special arrangement with the Permanent Temperance Committee of the Presbyterian church, our W. C. T. U. medal contests are to be undertaken as a regular part of the church propaganda for temperance. A leaflet prepared by a Presbyterian pastor, "Some Reasons Why I Conduct Medal Contests," is ready for distribution, and should have a wide circulation.

The field of our operations constantly widens. Make these last months of the year the most profitable of all, and do not overlook the supreme importance of reporting fully and promptly.

*5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago*

## TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS

### W. C. T. U. AND TEMPERANCE CO-OPERATION

### LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D.

"In union strength;" the very nation
Is founded on co-operation.
"In union strength;" each sovereign state
Is grounded on co-operate.
"In union strength"; now all who pray
"Thy kingdom come" help win the day
Against the foe all Christians hate,
And with our God co-operate.

—E. G. I.

One needs a new vocabulary—a world language—to write in these days. Never did the world vision occupy so large a place; never was the vision so alert, even to the uttermost parts of the earth; never did it seem as if our puny efforts to build up and save amounted to so little, and yet, did you notice the call to abstinence from intoxicating liquors in certain war countries? To fight and to win demands the clear brain and steady hand.

What are the missionary and temperance workers doing across the seas? What are they thinking and bearing and fearing? It seems all at once as if a great wall had risen between us and them.

It is the time of ingathering, National, and we hope that both here and over there it may be said of each one, "She hath done what she could." The harvest is so much greater than we know in this world-wide effort.

I am looking to you superintendents, temperance secretaries, and others, for returns from all over this great, wide country of ours.

One state superintendent who serves with special success in a great eastern state (gathering in through this department between the Convention at Asbury Park and January, 1914, fifty new members) writes, "God has laid this work upon my heart and I feel more and more the greatness of the opportunities and the possibilities opened to us through public meetings of co-operation. I wish to be thoroughly equipped."

Special questions have been sent out but no one feels the inadequacy of these more than the National superintendent. I wish to emphasize as follows:

#### Temperance Secretaries

To whom shall the temperance secretary report?

What are her duties?

1. Answer: It is the opinion of the National superintendent that the temperance secretaries, like the superintendents, should report to the state superintendent, the number of these and any salient points to be embodied in her report to the National superintendent.

2 (a) The special duty of the temperance secretary of the missionary society, home and foreign, is to bring to the auxiliary, current temperance news and show the connection in all gospel effort; to promote and distribute literature Have on hand a leaflet for a letter.

(b) Win the missionary societies "court them," says the New York superintendent, even offer prizes to secure attendance, interest and membership.

(c) Study the current interdenominational mission study book and insert W. C. T. U. affiliation whenever and wherever possible.

(d) Report to the W. C. T. U. state superintendent, name, address, and work to add to the completeness of her directory and to the efficiency of her report to the National superintendent.

We truly have in this department two great constituencies, temperance and missionary, and intelligence with interest and responsibility will bring immeasurable results.

Here, as everywhere and always, one must emphasize the wide use of literature, the "intensely interesting" chart with key showing the intimate relation of temperance to missions, the "captivating" "L. T. L. in Mission Lands" exercise, leaflets, booklets, and other text matter covering all phases of the work. "Definite Easy Things to Do" (new revised edition), leaves no room for doubt.

Mottoes, pennants and banners are illuminating, giving vividness and color to the work.

Louisiana's president sends out missionary literature with temperance—an example worthy of imitation.

California offers a prize to the union or society distributing the most literature.

It is Biblical to "sow the seed."
It is Christlike to obey His word,—
"Go ye into all the world."

*93 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.*

# HISTORIC AND INDUSTRIAL CHATTANOOGA

## SCENES EN ROUTE TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**The "White Ribbon Special" leaving Chicago Tuesday, November 10, at 9:30 A. M., will arrive in Chattanooga Wednesday morning. A day will be spent in viewing places of interest in and around this historic city**

"Historic Chattanooga" has won world-wide fame. Every school boy has read the stirring story of the "Battle Above the Clouds," the "Charge up Missionary Ridge" and the fearful "Battle of Chickamauga."

The city is known as "Industrial Chattanooga," with its 300 factories, representing more diversified products than any other Southern city.

The opening of the war found Chattanooga a city comprising a few hundred people, huddled on the southern bank of the Tennessee river, the sole importance of the place consisting in the fact, instantly recognized by military commanders of both armies, that it commanded, as did no other place in the South, communication between North and South. The strategic value which this city presented to the opposing generals has continued into times of peace and persists to this day and has been a constant factor in the upbuilding of the present great commercial, industrial and railroad center. Chattanooga prides itself on being one of the progressive American cities which has adopted the commission form of government.

### The Hotel Patten

The Hotel Patten, which is to be the headquarters for the W. C. T. U. delegation while in the city of Chattanooga, is called the "Million-Dollar Hotel." It is twelve stories high and is one of the most modern hotel structures in the country.

### Scenic Attractions

Lookout Mountain, "Nature's Roof Garden" and scene of the famous "Battle Above the Clouds"; Missionary Ridge, with its broad boulevards and panoramic views; Chickamauga Park and the army post; the National Cemetery, where sleep 13,000 of those who wore the blue; the Confederate Cemetery, the Tennessee river, with scenery rivaling that of the Hudson or the Rhine—these and a score of other attractions make a visit to this city one long to be remembered.

### Lookout Mountain

The top of Lookout Mountain is reached by the incline cable road which runs from St. Elmo to the top, a distance of 4,750 feet, and rises 1,500 feet. The incline cars are large and comfortable, with observation platforms. For nearly nine miles the road winds its way up the rugged sides of the mountain, affording views of surpassing and impressive beauty. The winding character of the route gives probably the most varied and comprehensive glimpses of Chattanooga, the Tennessee River, Walden's Ridge and the surrounding country afforded by any of the points of vantage in the vicinity. The first glimpse of the city is obtained through a rift in the trees soon after the car begins its ascent. Perhaps midway of the line a splendid view of the city is obtained, the eyes resting on the western slope of Cameron Hill, with that portion of Chattanooga ordinarily most conspicuous rather thrown into the background. This, of course, includes a long section of the winding Tennessee river.

Moccasin Bend, from Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga

### Chickamauga Park

The United States Government has, under an act of Congress, purchased the entire Chickamauga battlefield, embracing over fifty square miles, and has converted it into a park of magnificent proportions. The park is from thirty to forty minutes' ride from Chattanooga via two electric car lines and is also reached by a steam road.

Congress and the various states have spent millions of dollars for the erection of monuments and the improvement of the walks, driveways and grounds. An equal amount has been spent in the erection of handsome stone and bronze monuments to perpetuate the deeds of valor performed by their soldiers. The old roads used by the soldiers of both armies have been reopened, the underbrush cut from 6,000 acres, and the battlefield is now in essentially the same condition it was at the time of the great battle. Historians pronounce it the best preserved battlefield in the world.

The main drive of the park is thirty miles in length and twenty-four feet wide. Five steel observation towers, each seventy feet high, have been erected on prominent vantage sites of Chickamauga Park and Missionary Ridge. Wilder's Monument, a stone tower 81 feet high, is provided with a spiral stairway of stone and is also used as an observation tower. The Crest Road on Missionary Ridge rivals the famous seventeen mile drive at Monterey, California, in uniqueness of scenic effect.

## TEMPERANCE AND SUFFRAGE POPULAR SUBJECTS IN NEBRASKA

Special Correspondence

Never in the history of the Nebraska W. C. T. U. has there been greater interest manifested along all lines, and never were our members more ready to respond to the calls of our general officers than they have in this year, 1914. While all are deeply interested and loyally supporting the suffrage campaign in our state, the temperance cause is not being lost sight of. The call from Miss Anna Gordon for a day of prayer for peace among hostile nations reached us at an opportune time—the closing days of the Epworth assembly. Mrs. Claflin, our state president, was asked to give the announcement at one of the popular lectures, in this way reaching a large audience. September 6, in conformity with the call, a meeting was held, and a most excellent program carried out.

During the entire session of the Epworth assembly the W. C. T. U. headquarters were thronged with friends of our cause. Men called to learn more about plans for pushing the work for National Constitutional Prohibition; our meetings were well attended, and a larger attendance of men than heretofore was observed. The first morning the theme of the program was National Constitutional Prohibition—the question in which Mrs. Stevens was so vitally interested. It closed with impressive memorial services for Mrs. Stevens, the speaker who represented the W. C. T. U. being Mrs. John of Omaha, who had officiated in like manner at a memorial service held for Miss Willard at Milwaukee, Wis. We wish we might give extracts from her address, but lack of space forbids. The Progressive party of our state measured up to a high moral standard, when it adopted at its recent state convention the following planks:

### Woman Suffrage

"As a further and necessary step in the popular control of public affairs, we are for political rights irrespective of sex, and therefore for equal suffrage, both state and national. We specifically endorse the equal suffrage plank in our national platform and the proposed suffrage amendment to our state constitution.

### Moral Issues

"1. We are opposed to the immorality flowing from the increasing divorce evil in this state. We favor uniform marriage and divorce laws, and public notice in advance before the grant of marriage licenses.

"2. A drastic law should be passed prohibiting the traffic in opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotic drugs, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the present anti-cigaret statute.

### The Liquor Traffic

"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a social and economic evil. The organized liquor interests must be eliminated from politics, both state and national, and, as part of the new nationalism for which we contend, we take our stand for National Constitutional Prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the United States and all places subject to Federal jurisdiction."

## BUSINESS OF EDUCATING DRINKERS AT AN END

During the provincial elections in Canada recently, a Toronto paper telegraphed to an Augusta (Me.) man saying, "Please wire us your city's experience as a dry town." The reply was prompt and to the point and states the situation in a nut-shell:

**"Booze an outlaw. None in sight in the state. No bidding for drinkers. Liquor business not respectable. Stranger can get stuff by first finding a bum to point out hidden dive or bootlegger. New generation never saw a bar. Old thirsts can be slaked, but the business of educating drinkers, and creating new demand for drink, is ended."**

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

## A "SAMPLE" OF PROHIBITION IN STRIKE DISTRICT PROVES POPULAR

Because of the strike at the mines in Butte, Montana, the saloons have been closed, and the results of the "lid" being on have been so satisfactory that the Butte Mine Workers' union were eager to continue the dry regime and to that end circulated the following petition:

### "Co-operate Against Mental and Moral Destruction"

"It has come to our notice that the different brewing companies have secured from the military authorities a permit to sell and deliver to family residences beverages by the case, and it is our honest opinion that there is already plenty of evidence to support a belief that this permit will be used as an avenue through which to evade the effects of the order closing the saloons.

"Therefore, we most earnestly protest against the selling of liquors in any way, and we, the undersigned citizens, petition the commander of the state militia, Maj. Dan J. Donohue, now in Silver Bow county, state of Montana, to prohibit the sale of liquors of any kind or in any way, in the city of Butte, Montana, while under martial law."

One who was prominent in securing signatures to the petitions, said:

"I never saw the sentiment of the people of Butte so unanimous upon a subject in my life. Of course, the saloon keepers and those interested with them were not for the plan of keeping the saloons closed during martial law.

"But the miners, the members of other unions, the business men and other employers seem to be in accord on this point. They have had a taste of what it means in the line of keeping the city orderly by shutting the saloons, and they want to see these conditions continue."

Having had this "taste" of a good thing, why in the name of common sense do not the good people of Butte take measures to make it a permanent and perpetual blessing!

## DAILY BIBLE READING FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

We have just received a list of Bible readings intended for daily use from the middle of September through the school year, which has been prepared with great care by a Union Selection Committee, of which Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, D. C., superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, is chairman.

He is campaigning for the restoration of the Bible to the schools from which it has been excluded, but this is only twenty-five per cent of the schools of the United States, and his main effort is to improve the readings, both in the selections and in the rendering, in the seventy-five per cent of the schools from which the Bible has never been banished but where the readings are often carelessly selected, the Nineteenth Psalm read nineteen times a year, for instance, and the reading often done without that impressiveness which, in skilled readers, makes Shakespeare, for instance, like a new book even to those who are familiar with it.

These Bible readings have been carefully arranged with a view to making a complete story or a complete poetic selection within the range of about twenty verses, requiring less than five minutes for the reading. At the same time there is a unity of topic that runs through the week, with both poetry and prose in every case, and the unity is also carried through the year in a historic progress from the Creation to the Captivity, with occasional episodes of poetic reviews and prophetic preludes that are like the mingling of grand music with eloquent sermons.

Those who are interested as teachers and parents and pastors in having the Bible better understood and more appreciated by young people will do well to apply, with stamp, to Dr. Crafts, at 206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., for a free copy of the list which is published in the *Twentieth Century Quarterly* for September, with a report of the methods of Bible reading and Bible study in connection with public schools in all parts of the world.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

## LIQUOR MEN TRY TO PREVENT MAKING OF FLOAT

In the celebration of Old Home Week in Dover, N. H., the parade, which was participated in by all the organizations of the community and many business firms, was a notable feature. The W. C. T. U. float, in white and gilt, attracted much favorable comment and was awarded second prize, although many agreed that it should have had first place. The letters were formed from small balls made of cotton and covered with gilt paper and were imbedded in white paper chrysanthemums, one thousand in number. A gilt ball rested on top of the canopy. Twenty of the children carried white pennants with the letters "W. C. T. U." in gilt.

When the liquor people learned that the W. C. T. U. was to enter a float for the parade, they tried in many ways to prevent it. The man whose horses were to draw the float was offered more money than the W. C. T. U. was to give him. When the liquorites informed him that "the float isn't going in," he insisted that the horses were at the disposal of the W. C. T. U. until notified by the women that they did not wish them. The carpenter was also annoyed by the saloon men in his work on the float but he persisted and assured the liquor people that his vote in the fall election would be for no-license. The float was decorated out-of-doors, and on account of the threats of the liquor people, was carefully guarded the night before the parade.

## IOWA NEWS NOTES

Special Correspondence

The Iowa W. C. T. U. is taking no backward steps. There has been a lively, good-natured struggle as to which union would close the year with the largest membership. At present writing, one week before the state treasurer's books close, Willard union, Des Moines, stands at the head.

Mrs. Laura B. Hale, state organizer, has up to the present date forty new unions to her credit for this year and expects to make it fifty before she closes her year's work. If there is no shrinkage in the old unions we ought to come to the National Convention with a large increase in membership.

The district conventions have nearly all been held. The last ones of the year are Sept. 22-23 in the Eighth district with Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, state president, as helper, and Sept. 23-24 at Dubuque with Mrs. E. B. Hurford, vice-president, and Mrs. Matilda E. Patterson, National organizer and lecturer, as helpers. The state convention will be held at Creston, Oct. 20-23. Plans are being laid to make it one of the best ever held in Iowa. Dr. C. S. Medbury and Mrs. Edith Smith Davis will be the speakers.

Many medal contests have been held, Mrs. Foster of the Seventh district leading thus far in numbers. "Votes for women" is occupying much of the time and thought of the women in the state, and *we expect to win.* Here as elsewhere the whisky element seems to be the strongest opposing force. The Des Moines Federation of white ribboners under the able leadership of Mrs. Mary Jester loses no opportunity of presenting our work where it will tell for good. Recently at a "style show" they were asked to have a float in the parade. They planned "The Old Oaken Bucket." Following this float were automobiles representing the prohibition states.

A $75,000 building was erected on the state fair grounds this year for women and children. Nine different women's organizations had a part in the dedication of the building, among them the W. C. T. U. As far as we can learn September 6 was generally observed as a day of prayer for peace. While the W. C. T. U. were the beginners in these special meetings we will cordially unite our prayers with our brothers at the date set by the President of the United States (October 4). God grant, however, that before that time the war may cease.

The Twentieth District (Iowa) W. C. T. U. has just held a very successful convention at Eagle Grove. The president of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, was in attendance. Four new unions have been added to the number in the district, making eleven in all. Several new L. T. L.'s have been organized, and the aim is to organize more unions and strengthen the ones already in existence.

## LOUISIANA WORKERS MOBILIZING

MRS. A. C. McKINNEY, President Louisiana W. C. T. U.

The war spirit is in the air and the W. C. T. U. is mobilizing its forces so as to give the liquorites an interesting time. Our own state workers are as busy as can be. This scribe has not had a day's vacation this summer and none is in sight, as plans for state convention are being carried forward, our speakers routed and our delegates to National Convention "coached."

Our friends, the enemy, are very active, and are having elections called in some of our dry parishes by putting up the money themselves to pay all expenses.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer and lecturer, who will come to us October 10, is to be our convention speaker and will spend a month or more in the state. We expect much from her itinerary. Routing her is comparatively easy, as our people who have heard her during a former visit are anxious to hear her again.

The Baton Rouge union has lately purchased a drinking fountain that is an honor to the entire estate. The Vivian W. C. T. U. recently held a gold medal contest, six participating. They presented "Uncle Sam's Wash Day," in connection with the contest. The collection amounted to nearly $50.

We are asking each union in the state to present "The Immigrant Gateway," the proceeds to be applied to the salary of a trained worker for our port of entry in New Orleans. Already God has called the worker and now we must furnish the means for her support.

## OHIO'S STATE GRANGE FAVORS PROHIBITION

At its recent meeting at the state fair grounds, the state grange of Ohio declared in favor of state-wide prohibition and in opposition to the brewers' home rule amendment. It also passed a strong resolution endorsing woman suffrage.


SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape- Nuts and cream three times a day and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain me during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

The United Evangelical Publishing House
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.

## Leaflets Valuable for National and State-wide Campaigns

States Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

The Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary for the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard.

Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Revenue, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

The Liquor Traffic and the Business World, Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker, D. D.

What Shall We Do When the Town Goes Dry?

No Real Revenue

Does It Pay?

2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Evanston, Illinois

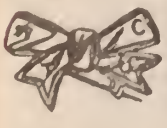

## "OREGON DRY," AN ABSORBING TOPIC

ADA WALLACE UNRUH, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

The great battle in the Oregon campaign is in Portland. Still there is a large population in the central empire. I have just returned from the vast wheat region where stretching away as far as the eye can see are wheat fields, some already black behind the plow, while others are dotted with the sacks of grain left behind by the passing of combined reaper and thresher. The interest here is intense and men find time to leave the busy harvest to hear the discussion of the absorbing topic, "Oregon Dry." The W. C. T. U. has a splendid standing in the region. One business man controlling great interests said to me at the close of my meeting, "The W. C. T. U. is the greatest, most glorious organization in the world." This gentleman backed his assertion with a generous check. Everybody in this central Oregon country says, "Oregon will surely go dry."

Much to my regret, because of a year-old contract, I must leave the state for work in the province of Alberta at the call of the Dominion vice-president, Mrs. Louise McKinney. I will be the speaker at the provincial convention when plans will be laid for prohibition and suffrage campaigns. From there I go to Louisiana, stopping in Montana and Nebraska en route.


Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.


W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs S. Anna Bush, French P. O. Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.


## TEMPERANCE RALLY DAY IN COWLITZ COUNTY

The temperance rally day for Cowlitz county, Washington, in Kelso, September 3, was the occasion of one of the most novel and delightful celebrations ever given in southwest Washington. The first feature was a baseball game between the Presbyterians and the Methodists. The enthusiasm of the day was aroused when the parade moved up the main street. First came the brass band, next a group of Y. P. B. girls, singing as they marched. In the "go-cart section," eighty mothers wheeled their babies led by two women who bore a large banner, "Save the Babies." Floats followed, many of them filled with Young Campaigners, then autos, decorated with prohibition banners. Every town in the county was represented. Each woman of the "Mothers' brigade" bore a new broom, in soldier fashion. The most unique feature of the parade was a company of young women cavalry—sixty young women on horseback, wearing "dry" caps with banners flying from their shoulders. When the train came, bearing Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, the speaker of the day, the young women of the Y. P. B. and the cavalry marched to the depot and escorted her to the band-stand. Mrs. Atkins was introduced by the mayor gave a most eloquent address, her appeal reaching many voters who would never have entered a hall to listen to a temperance speech. Two thousand people partook of the barbecue which followed and ate their dinners picnic fashion. "Is Washington going dry? If such spirit and enthusiasm can permeate other counties, our state will stand in the dry column after November 3," writes the enthusiastic correspondent who sent the report.

## OREGON'S CAMPAIGN FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS

(Continued from Page Five)

buttons and more are being called for. The Campaigners will hold their first big rally September 27 in Portland. They will also have a prominent part in the state convention and that of Multnomah county. At all these meetings the stirring song written by our acting National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and dedicated to the Oregon Young Campaigners will be sung. Our campaigners are very proud indeed of this song.

We are now looking forward with great anticipation to the coming of Mary Harris Armor for two weeks. Mrs. Armor is a great favorite with Oregon audiences and people are planning to come many miles to hear her. She will be our convention speaker.

Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, president of Alaska W. C. T. U., will give us two dates on her return from the east. On the first evening of our state convention, which will be held at The Dalles, September 30-October 2, she will present "The Temperance Movement in Picture, Song and Story." We confidently expect this convention to be the best in our history. There seems to be an unusual interest in the occasion and a splendid program is being prepared. Our faithful women are very much in earnest this year. Much work has been done and we anticipate good reports.

With all other lines of work we do not forget the principal one of our campaign—the personal work to reach and arouse the women voters. This has been largely left to us and our splendid force of house-to-house workers has gone faithfully on in dust and heat, using train and stage and walking many a weary mile to carry on this work. All honor to them and to the earnest county and local presidents who have planned for them and aided in every possible way. Besides arousing the voters, this house-to-house visiting has given us many good new "hand picked" unions. In many localities where state workers could not be sent this visiting has been most effectively done by the local unions. This work may be counted humble but it is most effective and will stand in the "book of remembrance" as the greatest contribution our organization has made to the campaign.

State headquarters has been a busy place this summer. It takes long hours of close work to attend to the many and varied duties which come to us. We are answering innumerable questions, sending out thousands of pages of literature and standing ready to "lend a hand" wherever needed. The officers of the Oregon W. C. T. U. work untiringly. The "joy of service" which seems to animate each Oregon white ribboner leads us to recall the words of Frances E. Willard: "There were never such women as our white ribboners—so broad-minded, so large-hearted, so loyal, so generous, so true."


WANTED Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois



TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to OR. LUEMA O. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.



## Mott Drinking Fountains

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easyreach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


Your monthly *Budget* is always splendid, the last one the "best ever." When I displayed the white face of the new prohibition map, as I unwrapped my treasures, a banker of prominence in the place exclaimed, "Why I did not know there was so much dry territory. I must have that for my office." Even if I did lose my map before I reached my room it surely paid to open my mail in the office of this bank president, for he is a man who makes no professions on the temperance side nor is he affiliated with any church.—A WHITE RIBBONER


## A ROUGH SKIN

depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For once only, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Viola D. Romans, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, writes that she is busy night and day speaking in Ohio's "twin campaigns—suffrage and prohibition." She has spoken in Carroll, Sandusky, Van Wert, Defiance, Henry, Fulton, Ross and Clarke counties.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., has been in the field in her own state almost constantly since March 1, with the exception of a five week trip to a western state to see her son. At the centennial celebration in Cedar Rapids of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Smith, in giving an address on "Patriotism" took occasion to remark to her audience that the flag did not yet wave "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Mrs. E. A. D. Blair, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has recently changed her address in Los Angeles, to 910 Grand View St.

Mrs. Mary Allen Webb of Savannah, Ga., who with her husband, the late Rev. Richard Webb, was a pioneer W. C. T. U. worker in the South, celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday on September 5. Mrs. Webb is well known, having been officially connected for about thirty years with the oldest Savannah union, named in her honor. Her impaired sight and hearing made her resignation necessary several years ago, but her interest continues. Her home has long been the W. C. T. U. headquarters for Chatham county.

In addition to holding a public Peace prayer service the unions of Macon, Ga., sent to the twenty-five ministers of the city a request that they join in special prayer with white ribboners everywhere in one of the special services.

When Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron, daughter of the late renowned Rev. Sam Jones, was made president of the Bartow county W. C. T. U. in Georgia a few months ago, there was one union. Today there are eight, for Mrs. Pyron, like her sainted father, believes in doing worth while things. She secured the help of Mrs. Lem R. Gilreath, a gifted lecturer, organizer and Bible reader, and together they organized seven unions. They arranged an institute at Carterville, with a program so attractive and so well advertised that it was largely attended and most helpful. Mrs. T. E. Patterson, the state president, delivered a fine address.

Mrs. Olivia Robins, president of the W. C. T. U. of Benton county, Tenn., and Mrs. Alice Smith, L. T. L. secretary, accompanied by seventy-five children of the Loyal Temperance Legion, met the state agricultural train and extended to Mrs. Rose Nipher, state L. T. L. secretary of Tennessee, the white ribbon welcome, cheer, rally cry and the Tennessee rally song, as she passed through Big Sandy touring the state speaking on household economics.

Among the recent callers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters were Rev. and Mrs. Albion Smith, of Madison, Wis., who returned only a few months ago from Porto Rico, where Mrs. Smith organized the first W. C. T. U. in that country.

If you are hoping to attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, send in your order for reservation on the special train early, so that you may have the space you desire.

The Boone county (Neb.) W. C. T. U. convention held in Cedar Rapids on Aug. 28, showed that much work has been accomplished during the past year. Two Y. P. B.'s and one White Ribbon Recruits band were organized in the county, and the department of Bible in the Public Schools was added to the work already undertaken by the county union. From the moment of the address of welcome by Mrs. C. L. Steffens, president of the Cedar Rapids union, and the response by Mrs. E. S. Watson, president of the Albion union, interest was manifested not only in the regular business and reports but in the special features of the program, which included short addresses by Rev. Gray and Rev. Parker, songs by Rev. Gray and his wife, an original poem by Mrs. Adella Currier, and a reading by Mrs. Flemming, not to omit the songs and yells of the Albion Y. P. B.

Saratoga county, (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. is making temperance sentiment by holding temperance essay and declamation contests on educational day at the county fair. Miss Ida M. Smith, superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, conducted an essay contest among the seventh and eighth grade pupils of the county. About seventy-five essays were written on topics given by the W. C. T. U. The four best were read from the grand stand before a large audience by the authors as a part of the educational day exercises, Aug. 25. Prizes of $5, $3, $2, and a book were awarded, the first being won by Miss Helen A. Farnam, whose topic was "The Effect of Alcohol upon the Nervous System." Mr. Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, donated books, one for each contestant. Mrs. E. E. Hinman, Medal Contest superintendent, arranged a class of speakers whose selections were splendidly rendered and much enjoyed by the audience, prizes of $3, $2 and $1 being awarded, the first prize going to Sheridan Gilman.

The Richland county (Ohio) institute, numbering about 300 teachers, held recently in Mansfield, was favored with two addresses by Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, "Why Teach Scientific Temperance in the Schools?" and "What to Teach and How To Teach It." Apparatus for demonstrating, with which Mrs. Leiter is so well equipped, added greatly to the interest and instruction of these lectures, bearing upon the health and efficiency of present and coming generations. Miss Rose Leiter, associate specialist and lecturer under the National Health department, also gave an address, "The Value of Rhythm in the Education of the Child," which can, if properly utilized, offset the demoralizing influence of the modern dance hall, with its unholy alliances. Miss Leiter illustrated with several numbers of "folk dances" (rhythmic gymnastic recreation), by fourth grade pupils, which were enthusiastically received.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Ontario county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. S. M. Malette, county president, met in Ionia, August 26. An excellent program held the attention of delegates and friends for both day and evening sessions, and never for a moment did enthusiasm lag. The demonstration, "Round Our County in Twenty-three Minutes," was participated in by the local presidents of the county. The song, "There'll be Prohibition Plenty in 1920," was sung by several young girls in a successful demonstration in which Miss Malette as Columbia removed the black blots—saloons and breweries—from a white banner. The address of the afternoon was made by Miss Helen I. Root, state secretary of L. T. L. work. A gold medal contest and a matron's reading contest for a silver medal occupied the evening. The medal in the first contest was won by Miss Louise Burton, and the silver medal by Mrs. Helen Teal. With a gain of four new unions and increase in membership in nine it is hoped that the present membership of 869 may be made 900 before the state convention. The banner for proportionate gain went to the Allen's Hill W. C. T. U.; for the greatest gain in numbers to Geneva. Mrs. Malette was elected president for the ensuing year.

## W. C. T. U. DAY AT MOUNTAINAIR (N. M.) CHAUTAUQUA

Among the many attractions at the Mountainair (N. Mex.) Chautauqua the past summer none was more popular than W. C. T. U. day in charge of Mrs. Anna Wilds Strumquist. Judge John Baron Burg, in a forceful address, sounded the slogan of National Constitutional Prohibition, emphasizing the conservation of the child and the necessity of the ballot in the hands of women. Miss Harriett Lee Henderson, the newly elected president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., was introduced and made a short address. The big event of the afternoon was an oratorical contest, Miss Pearl Hagerford winning the gold medal. Mrs. Katharine B. Patterson, National superintendent, told of the good being accomplished by the work among Spanish-speaking people. Father Cordova reassured the audience as to the rapid growth of prohibition. A demonstration by Young Campaigners was well received. A pretty feature of the day was the reception given in the state W. C. T. U. Lodge, a beautiful rustic bungalow among the pines, by the Mountainair W. C. T. U. to visitors and friends. Mrs. Maude L. Greene, W. C. T. U. cartoon lecturer, gave a character sketch in chalk as one feature of the evening program.

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Minnesota*, Red Wing, September 22-25.
*Missouri*, Springfield, September 22-25.
*Nebraska*, Hastings, September 22-25.
*Utah*, Ogden, September 23-24.
*West Virginia*, Buckhannon, September 23-25.
*North Dakota*, Fargo, September 24-28.
*Wisconsin*, Antigo, September 25-29.
*Virginia*, Newport News, September 28-October 1.
*N. California*, Modesto, September 28-October 2.
*Maryland*, Salisbury, September 29-October 1.
*Colorado*, Salida, September 30-October 2.
*Oregon*, The Dalles, September 30-October 2.
*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.
*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6.
*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.
*Rhode Island*, Providence, October 6-8.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*Delaware*, Georgetown, October 7-9.
*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.
*Ohio*, Newark, October 14-16.
*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.
*Iowa*, Creston, October 20-23.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.
*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.
*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.
*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 30-November 1.
*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

You will want the Life of Frances E. Willard for your school library—every school needs this volume as a reference book, so why not start out at once and secure six subscriptions for the weekly UNION SIGNAL and have the book at the very beginning of the school year? Six yearly subscriptions to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL sent at one time will entitle the sender to one copy of the library edition of the Life of Frances E. Willard, written by Anna A. Gordon. Copies of this book have already been sent to the following:

Anna S. Burling, Summit, N. J.
Mrs. E. Arnold, St. Louis, Mich.
Mrs. Clara Wolf, Alexandria, S. D.
Mrs. Walter Hall, Salem, N. J.
Mary J. Dewey, White Pine, Mont.
Miss May Russell, Willows, Miss.
Miss Laura E. Corbin, Liberty, Mo.
Lucina M. Potter, Hartwick, N. Y.
Mrs. O. L. Slater, Elba, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Hughes, Richmond. Mo.
Ella T. Griffith, Bridgeport, Ill.
Mrs. E. B. DuMond, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

### A VALUABLE LEAFLET

"At our county convention this week the leaflet, 'She Read It—She Took It' was given very effectively as a monologue and resulted in renewals and new subscriptions." This leaflet will be furnished by the National superintendent of Literature, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill., for postage only.

### GOOD WORD FROM SOUTH AFRICA

In a letter from Miss Emilie Solomon, of South Africa, she writes as follows:

"I want to say how much help I find in THE UNION SIGNAL. It grows finer as it grows older. Mrs. Mackenzie and I find greater inspiration in its columns and many helpful thoughts for our work in Rhodesia."

### PRIMARY ELECTION DAY IN CHICAGO SALOONLESS

"The open saloon on election day is a thing of the past in Chicago," says the *Chicago Tribune*. "Buttermilk, root beer, ginger ale, and ice cream sodas are now the voters' favorite beverages." According to Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order league, these drinks have taken the place of beer and whisky as a result of reformed public sentiment and the increased vigilance of the police. Not since 1869, he declared, has Chicago experienced an election day so free from violations of the saloon closing law as September 9. "Public sentiment which has at last been aroused and the proper enforcement of the law by the police department resulted with a few exceptions in closed saloons throughout the city," said Mr. Farwell.


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for Concentrated Flavorings in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago



# STATE CONVENTIONS

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**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**
**Evanston, Illinois**

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 1, 1914 | No. 40

Monument Erected to the Memory of the Illustrious Henry W. Grady, "Peace-maker," in Atlanta, Georgia, the National W. C. T. U. Convention City.

*"My friends, don't trust the liquor traffic. It is powerful, aggressive and universal in its attacks. Tonight it enters a humble home to strike the roses from a woman's cheek, and tomorrow it challenges this republic in the halls of Congress."*

See Page Five

## VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION IN KENTUCKY

As we go to press, the latest reports indicate that nine out of the twelve counties of Kentucky holding elections on September 28, voted out the liquor traffic.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**PASSAGE OF WAR TAX MEASURE WOULD INTERFERE WITH MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION; PROTESTS SHOULD CONTINUE—VIRGINIA'S PROHIBITION LAW HELPS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PASSAGE OF ALLEY BILL FULFILLS MRS. WILSON'S LAST WISH—PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION WILL OPEN AS PLANNED—HUGHES-SMITH BILL SHOULD PASS.**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

A battle royal has been carried on in the House this week over the war tax measure, and yesterday, after seven hours of constant speech making, which in all probability had no effect whatsoever on the final outcome of the bill designed to raise $105,000,000, to meet a prospective treasury emergency due to the European war, it passed the House by a vote of 234 to 135. With one exception, every affirmative vote was cast by a Democrat, while the solid Republican minority in lining up against the measure was assisted by eleven Democrats. The bill now goes to the Senate, where, also, it is destined to be a political issue as between two great parties. The Democratic majority there is much smaller than in the House, there being only ten votes to spare.

### War Tax Measure An Affront to the Temperance People.

Mr. Hobson, during the debate, asserted that "the bill was an affront to the temperance people of the country." Many Representatives have felt there was no need of such a tax at present, and Secretary McAdoo sent a statement to Congress on Friday, showing that the total treasury receipts for the present fiscal year up to Wednesday of this week, exceeded those for the same period a year ago by $734,904. "The increased revenue on distilled spirits in August," Secretary McAdoo added, "following decreases in preceding months, unquestionably was due to the expectation or fear of distillers that the rate of tax on distilled spirits would be increased."

### Its Passage Would Interfere with National Movement for Prohibition

Our temperance friends in Congress feel with us that the increased tax on beer and domestic wines will have the inevitable effect of making the Federal government more and more dependent upon liquor revenues, and enmesh it deeper and deeper in the influence and control of the liquor interests, and will very seriously interfere with the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Agitation against this legislation should continue. There should come immediately an avalanche of protests, brief letters, or telegrams, which are better, to members of the Senate. Let the people speak, for *vox populi, vox Dei!*

### Virginia's Prohibition Law Affects District of Columbia

Virginia's great prohibition victory will be felt very materially in the District of Columbia, as the Potomac River is narrow here, and spanned by bridges across which thousands pass to and fro daily. At the District of Columbia end of the bridge, used largely by foot passengers, are a number of saloons which for a long time have been a source of great annoyance, not only to the people of the District, but to those of Virginia, also. Since the vote, the people of Alexandria, which lies but a couple of miles down the Potomac, at a meeting which was crowded with the best element of that city, appointed a committee of prominent men to wait upon the District of Columbia excise board, praying that it withhold the renewal of license for any of these places as it was so detrimental to the welfare of the people of Virginia.

The decision early in the spring of the voters of Charles county, Maryland, to make the sale of liquor in that county illegal after May 1 next, and the recent decision of the voters of Virginia to make the state absolutely dry after November 1, 1916, will affect most of the resorts along the Potomac by obliging them to cease the sale of intoxicants. A feature of the West Virginia law makes it illegal for any one to offer a drink to another, and it is probable, in the laws to be passed by the Virginia legislature to carry into effect statewide prohibition, that stringent measures will be taken to prevent treating. Commenting on the change that has taken place in public opinion in the last ten years on the question of liquor, an old excursion manager of the city today said that had the river resorts been made dry ten years ago, he would have "unhesitatingly predicted their early demise," but public opinion had so changed, that he now believes that "the resorts will be benefited instead of harmed by the absence of liquor." And so the tide keeps rising.

### Turkish Ambassador Withdraws

The first result of President Wilson's determination to stop public comments by foreign diplomatic representatives concerning matters of domestic concern to the United States, will be the withdrawal from this capital of A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, because of his recent statement referring to lynchings in the southern states, and the "water cures" in the Philippines. Friday, President Wilson received a note from Rustem Bey in which he said that he had asked for leave of absence and would start for Constantinople within a fortnight. While the official version of the reason for the withdrawal of the Turkish ambassador indicates that his departure will be a voluntary act, the fact is that he was made to realize that his usefulness in the United States had ended, and that he was no longer welcome here. Whether the government asked the Porte to recall him was not disclosed, but all the circumstances in the case point to the conclusion that some such action was taken.

**PROTESTS SHOULD POUR IN**

Agitation against the war tax measure should continue. There should come immediately an avalanche of protests, brief letters, or telegrams, preferably, to members of the Senate. Let the people speak, for *vox populi, vox Dei!*

### Marconi's Wireless Station Closed by Government

By order of the President, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, the wireless station of the Marconi company at Siasconset, Mass., was closed this week because it declined to recognize the right of the Federal government to exercise a censorship over the plant. The Navy Department took no cognizance of the fact that the Marconi company had filed in a Federal court an application for an injunction to restrain the naval officers from closing or censoring the station. Although it appeared as if the wireless company might compel the naval officers to exercise force, the company finally decided to offer no resistance and the station was closed. The Attorney General of the United States gives a lengthy opinion relative to the situation, in which he declares, "The President of the United States is at the head of one of the three great co-ordinate departments of the government. He is commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. In the preservation of the safety and integrity of the United States, and the protection of its responsibilities and obligations as a sovereignty his powers are broad." . . . "If the President is of the opinion that the relations of this country with foreign nations are, or are likely to be endangered, it is his right and duty to protect such relations; and in doing so he may act through such executive officer or department as appears best adapted to effectuate the desired end."

### President Wilson Continues to "Prayerfully Work" for Peace

President Wilson has made the statement that he was prayerfully working for peace in Europe, but that nothing of a definite or formal character had yet been done. The President declared that "a world's crisis exists and that only serious remedies should be discussed." President Wilson, he has made known to friends, continues to be greatly embarrassed over what he terms "mischievous" publications regarding his probable intentions. For some days a story has been in circulation both here and in Europe, that Mr. Wilson proposes to take the lead in calling a world's congress to begin efforts for peace. The President regards talk of this sort as unwise and even silly.

Mrs. Wilson's dying wish that the alley slums in Washington be abolished was finally realized on Wednesday when the President signed the bill clearing the alleys of dwelling places. Just before she died, she expressed the hope that the bill would be passed, and both houses of Congress have acted.

### War Does Not Affect Panama-Pacific Exposition

Formal announcement is made by Secretary Bryan that there will be no postponement of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. It will open according to the original plan February 20, 1915. The government has received official notice from thirty-seven foreign governments of their intention to participate in the exposition and no foreign nation has given notice of its intention to withdraw on account of the war. Twenty-nine other nations in Latin America, the Orient and Australasia have given notice of their participation and many of them are at work on their buildings. Forty-six states of the Union have arranged for participation in the exposition. One of the South American states has increased the amount of its appropriation for the exposition since the war began, and all of them are alive to the opportunity of extending their commerce with the United States through the utilization of the exposition.

(Continued on Page Nine)

# VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION IN VIRGINIA

## "MOTHER OF STATES" OUTLAWS THE TRAFFIC BY FORTY THOUSAND MAJORITY

MRS. SARA H. HOGE, President Virginia W. C. T. U.

Victory! Victory! There is music in the word for the temperance forces of Virginia!

Before midnight on September 22, the fateful day, returns indicated a decisive victory for prohibition. It is yet too soon to receive the official returns, but the majority is thought to be fully 40,000. Of the nineteen cities in the state, all but four gave a majority for prohibition, and over eighty of the one hundred counties have reported a like result. Richmond, the capital city and stronghold of the liquor forces, gave only about 2,000 in favor of the saloon. This small majority out of over 10,000 votes cast has been the greatest surprise of the election. Norfolk, our next largest city and seaport, recorded only 500 majority against prohibition, and in Roanoke, another wet city, there was a majority of 1,100 for prohibition. Petersburg, Newport News, Portsmouth, Lynchburg and Bristol, all cursed with saloons, voted dry.

### Definite Work for Statewide Prohibition Begun

The first definite effort for securing statewide prohibition was made at the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1908 when petitions were drafted to the legislature and work begun directly toward this end. Two years later the Virginia Anti-Saloon League took up the same work and since that time the temperance forces of the state have worked unitedly for the victory just won, but only since the passage of the Enabling Act by our legislature in February, 1914, has the question been definitely before the people and a strenuous campaign waged.

Let no one think ours has been an easy victory. With over three-fourths of the state already dry, one might think it no trouble to secure prohibition. But those very dry sections were the most apathetic and difficult to arouse to their responsibility for the state as a whole. Having had the local option law since 1886 and being a conservative, Democratic state, the people had much to *unlearn* about applying the question of *local* self-government.

### Liquor Forces Work Under Assumed Name

The liquor forces worked under the guise of a "Local Self-Government League." They somehow succeeded in getting prominent professional and business men in the city of Richmond to serve as officers in this league, and held them up before the public to hide the liquor traffic, which was the real power in the organization. Very early in the campaign they gained control of the machinery of the state, through the secretary of the commonwealth, and secured the list of voters from the registrars. A paper, known as *The Trumpeter*, was started which in common with numerous other publications put out by the liquorites, contained the most insidious falsehoods. From the first of March up to election day a steady stream of these was mailed to voters all over the state. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in this way. All the papers that could be bought up were used. The chief aim of the antis was to becloud the issue; to make people think

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge

it was not a fight against the saloon, but against the principle of local self-government. I heard one man say, "There's no wet ticket in the field, so a man couldn't vote wet if he wanted to." Of course, had prohibition failed to carry, the present local option law would have continued, but the ballot read, "For Statewide Prohibition"—and "Against Statewide Prohibition."

### The Usual Methods Adopted by Antis

The liquor forces, as usual, had their emissaries out over the state doing personal work, and used all their stock arguments—telling the people of the *failure* of prohibition in states that had tried it; that taxes would be raised, and making big offers on land provided prohibition did not carry. In some places they tried to prevent the posting of our temperance posters, and in others they tore them down. But they were on the wrong side.

Dr. James Cannon Jr., president of the Anti-Saloon League, is well known as an able leader. He and his lieutenants have done a great work. The ministers of the state have been most earnest in working for prohibition and have given hearty coöperation to the speakers sent out by both the League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The *Richmond Virginian*, that splendid daily paper of Richmond, has rung true and been a powerful factor in the campaign. A daily in Roanoke also gave itself over to the prohibition campaign, and many other papers have helped by giving space to our articles, and a few have treated the subject editorially.

### Faithful Work of White Ribboners

But it is with the direct work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that I am most familiar. Never have women worked more faithfully than have the white ribbon women of Virginia. Our own speakers have been constantly in the field since the latter part of February and all have given valiant service. Indeed our direct campaign work began the day after the passage of the Enabling Act. We have also had in the field for extended work our beloved May Pauline Sparks, now gone to her heavenly home, Mrs. Emma H. Howland of Massachusetts, Mrs. Eva C. Robinson of West Virginia, Miss Christine I. Tinling, and Mr. M. J. Fanning. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was with us for a week's work in Richmond while the Enabling Act was pending in the legislature, and for four days in August. Two days of valuable help were given by Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National W. C. T. U.

### God Bless the Women of the Local Unions

The women of the local unions, God bless them, have been diligent in the distribution of literature, in holding public meetings, and medal contests, and in personal canvass for votes. Park meetings, street corner meetings and other open air meetings, as well as those held in churches, school-houses and court-houses have been sentiment makers. One county had a regular auto campaign the two weeks preceding the election, when an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., assisted by another speaker and a musician who played the trombone, held over a dozen outdoor meetings, which were attended by a large number of voters, and did much personal work.

W. C. T. U. Float at Luray, Va.—The Children Helped!

A seven thousand state edition of the National W. C. T. U. poster, "The Liquor Traffic Must go," was used on our first poster day, June 24, and 11,500 copies of a special poster were printed and distributed the second poster day, September 1. Thirty thousand "Save the Boys" postal-cards were mailed to voters between September 1 and September 20; hundreds of the regular posters of the National W. C. T. U. and more than three score of the large billboard posters were used. In one of the wet cities which voted dry, the W. C. T. U. had a dozen of these large posters on the regular

(Continued on Page Five)

# MEDICATED WINES

## AN EASY ROAD TO DRUNKENNESS

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U., Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, New York

During the past year in some large department stores women demonstrators have been soliciting custom for medicated wines such as beef, iron, and wine; and meat and malt wines. Women are assured by the demonstrators that these "meat wines" are strengthening and tonic in effect. The thought of strength and "tone" arrests the attention and appeals to the feelings of tired, nervous shoppers who do not stop to question the truthfulness of the demonstrator's statements, and a bottle, or more, of the "tonic" is ordered to be sent home, and the purchaser starts, all unconsciously, on an easy road to drunkenness.

These "meat wines" are usually a cheap quality of sherry or port to which small quantities of meat extract and tincture or citrate of iron are added, or some extract of malt. Because of the "meat" and "iron," or the "malt" in the name women consume these wines who would never think of drinking wines without these additions. As the doses recommended are usually three to six wineglassfuls a day it will readily be seen that susceptible women may soon develop an alcoholic habit which may be difficult or impossible to overcome.

It is said that medicated wines are responsible for a great increase of drunkenness among women in Great Britain where these preparations have been extensively and alluringly advertised for some time. A few years ago only one British woman to seven men was committed for drunkenness; now it is one woman to three men, a startling increase.

### British Physicians Warn Women

So widespread has this evil become among English women that two great medical journals of that country have published warnings against medicated wines as leading to alcoholic habit, and have urged physicians and temperance workers to educate against these concoctions of the liquor-trade. The *British Medical Journal* adds to its warnings the statement, "It is a mistake to suppose that meat wines possess any high nutritive quality." *The Lancet* comes out more strongly and says: "Meat and malt wine is a farce. * * * The idea that beef can be combined serviceably with wine is a delusion and a snare."

Professor Saundby, president of the British Medical Association (in 1912) said: "The claim that an alcoholic liquid can contain meat in solution is chemically absurd." Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to King George, declares: "We physicians should adopt the common sense which belongs to our profession and stamp on these medicated wines." Sir James Barr, dean of the medical school of Liverpool University, asserts: "All these medicated wines are an abomination, and do an enormous amount of damage. The only people who derive any benefit from them are those who foist them on the public."

England has had for some time a Parliamentary Committee on Nostrums. The British Medical Association put evidence before that committee as to the great harm done by these wines. The committee reported in August, 1914, and said on this point: "The large sale of these medicated wines constitutes a grave and widespread evil."

One authority says: "An average adult person requires five ounces of tissue-forming food each day. To obtain this amount from milk would require six and a half pints at a cost of 35 cents. To obtain five ounces of tissue-forming food from a popular medicated wine would require 1,923 wineglassfuls, costing over $150." Even this is granting them a food value quite beyond their deserving.

### English Preparations Seek American Market

Because the campaign of publicity against these concoctions in England has decreased sales some of the English preparations are seeking an American market. One of these, Wincarnis, has had a considerable advertising campaign in daily papers, even in papers that refuse space to patent medicines. Among the brazen falsehoods in these advertisements is the statement that "Wincarnis is the world's greatest tonic, restorative, and nerve-food," and "10,000 British doctors say so."

Lady Henry Somerset says in her book, "Beauty for Ashes," which describes her work for inebriate women in her farm colony, that Wincarnis is especially dangerous for those trying to overcome the drink habit.

It is true that some physicians advise the use of meat wines, even as others continue to advise other alcoholic liquors. They are but few compared to the majority who now have no use for alcohol as medicine. In this connection it is interesting to know that a recent search for the names of shareholders in a concern manufacturing a medicated wine revealed the names of twenty-three medical men! It is natural for liquor-dealing doctors to push sales of their own product!

American physicians do not prescribe medicated wines much of late years, and they are omitted from the new edition of the Pharmacopœia. *The American Journal of Pharmacy* in August, 1908, contained an article giving an analysis of many of these preparations, and showing how dangerous they are in setting up alcoholic habit, and also how valueless they are from the point of nutrition. In September of the same year *The Journal of the American Medical Association* said of beef, iron, and wine preparations, "Physicians should see to it that the public is informed as to their very limited value, and they should attempt to offset the psychic attraction which the name possesses."

### Alcohol Destroys Value of Meat Extract

It was at one time thought that "Beef, Iron, and Wine" seemed to answer the requirement for a nutriment, a stimulant and a tonic. But scientific studies have shown that meat extract has practically no food value, and what little it has is destroyed by coming into contact with alcohol. "Beef tea" served hot is a useful stimulant, and is also a useful vehicle for food, such as bread, rice, etc. Scientific studies also show that wine is not a stimulant, but a real depressant of all the bodily functions; hence, the iron is all that is left in the beef, iron, and wine nostrums that is of any service to one needing a tonic. The iron can be obtained much more cheaply separate from the harmful alcohol. Meat, malt, and wine preparations are no better than the iron mixtures. True malt extract is used as an aid to digestion, but its addition to an alcoholic solution destroys the digestive properties of the malt.

Dr. D. Wallace Smith of London said in an address: "Medicated wines are not helpful to digestion. I have attended many patients suffering from gastritis and enteritis caused by their use. They are not 'restoratives.' The net results of cases I have known have been depression, degradation, madness and death. They are not builders of the body; they are not constructors, but destructors. On account of the alcohol they contain they induce fatty heart, fatty liver and fatty kidneys, and cause an unhealthy fat to take the place of muscle, thus producing fatty degeneration, which is premature old age."

### Name is Misleading

That people are misled by the name, "Meat Wines," is shown by the fact that mothers have been known to give these to their children in place of meat because the children liked it, and it was less trouble, requiring no cooking. "It is concentrated meat, you know." So said a woman to her physician when remonstrated with for allowing her children to drink meat wine.

Many cases of drink addiction due to these nostrums are reported. One was of a woman who had been an abstainer all her life until advised by her doctor to take Wincarnis. She became a hopeless drunkard. Another was of a young wife who was persuaded to take a coca-wine. Within a year she was dead from the combined poison of the alcohol and the cocaine. A third was of a girl of rich family who at twenty-one years of age was a maudlin drunkard from meat and malt wines. These are but samples out of many.

Coca wines are the most dangerous of all medicated drinks. The name, coca, misleads some into thinking it is cocoa they are taking, a very different substance. Cocoa is derived from the cocoa bean, but coca is a plant from the leaves of which cocaine is derived. Those who ignorantly or otherwise consume coca wines are liable to both cocaine and alcohol habits.

### Alcohol, the Deceiver

A temperance man not long ago was telling his physician how much good he and his family were getting from a beef, iron and wine mixture. He seemed not to know or think that it was an alcoholic medicine he was using. The doctor explained to him that it was simply the exhilarating action of alcohol which deluded him into thinking the "medicine" was doing good. As one medical writer puts it: "There is no use in studying the action of alcohol on ourselves, as it blunts our perceptions, and renders us unable to depend on our feelings. People feel that alcohol warms them, and yet the thermometer shows that they are really colder. People feel that they are doing more work when they are taking alcohol, yet the result shows they are doing less. People feel that alcohol improves their sight, hearing, and other senses; yet experience proves that it really injures them all. Alcohol not only checks healthy growth, predisposes to sickness, lessens the length of life, awakens heroditary cravings, and weakens the mental powers, but also deceives, making the injury an apparent improvement."

(Continued on Page Nine)

# Georgia's "Peacemaker"—Henry W. Grady

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

Visitors to the National W. C. T. U. Convention will be interested in viewing the monument to a famous Georgian, Henry W. Grady, which graces one of Atlanta's thoroughfares. Henry W. Grady, "The Peacemaker," who dedicated his life to the work of reuniting a bleeding nation, links the Old South and the New, for by his orations and writings he hastened by twenty years the birth of what every one delights to call the "New South," which is ultra-modern.

Of this "New South," Atlanta is the metropolis. The far-famed "Atlanta spirit" is the spirit of Henry Grady applied to civic growth. A village in ashes at the close of the Civil War, Atlanta might have been forgotten but for the spirit which found calamities only a spur. It is now a city of nearly 200,000 with a record of growth almost unsurpassed in census annals. Atlanta is worth seeing if only as an example of what human will can do in the face of obstacles.

### Grady's Famous Prohibition Speeches

Prior to a local option election in November, 1887, Henry Grady delivered two widely published speeches, considered unexcelled for eloquence, truth and accuracy of statistics. His subject was "Atlanta Under Prohibition." He spoke in Kelly, Posser & Company's warehouse, which had a seating capacity of 8,000 and was filled to overflowing.

At that time he said, "My friends, don't trust the liquor traffic. It is powerful, aggressive and universal in its attacks. Tonight it enters a humble home to strike the roses from a woman's cheek, and tomorrow it challenges this republic in the halls of Congress. Today it strikes a crust from the lips of a starving child, and tomorrow levies tribute from the government itself. There is no cottage in this city humble enough to escape it, no palace strong enough to shut it out. It defies the law when it cannot coerce suffrage. It is flexible to cajole, but merciless in victory. It is the mortal enemy of peace and order, the despoiler of men, the terror of women, the cloud that shadows the face of children, the demon that has dug more graves and sent more souls unshrived to judgment than all the pestilences that have wasted life since God sent the plagues to Egypt, and all the wars that have been fought since Joshua stood before Jericho.

"O my countrymen, loving God and humanity, do not bring this grand city again under the dominion of that power!"

### A Notable Demonstration

On the night of July 30, 1907, Henry Grady's monument was the scene of a notable demonstration. Just after the statewide prohibition bill had been passed by the legislature a throng of white ribboners who had gathered from all sections of the state to witness in its passage the reward of their labors and prayers, with an immense crowd of other prohibitionists, marched from the Capitol to Henry Grady's monument. There wonderful ovations were accorded the speeches of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who was president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., Hon. Seaborn Wright, the prohibition leader in the legislature, and other workers.

No one present will ever forget the inspiration, aspirations and thrills of that hour. Leaving Grady's monument the streets of Atlanta resounded with the steady tramp of the temperance hosts who visited the governor's mansion and secured Governor Hoke Smith's promise to sign the prohibition bill as soon as it reached him, a promise which was faithfully kept.

Only the recording angel can compute the myriad of blessings which have accrued to the state, the community, the individual citizens from this beneficent law.

# HELPING VIRGINIA TO GO DRY

## Giant Parade in Norfolk, Virginia, on the Saturday Before Election

HELEN H. GREEN, Correspondent

The greatest pageant of any sort ever seen in that section of the South was witnessed by from 40,000 to 50,000 people in Norfolk, Saturday, September 19, when the Protestant churches, the Sunday schools, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, and other temperance forces came out with one hundred and ninety floats in a procession over a mile long.

The city government, while refusing the use of the water-wagon, provided a mounted escort, and three splendid, uniformed bands were in attendance. Berkley and South Norfolk, suburbs of Norfolk, and Portsmouth, an independent city of 3,500, and separated from the larger city by the Elizabeth river, were represented by fine floats of every conceivable form and character. Deep Creek, a small town in the rich trucking section of the county, sent two prettily decorated wagons ten miles to testify to the sentiment of that part of Norfolk county.

Among the more noticeable of the floats was the good ship, "Booze Fighter," contributed by the Hampton Roads Paper Company, a large business firm that stands by its convictions. This was "manned" by young men and women from the great Baptist Sunday school, of which the manager of the paper company is superintendent. Another was a small wagon carrying a pasteboard saloon appropriately decorated with black lettered sentiments relative to its nature, and "The Sharp-Shooters," a beautiful wagon bearing many flags and banners and carrying the fearless clergy of the city.

"The Old Ship of Zion," a trim little sail-boat resplendent in our national colors and conspicuous for its banner, "We're Sailing to Victory," carried the officers of the county W. C. T. U. and the National W. C. T. U. organizer, Mrs. Amy C. Weech, who for ten days has been doing campaign work in the city. One float that attracted much attention was filled with beautiful girls, dressed in true-blue and waving banners on which was the declaration, "The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine." The Boy Scouts were much in evidence, while several men's Bible classes marched in close rank behind the floats from their schools.

All the large trucks in the city, except those belonging to Anheuser Busch, the Garrett winery and kindred concerns, had been engaged for some time previous, and at an early hour the decorators were at work.

The line of march led through the business section, through the notoriously wet section, and the section largely peopled with foreigners as well as through aristocratic Ghent. All along the route the demonstration from spectators was enthusiastic in the extreme, flags and handkerchiefs and hats waving encouragement to the paraders, from porches, sidewalks, windows and the street.

Temperance people feel today that this pageant has done the cause incalculable good, even if the wet city of Norfolk does not poll a majority of dry votes on Tuesday. One indifferent bystander, after seeing the hundreds of singing, shouting children go past with banners waving "Vote for Boys Instead," "We Ask Your Protection," "Vote Right for the Children," "Save Us and Our Fathers," was seen to wipe his streaming eyes as he said, "Heavens, I never knew it was like that! I never thought of it before!"

No hostile demonstration occurred at any point except the usual senseless jeers of an occasional inebriate on some street corner. An unlooked for respect was everywhere accorded the participants of the movement, which seems to indicate the general sentiment of the people.

This parade was instigated by the Norfolk county W. C. T. U., which issued invitations to the superintendents of all Sunday schools in the county to attend a mass meeting at the Y. M. C. A. "for the purpose of discussing a temperance parade." The first meeting was attended by seventy-five men, the second by twice that number.

That such a splendid affair should grow up in ten days from so small a start seems little short of a marvel—190 vehicles holding over 3,000 people and consuming thirty minutes to pass a given point!!

Something of a parade, was it not?

## VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION IN VIRGINIA

(Continued from Page Three)

billboards. On the bottom of each poster had been printed in large letters, "Vote for Statewide Prohibition, September 22."

### Campaign Literature Wins Votes

No one feature helped the campaign more than did the splendid campaign literature of the National W. C. T. U. of which generous use was made. One worker who used many posters writes of them, "I know of one man who said he tried his best not to read them and for three days passed the board with averted head but finally stopped to read. He said after reading the posters that his conscience would not let him vote a wet ticket."

### Young Campaigners' Valuable Help

Many unions participated in parades during the campaign and the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, wearing their effective regalia, have done active work. The largest parade arranged for by the W. C. T. U. was that in Norfolk on Saturday, September 19. One of the workers writes, "It was the biggest and best thing that ever struck Norfolk."

On election day our unions held all day prayer services and in many places served lunches at the polls. The church bells were rung each hour, and in Norfolk early in the morning the chimes of Epworth church pealed forth loud and clear the tune of "Yield Not to Temptation." This was repeated at noon and again at three in the afternoon.

Virginia's prohibitory law, carried by such a good majority, will go into effect in 1916. In the meantime work will be continued to secure the enactment of proper enforcement measures by the next legislature.

# TOMMY AND THE JUVENILE COURT

EMMA SCHRADER, Chicago, Ill.

(Continued from Last Week)

"They knew Tommy was the good boy you'd brought him up to be," Corbin said comfortingly, turning to Nora. "They learned how he came to be tempted and about the gambling den that the police raided last week, where he thought he'd lost a lot of money, and that honor compelled him to mortgage his inheritance to make good his debt."

Tears flooded Nora's eyes, but she leaned eagerly forward, bracing herself against the steps with her arm.

"They unraveled a tangle of names and spotted the fellow that holds the mortgage," he added, looking fixedly at the crestfallen Sellers. "They found out who was mean enough to persuade Tommy to pay part of his 'honor-debt' by stealing the money his boss had trusted him to carry to the bank—"

Sellers, who hadn't much use for "goody-good" boys—the wax images of doting women's systems of morals, felt no compunctions of conscience about having led the boy into wrong. What he wanted was the property and the girl, and that without the interference of the hounds of the law that might now be put on his track.

"And when they'd found out all they wanted to know," Corbin continued, "they began to right some of the wrongs that had been done—"

Righting wrongs hadn't much of a place in Sellers' thought. Right, he held, belonged to the man who could win. Honor was the ability to pay one's debts and keep faith with pals. The law was an uncomfortable bit of machinery that sometimes prevented one from keeping his winnings, and in this case, old clubfoot's meddling was exceedingly annoying. He didn't like legal technicalities and thought he'd better be moving on.

"They made you Tommy's legal guardian, you know," Corbin said, smiling into Nora's eager face, "with power of control over him and his property until he's twenty-one. They accepted the arrangement that had been made for the purloined money, and planned a final settlement of the mortgage question at an early date," he explained, lifting his eyes to look at Sellers, but that gentleman, with stealthy tread, had rounded the porch and made his escape through the garden.

Nora, turning to follow Corbin's glance, noted the vacant place and exclaimed: "Why, he's gone!"

"He can't move very far!" Corbin said with more satisfaction than pity. "Donahue and his men came out with me and they're waiting for him just beyond the garden. He was the one that caused all that trouble for Tommy."

"Was he, really? I thought Sellers might have led Tommy into wrong, but surely he wouldn't have planned to let the boy meet trouble and still want to be a friend to him and me, would he?"

"His seeming friendship was to keep you from thinking evil of him, but the law'll be keeping him from troubling you and the boy for a while anyway! He's wanted for the squaring up of a lot of things beside this!"

"Oh!" Nora exclaimed, frightened at the thought that she had allowed such a man to gain friendly relations with herself and her young brother.

Corbin, knowing more clearly Sellers' design, yet not realizing the extent of his influence over the girl, said kindly but firmly: "He's a bad lot, Nora, and you'll be better off without him! He'll make trouble for you, be sure of that!"

"Oh, I know it, I know it!" she cried, "and for Tommy, too!"

"The boy'll not trust him again, mark you. He's had his lesson!"

"And what have you done for Tommy, Jim?" she asked eagerly, ashamed that even for a moment the boy's destiny should have escaped her attention.

"The court was divided between the question of an industrial school and apprenticeship to a workman that wanted him, and finally he was paroled to the workman."

Nora could have shouted she was so glad, but something in Corbin's manner—a slight hesitancy in his speech—made her wait for him to say more, and soon he began haltingly:

"My trade isn't the kid glove kind, Nora, but it's a steady job with good pay. I've been with Farley, Ford & Fish for ten years now, and I know their business from the beginning. They've made me boss of my bunch of men—as likely a bunch as can be found," he explained proudly, "and I can find a place for Tommy. The boy wanted to come and I thought may be you'd be pleased to have it so, and the court paroled him to me."

"O Jim, Jim! What can I ever do to repay you?" she asked, her eyes shining.

"Do, girl? You've made me the happiest man in America already by giving me a chance to serve you! I'm only a clubfoot, Nora, and have never ventured to think of you as even that dude traitor that's left us could do, but it's been the joy of my life to love you—"

She snatched up Corbin's toil-hardened hand and impulsively covered it with kisses.

"Don't do that, girl, don't!" he cried, trembling with emotion. "Hear me to the end! I'd serve you with my life, if need be," he said with solemn fervor. "I want you to remember that, and that it's the crowning joy of my vacation that I can tell you Tommy will be with you tonight!"

"Could you carry my love in your heart, Jim?" she asked, looking up and smiling fearlessly into his face.

"Could I, girl? It would put a vacation glow on the hardest day's work I could ever do, Nora, light of my eyes!"

## FOR RONALD'S SAKE

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

"There—there—there—hush! Sh—— don't cry so! Will grandma fix a little sling for the baby? I think the bottle is over there on the shelf by the talcum box. There—there—sh—! He'll be better in a minute. Yes, he will."

"Must it he hrandy this time, daughter? Won't a little hot water in his bottle do just as well? Here, let him try it for once. And this soft blanket—let's roll him up in it. Babies like to be warm, you know. There, how's that? Why, he's stopped crying already." Sure enough, in a few minutes the sobs had ceased and the anxious mother peeping into the blanket found the tiny eyes peacefully closed.

"I may he over particular," observed grandma, preparing the crib to receive the sleeping babe, "but I never liked to use whisky or brandy slings for my children. I know some people do. We once had a neighbor who used them for every little ailment. She had one child, Henry, as winsome a baby as I ever saw and hright—like Ronald here. She used to make heautiful sugar cookies. When Henry was old enough to toddle he was allowed to help himself to these from the jar. Those cookies were flavored with brandy. I know because I have tasted them. I confess I liked them, too, when I was a child. Often the family had pudding with brandy sauce. On every special occasion there were wonderful rich plum puddings served with the brandy all aflame.

"Well, as Henry grew to manhood it became known that he drank and before he reached his twenty-fifth year he died—the result of intemperance, so the physician said. His mother grieved—O how she did grieve for her son and wondered (doesn't it seem strange?) how and where he ever formed the drink habit. I was only a girl when that young man died but I resolved then and there that if ever I had children they should have no opportunity to learn from me the taste of the stuff which wrecks so much happiness."

Ronald's mother made no reply to her mother's temperance story but she thought hard and as she peeped once more at the dear little face hidden in the soft folds of the blanket she, too, made a resolution for Ronald's sake.

## "WHY ARE THEY NOT FOR ME"

At least forty-five cents of each dollar given to child welfare is said to be spent in caring for child misery due to drink.

Beyond the factory windows high
So children may not see,
Are summer meadows and the sky,
The birds, the painted butterfly—
Why are they not for me?

I only know the tree-tops blow,
That the little winds in May
Ripple the pussy grass below,
And sing where baby brooklets flow,
And happier children play.

There is no sun when I leave bed,
So early in the day,
But far away the sky is red
And little wheels turn in my head
Along the Factory Way.

The early shadows go with me
Within the factory door;
They crowd and creep, and like a sea
They rise above the looms and me
And cross the factory floor.

Gray shadows run, the light and sun,
I cannot feel or see;
But all day long with fingers thin
Before my loom I spin and spin—
Why is this meant for me?

To flowers, to little birds that sing,
To butterfly, to bee,
God gives to each and everything
Its happy growing time and spring—
And, oh, why not to me?

—*Mary Washburn Baldwin in The Outlook.*

# KING ARTHUR'S KNIGHTS

## (STORY-LESSON)

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

One of the most beautiful stories ever written is Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." It is all about King Arthur and his knights. The real King Arthur lived in Britain hundreds and hundreds of years ago. Many tales have been told about him, all through the ages. Alfred Tennyson read some of them when he was a boy, and after he became a man he gathered them all into this wonderful poem.

Before Arthur's time the country had fallen into a very bad state. Many little kings struggled and fought with each other, so that men could not reap their fields and earn their bread peacefully, and all the land was a waste. Every now and then wild savages "swarmed over seas" and destroyed what little was left.

"And so there grew great tracts of wilderness,
Wherein the beast was ever more and more,
But man was less and less, till Arthur came."

Worst of all, some of the people themselves came to be like beasts, and "grew up to wolf-like men, worse than the wolves."

Then Arthur appeared, all of a sudden, a mighty king, as good as he was mighty and as gentle as he was brave. He met his foes in twelve great battles and defeated them and "made a realm and reigned." Then he drove out the heathen, slew the wild beasts, and "felled the forest, letting in the sun, and made broad pathways for the hunter and the knight."

Arthur had a wonderful sword, called Excalibur, that "rose from out of the bosom of the lake." Its hilt was rich with jewels "bewildering heart and eye," and with that in his hand the king was ever victorious. He drew to himself the bravest and noblest men in the land, and made them his knights. They were indeed "the goodliest fellowship of famous knights whereof this world holds record." They sat with him about a Round Table in his great hall. It was their chief delight "to ride abroad redressing human wrongs," saving women and children from danger and death, and fighting "bandit earls and caitiff knights" and all who rebelled against the king and hated his good laws.

When Tennyson wrote this story, he hoped that while people enjoyed reading about Arthur, it would also make them think of a greater King than he, and a nobler fight than that waged by the Knights of the Round Table. The poet said this is an "old imperfect tale, shadowing sense at war with soul." You will understand this better when you are grown. Tennyson meant he was thinking all the time of the struggle between right and wrong. That struggle is going on in all our hearts.

It is also going on in our country, and the Young Campaigners for Prohibition are arrayed on the side of right, fighting bravely for our King, the Lord Jesus Christ. There are many enemies to fight against but chief among them is the great dragon, alcohol. We learned in a previous lesson that it destroys more than war, pestilence and famine put together. When once this dragon is destroyed, many other enemies of our King will take to flight.

Very solemn vows were taken by the knights of Arthur. They knelt before the king and placed their hands in his, and promised to serve him with complete obedience, and to go about doing all the good they could.

There was one noble boy named Gareth who lived at home with his mother in the old castle, after his brothers had gone to the wars. He longed to fight for his king. When he saw an eagle swooping down from the sky, he wished in his heart that he could "swoop down upon all things base and dash them dead, a knight of Arthur, working out his will, to cleanse the world." The knights of Jesus Christ today are endeavoring "to cleanse the world." Because the liquor traffic is so evil a thing, worse than all the wild beasts of Arthur's time, doing more harm than all robbers and bandits ever did, these brave knights are going to make an end of it.

Gareth at last obtained his mother's permission to go, and in due time he appeared before the king, and begged to be made his knight. "Make thee my knight?" replied the great king.

"My knights are sworn to vows
Of utter hardihood, utter gentleness,
And loving, utter faithfulness in love,
And uttermost obedience to the king."

These were high and solemn vows but Gareth did not fear to take them. Our Loyal Temperance Legioners make solemn promises also, and these must ever be faithfully kept, as before our Lord the King.

It would be grand if we could keep those vows of Arthur's knights as well. In this great fight for right against wrong we need "utter hardihood." It is true we are in no danger of being wounded in our bodies, for ours is a different kind of a fight. But it takes a good deal of courage, or "hardihood" to stand alone and to bear being teased and laughed at. In this way, at least, we must all be ready to "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." The true soldier is gentle as well as brave, and he is faithful too, and above all, utterly obedient to the King.

Arthur and his knights had a very beautiful hall, "broader and higher than any in all the lands." Midway down the side of that long hall stood a stately pile of shields, arranged in three rows. Some were blank, some were carved and some were beautifully painted with coats of arms. Under every shield there was a name. If a knight had as yet done no noble deed, his shield was blank and bare; if he had accomplished one, the shield was carved, but if more, it was blazoned or painted also. Every man longed to have the honor of a blazoned shield in that high hall of fame.

Day after day, people who were in trouble came to Arthur's court asking for help. Perhaps their land had been stolen, or their dear ones had been taken captive, or some great beast was threatening their home. Always there was a knight ready to go and render aid. Indeed, they vied with each other for the privilege, and as soon as the need was made known, one or more would stride forth crying:— "A boon, Sir King! Let me go and right the wrong."

It ought always to be thus among the knights of Jesus Christ. There are many wrongs to be righted and evils to be put away. If we are good soldiers we shall not need to be urged or pressed to render service to our King, but we shall eagerly respond every time, "Here am I, send me."

Sometimes the king's enemies were changed and became his friends and faithful followers. There was Edyrn, son of Nudd, who was a very wicked man but was forgiven.

"And being young, he changed and came to loathe
His crime of traitor, slowly drew himself
Bright from his old dark life, and fell at last
In the great battle, fighting for the King."

So it often is today with the enemies of Jesus Christ. We must remember this when we are fighting against the liquor traffic. It is right that we should hate it with all our hearts and destroy it as fast as ever we can. But we must not hate the people who are connected with it. Perhaps the saloon-keeper and the poor drunkard may be changed like Edyrn, son of Nudd, and may come and take their stand beside us, "in the great battle, fighting for the King."

Arthur wanted his knights to be the "fair beginners of a nobler time," when people would obey wise laws and love each other and be happy. The boys and girls of our Loyal Temperance Legion will certainly be the "beginners of a nobler time." When once the liquor traffic has been destroyed and we have National Constitutional Prohibition this will not seem like the same old world. There will not be anything like so much sickness and sorrow. People will have more money to spare than ever before and will spend it on pleasant homes and all sorts of comforts. Our jails and penitentiaries will be almost empty and the poor-houses will be few and far between. Don't you want to help to hasten this happier time?

In Arthur's day, "every morning brought a noble chance and every chance brought out a noble knight." Some people seem to think that the golden age of chivalry is past and gone and there is no longer any opportunity for knightly deeds. This is a great mistake. We are living in a glorious time. Big battles are being waged and noble deeds are done and we may bear our share. "Every morning brings a noble chance" of fighting for the right in one way or another. Ask Christ to help you to see the chance that each day brings and to make you a true and faithful knight of His, "working out His will, to cleanse the world."

Float of Franklin (Mass.) W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. in Fourth of July Parade

# The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, October 1, 1914


*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12—18**

## CONTINUE YOUR PROTESTS!

Note carefully the suggestions of Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, National Legislative superintendent, on page 2, in regard to protests to be sent to United States Senators, in the matter of the emergency revenue tax.

## VIRGINIA'S VICTORY

The news of the adoption of constitutional prohibition by Virginia has caused unmeasured rejoicing among the friends of the movement throughout the nation and the world. In view of the overwhelming majority by which it won, even the liquor interests must concede that it cannot fail to be successfully enforced.

Virginia is the tenth state to outlaw the liquor traffic and the sixth to place prohibition in its constitution. While Virginia was fortunate in having only a small foreign population to educate on the subject of the drink evil and also in having a very large proportion, of its territory under local prohibition, it had also to face much apathy on the question of statewide prohibition in communities which appeared satisfied with local option and had fixed ideas on the subject of their rights in the matter of local self-government.

Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the admirable work in the campaign of the white ribboners of Virginia, under the leadership of Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, their intrepid, indefatigable state president.

The triumph at the polls in Virginia, on September 22, is a prophecy of the victory that is confidently expected on November 3 in Colorado, Ohio, Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

## NOVEMBER 1—DAY OF PRAYER FOR PROHIBITION VICTORIES

The Sabbath immediately preceding the state elections, November 3, will be observed in most, if not all of the campaign states as a day of prayer and supplication for statewide prohibition. It seems fitting that the observance of this day should be nation-wide and that every friend of civic righteousness should unite with the workers who are engaged in the campaigns in petitions for an awakening of the consciences of the voters on the matter of the protection of the home from the traffic in alcoholic drinks. It would seem advisable also to observe this day, rather than November 8, as World's Temperance Sunday, and to urge all Sunday School superintendents and pastors to arrange for special services in the interests of statewide prohibition.

Perhaps never before in the history of our country has the reality of prayer as a dynamic force in our civic and national life been so vividly brought to our attention. The President of the United States, himself a believer in the power of prayer, has asked us to set aside next Sunday, October 4, as a day on which we as a people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, confess our weakness and lack of wisdom, and unite in a prayer for the restoration of peace among the nations.

It has been well said "For all our commercialism, materialism and rationalism, we are Christian; we believe in prayer." There is, indeed, no agency which the enemies of the home so fear and with which they feel so utterly unable to cope as the prayers of the Christian voters of this country. If from now until the November elections the Church of Christ were to unite in fervent prayer and faithful, tireless work for the overthrow of the liquor traffic in the six states which are to vote, not all the wealth and strategy of the liquor interests could prevent an overwhelming victory.

## WHEN YOU SEND US MONEY

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union or to THE UNION SIGNAL, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add ten cents for each $100 or less in eastern and middle states or twenty cents in other states, to pay cost of exchange on personal checks. *Cashiers' or certified checks are not exempt from this charge*, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection. When you realize that we sometimes receive a hundred or more checks in one day, you will understand how important it is that we do not have this additional expense and when you send us a personal check in payment of your bill, it means that you pay us but ninety cents instead of one dollar.

## MISS GORDON SPEAKS AT STATE CONVENTIONS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, left Evanston Thursday evening, September 24, for the North Dakota state convention at Fargo, at which she delivered addresses on Saturday and Sunday. From Fargo she goes to Salida, Colo., to speak at the Colorado state convention.

## THE CHRISTMAS SHIP

The Christmas ship which, laden with gifts for the little folks of the war zone, will sail in a few weeks for Europe, is interesting not only the children of America but the fathers, mothers, aunts, uncles, older brothers, sisters and cousins. We doubt not that in the home of every white ribboner in the nation preparations are being made by the boys and girls to help furnish the "good will" ship with all things needful for the lads and lassies across the sea.

To *The Chicago Herald*, originator and promoter of the Christmas Ship movement among the children of America, the following message has been sent by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

"The Christmas Ship is the happiest of ideas. It is not only bringing joy to the little people over the sea, but its spirit of love and the lesson of self-sacrifice it is teaching will leave a deep impression on the life of each child giver. God grant that its message may touch the hearts of the nations now at war. As the vessel sails into port may the gentle, Christianizing, civilizing Angel of Peace accompany it. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union bids it Godspeed upon its errand of Christ-like love."

## REJOICING AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

On the day of the election in Virginia, September 22, a service of prayer was held at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and earnest petitions were offered that "God speed the right" in the casting of ballots by the voters of that state for the protection of the home against the legalized saloon. Eagerly was the news of the returns awaited, and great was the rejoicing when a telegram arrived early Wednesday morning from the state president of Virginia announcing that prohibition had won by a large majority. Within a few minutes after the arrival of the telegram the Stars and Stripes was waving triumphantly from the stately elms in front of National Headquarters, and from the lips of all the workers were heard expressions of thanksgiving that the battle for righteousness in the "mother of states" had been so gloriously won.

All who wish compartments or drawing rooms on the special train from Chicago to Atlanta should order them early, as only those which are ordered will be provided on this train.

# National W. C. T. U. Convention

## ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 12-18

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTION, HOTEL ANSLEY
CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, BROUGHTON TABERNACLE

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, 97 Capitol Square.
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Mrs. Annie Webb, 27 Garfield Place.
SOCIAL COMMITTEE, Mrs. Henry H. Tucker, 677 South Pryor.
PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, College Park.
MUSIC COMMITTEE, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, 387 East North Ave.
USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. H. C. Bucholz, 237 Ponce de Leon Ave.
BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. W. H. Preston, 60 East Georgia Ave.
PUBLICITY, Mrs. Mary Carter Winter, 555 Spring St.
FINANCE, Mrs. J. B. Dobson, 308 Grant St.
BAGGAGE, Mrs. J. L. Gilette, 104 Orange St.
LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION, Mrs. J. E. Warner, 104 Orange St.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH, Colleges, Mrs. Lelia A. Dillard, Oxford.

### FEDERAL JUDGE EXTOLS NORTH CAROLINA'S PROHIBITION LAW

Judge Jeter C. Pritchard of the United States Court is a man who knows whereof he speaks when he extols prohibition as an effective means of dealing with the liquor traffic, for he has been for many years a resident of North Carolina. Replying, in a recent address in Norfolk, Va., to false statements regarding prohibition in North Carolina, he said:

"Social conditions have improved on an average of seventy-five per cent. or more, and in some sections as much as one hundred per cent. Court terms have been shortened and murders have decreased throughout the entire state.

"Under prohibition the state of North Carolina has prospered as never before and the best proof of the success of the law is the fact that after six years you can hardly find a man who has anything to say against it."

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

#### Hughes-Smith Film Censorship Bill Needs Help

The Hughes-Smith bill for the creation of a division to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, is still in the hands of the House committee on Education, and there it is likely to remain, unless some interest is shown by those desirous of having such a commission. Very few petitions have been received, and it is our hope that much interest may be awakened, it is so needed. Two white ribboners, out for an afternoon of pleasure with children and grandchildren, were attracted to a moving picture hall. The surroundings they described as very fair, but said that the pictures thrown on the screen were vile. After a few moments the party withdrew, but not until they had noticed that half of the large audience was made up of boys and girls of the better class, whose eyes were riveted on the screen, drinking in vulgarity and obscenity. And this in a town considered above the average in intelligence and culture. Let us have a commission to censor every film before it is given out to the waiting public.

*Saturday, September 26, 1914.*

### ARE YOU GOING TO ATLANTA?

All who are planning to attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Atlanta, Ga., November 12-18, should note carefully the information given in the "Transportation Notes," published on page 10 of the September 17 issue.

If you expect to join the "White Ribbon Special" at Chicago or en route to Cincinnati, you should so notify Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A. Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, by November 6, if possible, or ask your local agent to do so, in order that reservation on the train may be held for you.

### PROHIBITION INCREASES WORKINGMAN'S EFFICIENCY IN COLORADO MINES

The statement issued by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in regard to effect of the drink traffic on the efficiency of its employes ought to make votes for statewide prohibition. Referring to the closing of the saloons in certain sections of Colorado during the coal miners' strike, the statement says:

"With the advent of the federal troops all saloons in the coal mining districts were closed, and as a result the efficiency of the workmen has greatly improved, the average production of coal per man increasing about ten per cent.

"The production at this company's mines in the southern district of Colorado for the first eighteen days of April averaged 5.85 tons per day for each miner at work. That was before the federal troops closed the saloons.

"For the first eighteen days of June (with all saloons closed) each man produced 6.52 tons, which meant an average increase in wages of over eleven per cent per man.

"This has confirmed the view long held by us, that if saloons and drinking could be eliminated from the coal districts, not only the miners but the companies would be greatly benefited."

### A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

That the *Brewers' Journal* editors are woefully behind the times on the methods being pursued by the war leaders in Europe is indicated by the following paragraph from one of the recent issues:

"International complications like those at present prevailing are particularly apt to demonstrate that a prohibitionist administration would be completely impotent to deal with conditions brought about by a war of nations. Its being drawn into such a war would result in the prohibition country's immediate defeat, as it would be unable to raise the necessary means for conducting a war, and its army, without alcoholic beverages, would be a prey to fatigue, lack of enthusiasm and daring; it would become useless even before it could reach the enemy."

Commenting on the statement, the *Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express* advises:

"Somebody hasten with the news to Lord Kitchener. The uniformed idiot has been warning his soldiers against beer.

"Take the news to France. The French are doing everything possible to keep 'booze' from the soldiers on the firing line.

"Hurry with the facts to Germany. The German government and high officers in the German army are doing their utmost to discourage the use of beer by the soldiers."

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war. In order that we may have upon our minds and hearts these states, we give below the dates when each expects to vote upon the question of state constitutional prohibition.*

*Colorado, November 3.*
*Washington, November 3.*
*Oregon, November 3.*
*California, November 3.*
*Arizona, November 6.*
*Ohio, November 3.*

### THE NEW WORLD PEACE SONG

REV. W. J. SHAW

(*Tune*: "*America*")

Comes now Christ's clear command
To every Christian land:
"Put up the sword!"
Its first stern mission past,
Henceforth while time shall last,
In peaceful plowshares cast
To serve the Lord.

For brothers all are we,
And in love's light we see
One tie that binds;
Then twine its threads of gold
With blessings manifold,
In harmony to hold
All human minds.

Let suns that rise and set
And longing eyes tear wet
See strife no more;
But let us see instead
Industrial armies led—
White wings of peace outspread
From shore to shore.

All hearts must beat as one,
All soil beneath the sun
Be holy ground;
And peace and plenty grow,
And streams of healing flow
And trumps of triumph blow
The world around.

With waste and warfare o'er,
Secure on sea and shore,
The strain prolong
Of "peace on earth, good will"—
O'er starlit plain and hill,
The angels sing it still—
Join we their song.

Then comes the age of gold
By prophets long foretold—
The cycle fair.
Thou Prince of Peace Divine!
The thrones of earth are thine—
Let nations now combine
To place thee there.

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NOTE: The author gives permission to all pastors to print and use the above on Peace Sunday, October 4.

### MEDICATED WINES

(Continued from Page Four)

Let women beware of the false claims to "tonic and restorative" power of all "wines," medicated or otherwise. Alcohol is never useful in the human body; it is a dangerous poison. The old warning of the Bible is still needed, and should be heeded, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
*MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E PRESTON ANDERSON JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.
*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

# National W.C.T.U. Convention, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 12-18

## TREASURER'S REPORT

### FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report, in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

**Maine:** Mapleton, Mars Hill & Blaine Y. P. B., Augusta, China, Gardiner, Hallowell, Monmouth, S. China, Wayne, Winthrop, Bath, Union, Bowdoinham, W. Bowdoin, Woolwich, Belfast. Total $32.

**Minnesota:** Clinton, Preston, Vernon Center, Monticello, Montevideo, Hinckley, Myrtle Watson (Minneapolis), Harmony, Spring Valley, Chatfield, Frances Hills, Neal (Minneapolis), Rosewood, S. Troy, Hanley Falls, N. Mankato, Redwood Falls, Le Seuer, Waseca, Arlington Hills (St. Paul), Aitkin, Alexandria, Sunrise (Minneapolis), Cleveland, Austin Central, Orono, Lake Crystal, Frazee, Le Roy, Eureka, Rushford $3, Fergus Falls $3, Redwing $5, St. Paul (E. A. Russell) $5, Almon $1.10, Eighth Ward L. T. L. $0.50, Atwater $4, Springfield $1 40. Total $83.

**Kentucky:** Louisville (Parkland, East End), Harrodsburg, Maysville, Lexington (Arlington), Louisville (Parkland $1), Ashland (East), Carlisle, Hopkinsville, Smithfield. Total $19.

**Oregon:** Oakland.

**Georgia:** Atlanta (Piedmont) $0.50, Climax, Eastman, Butler, Elberton, Fitzgerald, Quitman, Saperton, Bainbridge. Total $16.50.

**Alabama:** Haleyville, $0.47, S. S. Decatur, Dadeville $1.75, Mobile $2.10, Fort Payne $3.50, Opelika. Total $11.82.

**New York:** Corona $4.45, Hicksville $1, Jamaica $1, Lynbrook, Maspeth, Maspeth Y. P. B. $1, Brewster L. T. L., Haskinsville, N. Cohocton (Atlanta), Savona, Wallace, Hermon, Ogdensburg, Patterson L. T. L., Boswells Corners, S. Bristol, Delevan $1, Gifford Y. P. B. $1, Glenville, Niskayuna, Pattersonville $4, Schenectady (Central, F. E Willard, Mt. Pleasant), Scotia, Bloomfield, Stapleton, Mariners Harbor, New Springville, Pleasant Plains No. 1, Port Richmond, Prohibition Park (Central) Gottenville, Thacher, West New Brighton, Milford, Columbus & S. Edmeston, Copake, Hudson, Livingston, Martindale & Craryville $1, Philmont, Pine Bush, Orangeport, Pendleton $1, Champlain, Ellenburgh Depot, Lyon Mountain, Perrys Mills, Peru, Plattsburgh, Rouses Point, Schuyler Falls, West Chazy, Bridgeport, Juncie, Ovid, Seneca Falls, Tyre, Varick, Waterloo, Post Creek, Carlton, West Kendall, Bath (S. & S. Home C. T. U.) Total $129.45.

**Ohio:** Mingo Jct., Uhricksville, Loudenville. Total $6.

**Montana:** $4.

**North Dakota:** $14, Belden. Total $16.

**New Jersey:** Hawthorne and North Patterson.

**Missouri:** Union Star.

**Colorado:** $55.25, Limon. Total $57.25.

**Tennessee:** Camden.

**Nebraska:** Lexington.

**Wisconsin:** $18.

**Kansas:** Lakin.

**South Dakota:** $26.

**Arizona:** $10.

**Illinois:** $100.

**Rhode Island:** Kingston, E. Greenwich. Total $4.

**N. California:** Berkeley, Orosi. Total $4.

**West Virginia:** L. T. L.

**Indiana:** Knightstown, Greensburg, Muncie, Stinesville $1.60, Bloomington, Smithsville, Corydon, Richmond, Everton, Crown Point, Indianapolis (Frances Willard), Turedo Park, Urbana $2.08, Churubusco, McCurdy (South Bend) $1. Total $28.68.

**Pennsylvania:** $395.25.

**West Virginia:** $2.

**Rhode Island:** Slocum.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Dakota | $ 4.20 |
| New Jersey | 20.00 |
| Maine | 35.30 |
| Minnesota | 24.75 |
| Kentucky | 1.63 |
| Wisconsin | 20.75 |
| Ohio | 20.69 |
| Alabama | 3.55 |
| Kansas City meeting pledge | 2.00 |
| A Friend, Canada | 10.00 |
| Illinois | 55.95 |
| Indiana | 4.38 |
| Total | $203.25 |

## SUPERINTENDENTS

### The Bible in the Public Schools

JEAN B. WYLIE

*My Dear Co-Workers:* Already your superintendent's heart has been cheered by the encouraging reports that have been received. I am very anxious to hear from all the state superintendents in time to embody the essential facts in my report to be given at the National Convention. Last year, after my return from Asbury Park, I received three splendid reports. I trust you have all been busy circulating literature and arranging for addresses at Chautauqua assemblies, missionary meetings, W. C. T. U. conventions, teachers' institutes, parlor meetings, everywhere that you could find an open door.

I am hoping that this year's report will be the best and most satisfactory we have ever had. Let me have a full account of all work done. Even though it be ever so little, please report it.

I was greatly encouraged last year by the reports from my faithful superintendents, and we do not want to take any backward step. This department, which in a sense is the foundation stone on which all our work rests, I believe to be dear to the heart of every white ribboner.

You do not want your state to fall behind others in this line of work. With God's blessing upon our efforts we may do much for the overthrow of the liquor traffic and thus advance Christ's kingdom on earth. Please be prompt in sending your reports.

## A PLEA FOR MERCY

MRS. MARY F. LOVELL, National W. C. T. U. Department Superintendent

Would that the motto, "*Kindness to Every Living Creature,*" could be writ large on the walls of every church, college, school-house and public building in our land!

To be speedily killed is the least terrible fate in war. Like Longfellow's ghostly Viking, the victims would say, "Death is grateful." It is the ghastly wounds and the disease; the madness (in this war the unendurable noise has driven men insane); the drunkenness and debauchery; the incredible waste and wickedness of it all. It is men who make war and who are eager for it; its unspeakably wretched victims are women, innocent, helpless children, and unfortunate dumb animals.

There are some who ask, "Why does God permit this dreadful thing?" There is only one answer. Man was created morally responsible and endowed with free will. There will be wickedness as long as men choose to be wicked, and as of old, their victims will endure martyrdom. But amid the horror and the tumult there is the consoling thought that man is free, absolutely free to do right, and right, by reason of its Divine origin, by its very nature, will persist and endure, while evil will vanish. It is for those who choose the right, to impart it to others and by their work and prayers to "haste the coming of the day of God."

Let us of the United States, the great republic, manifest the true patriotism which will make our nation the exemplar of all beneficence, and of the actual practice of the Golden Rule through the education of every child in every school in the land under laws prescribing definite humane teaching. So shall we hasten the time when there shall be no more war, and when in the words of Longfellow, we shall be able to say:

"Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise."

## W. C. T. U. HOLDS PEACE MEETING IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

### GOVERNOR MARTIN H. GLYNN Speaks

A great peace meeting held very recently in Hanson Place M. E. church, Brooklyn, New York, under the auspices of the Kings county W. C. T. U., made a deep impression upon the public. Because so many people deferred their return to the city until after Labor Day, it was not possible to arrange for it until September 20. Mrs. Elia A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., presided at the meeting.

The speakers were Governor Martin H. Glynn, who was introduced by the pastor of the church, Dr. George A. Fort; Dr. A. Eugene Bartlett, a member of the peace conference at Constance, which was to have assembled on August 2, the day war was declared; Dr. S. Edward Young, chairman of the Go-To-Church-Sunday committee for the five boroughs of New York City; and Miss Katherine D. Blake, principal of one of the large public schools of the city. In each address a keynote for our great cause was sounded, and Governor Glynn spoke in terms of patriotism and earnestness, urging mediation as a solution for difficulties between the nations.

Mrs. Frances W. Graham, the musical director of the National W. C. T. U., and vice-president of the state W. C. T. U., fortunately was in Brooklyn, and she and her sister, Mrs. Cooke, very effectively sang together "Let Us Have Peace."

Strong peace resolutions were adopted, a section of which follows:

"That we extend to President Wilson our profound appreciation and gratitude for his maintenance of strict neutrality, and commend his recommendation to the American people to refrain from the violation of this neutrality in public or private speech.

"That we further commend his proffer of mediation, and urge that under the leadership of the United States all neutral nations be asked to unite in a joint offer of mediation in the interest of that humanity, civilization and lasting peace in which all the nations of the world are equally concerned."

The resolutions have been certified and sent to President Wilson.

After the benediction the large audience was seated and the organist, in memory of the killed and wounded in the awful battles across the sea, played Chopin's "Funeral March."

# On the Firing Line in the Crusade State

"Votes for women!
Ohio dry!
This our watchword—
This our cry."

"If those things you have been telling about the 'Home Rule' measure doing away with restrictions as to sale of liquor to minors, closing on Sunday and election days, etc., are true, it is time some of us were waking up," said a traveling salesman after listening to an open air address delivered in one of the cities of Ohio by the president of the Ohio W. C. T. U. "I want some of my fellow traveling salesmen to hear what you have to say about it. Will you repeat tonight the statement you've just made? If you will, I'll bring the whole bunch to hear you." Of course the white ribbon speaker promised she would and at that evening meeting these men received enlightenment on the real significance of the vicious measure that the liquor interests are trying to foist upon the people of the crusade state. If everyone of the residents of the state could hear the explanation and be made to understand that placing such a law on their statute books would set back the cause of good government at least a half century, they would rise in righteous indignation and to a man vote it out. The difficulty is that some of them may be deceived by the name "home rule" and fail to study into the provisions of the bill.

### Voters Should Be Informed

Before election day, November 3, the temperance forces of the state intend that every voter shall be informed on this question. Every inch of territory is being supplied with literature explaining the issue and urging the claims of statewide prohibition. Admirable work is being done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The tireless state president, Mrs. Florence D. Richards, is speaking constantly and always effectively for both prohibition and suffrage. Recently she visited Cadiz and delivered four addresses in one day. At the close of a magnificent parade in which 800 Young Campaigners for Prohibition, with banners, pennants, caps and buttons, formed a picturesque feature, she spoke from the steps of the court house to an audience of 3,000 people. On nearly every automobile and carriage which made up the vast throng could be seen the words "Ohio Dry" or "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." The Dry Federation of Harrison county (in which Cadiz is located) proudly asserts that when the liquor men circulated the initiative petition for the "Home Rule" measure, they did not secure the name of a single man—the explanation being that the county has been dry for so long that not a voter would even entertain the thought of a change to a wet condition.

### Ready-Made Anti-Prohibition Speeches

The liquor interests of the state are reported to have secured the services of a Mr. C. A. Windle, a Chicago attorney and editor of *The Iconoclast*, to open up a school in Cincinnati for the purpose of instructing clientless young lawyers in the art of making anti-prohibition speeches, for which they are paid $5 a day and expenses while learning, and more when they go into the field.

Among the popular methods used by the W. C. T. U. to bring the truth to the people are the following: Saturday night public meetings (usually out of doors) addressed by a local speaker; prohibition parades and demonstrations participated in by the Young Campaigners for Prohibition; placarding towns with posters. (Many white ribboners living in towns where billboards are not permitted have erected billboards in their own yards, on which they display the National W. C. T. U. posters.) Much valuable publicity work is being done by the Press department in securing the publication of articles on the benefits of prohibition in the local papers.

### Comparison of Dry and Wet Counties

Through Mrs. Richards we learn that one of the strongest arguments being urged for casting ballots for state-wide prohibition is a comparison of the forty-five dry counties with the forty-three wet counties of the state. The former are not only wealthier and more prosperous, but the taxes are much lower than in those which still have saloons. Even the men who cannot be reached by the appeal so often seen, "Pay your taxes with money and not with boys," are led to see the folly of voting their state into a condition which will mean lawlessness and increased taxes to care for the disorderly and criminal element.

# IN MEMORIAM

### MISS FORRESTER-PATON, President W. C. T. U. of Scotland

AGNES E. SLACK, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

On August 8, when Miss Forrester-Paton passed away, our great, world-wide organization lost one of the rarest souls and most Christ-like women in its ranks.

Miss Forrester-Paton in all things reflected the Christ she loved. I could never find any bit of her life which was unconsecrated. The more closely I associated with Miss Paton the more impressed I was with her never ceasing kindness, her ever watchful thought for others—always for others, never for herself.

One bright autumn Sunday afternoon, on a walk through Miss Paton's little home town, Alloa, into the country, I was surprised to note the number of white ribbon badges adorning the various women whom we met. Almost every other one wore the emblem. I commented on this to a member of the Branch who quickly replied, "Oh, yes, it is so loved in Alloa. We white ribboners keep two nurses to visit the homes and help the people. The Alloa branch is the largest for its population of any in the world."

Hundreds of young women who were in her Sunday afternoon class are today scattered over the world—centers of useful homes and communities.

In one of her parlors was a museum filled with choice curios and gifts—gifts from workers trained in her missionary home in Glasgow. Some of the finest missionaries have gone out from this home treasuring as a constant inspiration the friendship of Miss Forrester-Paton, feeling that they too, like her, must live for others. I have seen her writing for hours to those distant workers; each one was remembered by her.

To me, during the last few busy years, the remembrance that every Friday morning Miss Paton and her invaluable friend, Miss Boe, were praying for me was dear and precious.

As long as life lasts the thought of Miss Forrester-Paton will bring to me the memory of one whose hourly life was a continuous living out of "Whosoever loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

Miss Paton bequeathed $5,000 to the Scottish W. C. T. U., $2,000 to the Alloa W. C. T. U., $1,500 to the World's W. C. T. U. and $250,000 to missionary and benevolent enterprises.

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Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president of the India W. C. T. U., who is at present in this country, writes of the passing over of the president of the Scottish W. C. T. U.: "Her self-sacrificing life has told in many lands and in many lives. She was a wise steward, giving not only of the wealth the Lord gave her, but giving of her love, sympathy and companionship. It was our joy and privilege to rest for a few days, as we came from India to the home-land, in the dear, old-fashioned, mahogany-adorned home in Alloa. Our India W. C. T. U. loves her as the benefactor who made it possible for us to have a white ribbon missionary in our midst."

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# PROHIBITION AND PROSPERITY

## DENVER DRY GOODS MEN FAVOR PROHIBITION

"The better class of merchants everywhere in wet as well as in dry towns realize that their success will always be limited as long as there are saloons in their towns," says Mr. Will C. McCarty, who is in charge of the western office of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, which is located in Denver. His remarks on the question of 'The Liquor Traffic and Business," as reported in the *Salida* (Colo.) *Record*, are as follows:

"Our people in St. Louis (The Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.) are recognized as being among the largest in our line of the business world, and our credit department figures that a man with the same amount of ability and capital in a dry town is entitled to from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent more credit than if he is doing business in a wet territory. Our most prosperous merchants and best accounts are those in dry towns.

"In the fourteen years that I have had charge of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and portions of Kansas and Nebraska territory for the various large wholesale lines I have seen hundreds of towns go dry, and without exception there has never been one of them where business has not been better and merchants able to meet their obligations more promptly within thirty days after the town has gone dry.

"When a good business man is looking for a permanent location, he never selects a wet town. We have a merchant on our books at this time who owns a large number of large retail stores in dry towns, who says he will open from four to six stores in Colorado this year if the state goes dry.

"I have recently made a business trip through the western portion of the state and everything looks favorable for the election in November."

## ADVANTAGES OF OKLAHOMA AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE

"After having lived in New Jersey three years, it was my privilege to come direct to Oklahoma City in 1911. It was like coming from Armourdale to the residential heights of Kansas City on a day when the wind blew the stench in the opposite direction," writes Rev. J. A. Klein in *The Oklahoma City Oklahoman*. "I will give you my word, that at this early date in the history of prohibition in Oklahoma, I meet but one intoxicated person in my pastoral work, where I met twenty-five in New Jersey.

"I have had the privilege during the last decade to live in five different states, some with and some without prohibitory liquor laws. The arm of law proved just as strong when dealing with liquor as at any other time as soon as the brains of men were cleared of liquor, and money and liquor began to flow into separate channels."

## OREGON FARMERS WILL VOTE DRY

The movement for statewide prohibition in Oregon will receive the support of the farmers at the polls next November. This is the tenor of the following letter from F. A. Sikes, the secretary of the Farmers' Union of Oregon:

"Three different large conventions of the Farmers' Union of Washington have unanimously endorsed statewide prohibition, and the Oregon division would do so just the same had the matter ever been presented, but we meet just after election, in December, and consequently the matter has never been presented. Our last convention e dorsed Governor West's policy of law-enforcement, which meant about the same thing. Then last January, Morrow county union, with fifty present, adopted a resolution, with but one dissenting vote, favoring statewide prohibition. Our state president, J. D. Brown, of Arlington, is a very strong temperance man and you can count on the farmers being about five to one in favor of no saloons.

"We will not have any important meetings now before the election, but if we should, I can assure you that the Farmers' union would be in line with Washington."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# CALIFORNIA DRY THE KEYNOTE OF CONGRESS OF REFORMS

DORCAS J. SPENCER

The keynote of the annual Congress of Reforms conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Pacific Grove was sounded in the first service—California Dry.

### Moist City Views Dry Parade

As a happy conclusion to a busy week there was an excursion to the neighboring town of Monterey, which must have made an impression on that moist city. The Young Campaigners went over on the street cars, and automobiles carried a large number of adults, the first containing the mayors of both towns, Dr. Wadsworth, state president of the Dry Federation, and J. Stitt Wilson, orator of the day. The procession made its way through the main streets past many saloons and with thousands of spectators viewing it, halted at a little plaza, where the autos formed in a hollow square, the Young Campaigners sang, and a splendid oration was given. After all this the crowds made their way up the hill into the ten-acre grounds of the fine high school, and picnicked beneath the spreading oaks that adorn this ideal playground.

The campaign grows in interest, as its prospects brighten.

### Wet Speakers Fear to Debate

The Dry Federation has tried hard to work up debates between wets and drys, but no wet speaker wants to debate again. Once is enough for him to test his wit in an encounter with a dry speaker.

The arrangement of the congress is distinctly that of the W. C. T. U., whose proverbial inclusiveness embraces all good ideas. The session of a week's duration always opens with the services of the church on Sunday morning, and a great audience, made up of people who have come from the hot valleys of the interior to this cool seaside resort, greets the president, Mrs. Dorr, she, in response, beaming upon them with enthusiasm. The pastor and choir render the opening exercises, and this year Rev. Eugenia St. John was the morning preacher.

### Dry Arguments Voiced Thick and Fast

Dr. D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, gave a telling address in the evening on "Democracy and the Liquor Traffic." Simultaneously Rev. Bridelle C. H. Washburn, Mrs. Addie G. Estes, Mrs. Anna M. De Yo, Mrs. Eugenia St. John, and Miss Anna Chase, spoke in the other churches of the city on topics related to the dry campaign.

### Woman Suffrage Intensifies Interest in Public Questions

One result of woman suffrage is the growing community of interests of men and women that shows itself in the consideration of public questions. The last legislature was prolific in reform legislation, and direct legislation places greater power in the people's hands; in consequence, new measures are initiated freely, and some good laws enacted by the legislature have been held up by referendum to be voted on at the coming general election. These were given free discussion with exceptionally able speakers to lead off.

It is not surprising that with so many constitutional amendments, a constitutional convention is proposed. State Senator H. C Jones enlightened the congress on this subject.

"The Blue Sky Act" was elucidated by Senator Benson, with questions and discussions from the floor. This and "The Water Commission Act" are referendum measures. The latter was presented with the general principle of conservation by ex-Governor Pardee.

### Dominant Topic—The "Dry Campaign"

These addresses were heard Monday. Tuesday the decks were clear for the dominant topic—the dry campaign. A salient feature of the week was the "campaign prayer meeting" at seven o'clock every morning. The tone of the meetings and the good attendance each day were a source of inspiration.

There was no public program for the forenoons, but the executive board worked all the time and overtime. Others might take to the benches, sit on the rocks, or play in the sand as seasiders do—but not members of the executive with a dry campaign to consider.

Wednesday was Dry Federation Day, and be it known to all whom it may concern that the Dry Federation works well. It is the *omnium gatherum* of working forces, solidifying the whole most effectively. By request of Mrs. Dorr, Dr. D. M. Gandier gave his masterly address on "The Social Evil and the Liquor Traffic."

### "Why California Should Go Dry"

A conference followed on "Why California Should Go Dry." Rev. H. A. Fisk, president of Monterey Peninsula Dry Federation, talked well on this subject. Mrs. Emily Hoppin, editor of the *White Ribbon Ensign*, herself a grape grower, gave some illuminating figures from the official data of the U. S. census showing the discrepancy between the statements our opponents are making. The census reports that 54,579 men are employed in the manufacture of all fermented liquors in the entire country. The Winegrowers' Association claims that in California alone over 56,000 are employed in making wines. There is a like discrepancy in regard to acreage of vineyards, and indeed in regard to everything that relates to wine. The culture of vines is a business so natural and innocent in itself as to make the only screen the liquor traffic can set up to hide behind.

The facts are that the wine grape proves unprofitable to the growers, as the wineries combine to pay only the lowest price for grapes. The winery and the distillery, which is always run in connection with the winery, make the money and are also making this fight. It is not unusual to find a wine grower who intends to vote dry. Long before a dry campaign was projected, wine grapes were being displaced by farmers as not worth marketing. In one county that had 2,000 acres of wine grapes, the amount was reduced to 161 acres last year.

### Good Fighting All Along the Line

Several district superintendents of the Dry Federation presented good reports of activities in widely scattered sections. Rev. Mr. Winning of Chico district has eight counties, covering a wide area, which are difficult to reach but wide awake on the dry campaign. Rev. Mr. Steele of San Francisco is getting his sixteen counties well organized. Mr. James of Sacramento district has also sixteen counties reaching into the great valley where the rural communities are bravely coming forward. Mr. Timmons of the Fresno district, with its wine counties, takes the other great valley of the state, the San Joaquin, and is doing splendid work. It goes without saying that southern California is all right, that is, compact and get-at-able, like an eastern state—but there is good fighting all along the line and we are all at it. Dr. Guy Wadsworth, state superintendent of the Dry Federation, presented plans for state work eliciting an interest that insures united action.

### Red Light Abatement Act

The Red Light Abatement Act, for which such splendid work was done by the legislature, is also held up by the referendum—and perhaps it is well—for the state never before experienced such an educational process as the long campaign, thus involved, has brought about. There can be no doubt that the act will be carried at the election, but the long strain of effort and the expense necessary have proved the mettle of its supporters. As long as saloons are tolerated any good measure can be held up, for every saloon is a center of vicious power. For instance, an average of fifteen signatures obtained in every saloon in San Francisco is enough to put any measure on the ballot, without a resort to trickery, which method in this case has undeniably been used. This was demonstrated by photographs of some pages of the petition by which the most reckless wholesale forgery was shown. Strange to say, though the evidence of this has been for months in the hands of the San Francisco district attorney, no action has been taken against it.

In the evening there was a live demonstration by the Young Campaigners. With their eager faces and bright uniforms they created much enthusiasm. There was a squad from seven different Sunday schools, each having its own rally cry.

**Become a Nurse**

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

**The Chautauqua School of Nursing**
513 Main Street Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.


We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Jessie Gibson, Bellefontaine, Ohio, state superintendent Sabbath Observance, also county superintendent of Franchise. For almost a quarter of a century Mrs. Gibson has been actively identified with the W. C. T. U. She was a delegate to the World's and National Convention last year.

Mr. F. A. Drummond, husband of Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, state superintendent of Ohio W. C. T. U. Mr. Drummond for many years was an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. and an ardent advocate of prohibition.

Mrs. Alice V. Jordan, mother of the late Mrs. May Pauline Sparks, National organizer.

Mrs. Helen St. John, Long Beach, Calif., a former member of the local unions of Cedar Rapids, Ia., Chicago, Ill., and Canon City, Colo., in all of which places her faithfulness and courage made her a strong force for righteousness.

Mrs. Homer A. Nelson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., honorary president Dutchess county W. C. T. U.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Reports from the state convention of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. show a gain in members of 7,057, making the total membership over 37,000. This increase comes as a memorial to the beloved National president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Likewise, as a memorial to Mrs. Stevens, who was also the editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, seventy-five subscriptions to the official paper were taken at the Missouri state convention.

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The Maine W. C. T. U., at its recent state convention at Houlton, elected as its president Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, who, since the home-going of Mrs. Stevens, has been the acting president of the organization.

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A temperance tent conducted by the Austin (Minn.) W. C. T. U. was for the first time a feature of the county fair. The tent was well supplied with temperance and suffrage literature and much interest was shown in both these important subjects.

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At the request of the Lucy Webb Hayes W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis (Minn.), Miss Mary E. Barbour, president, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Rev. E. A. Burgen, on September 6 held a service of prayer as a part of the morning worship. He further announced that such a service would be continued in his church every Sabbath morning until peace comes to the warring nations of Europe.

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Mrs. Florence D. Richards, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., recently spoke on woman suffrage before the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Washington Courthouse, and at the close of her address a resolution strongly endorsing the "votes for women" movement was unanimously passed.

## EVANSTON WHITE RIBBONERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Members and friends of the Evanston (Ill.) W. C. T. U. met recently at Hemenway church for the annual luncheon and business meeting of the union. Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer and lecturer and president of the Evanston union, presided and acted as toastmistress. Tender reference was made "to those whom we have loved long since and lost awhile." Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, National organizer and president of the Cook County W. C. T. U. paid a loving tribute to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, was a welcome attendant and responded graciously to the toast, "To her who now bears the heavy burden of National leadership, our own beloved Anna A. Gordon," a member of the Evanston W. C. T. U. Miss Epha Marshall, state corresponding secretary, responded to the toast, "To Illinois, the state which gave to the world the greatest man and the greatest woman of their century, Abraham Lincoln and Frances E. Willard; the state which first honored the citizenship of woman by placing the statue of a woman in the Capitol at Washington; the first state east of the Mississippi to acknowledge the emancipation of woman by placing in her hand the ballot for the defense of the home." Other speakers were Dr. Mary G. McEwen, Mrs. Frank O. Beck and Mrs. G. W. Price. Mrs. E. R. Thomas was elected president for the new year.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS

*Banneretts and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR LUEMA B. JOHNSON, 1914 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

## VOTES FOR WOMEN NOTES

The Republicans of Vermont at their state convention declared in favor of woman suffrage.

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President Wilson wrote a letter expressing his approval of the women's peace parade in New York.

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"Let us stand as a unit for such men as will endorse the things our organization stands for, namely, state and National prohibition, the annihilation of the white slave traffic, the conservation of child life, physically, mentally and morally; and living conditions to surround our great body of working women and children, that the street and commercialized amusement life be as free from the black plague as it is from the great white plague," writes Mrs. J. K. Codding, wife of the ex-warden of the Federal penitentiary, in a letter to the women voters of Kansas.

"So in studying candidates who will have the appointive power, by virtue of our ballot, let us consider well the life, the associates, the ideals they have lived up to in the past. To elect to office will not change the nature of the candidate one whit. If he stands for clean, clear-cut Christian citizenship in private life we can expect the same in public life. Such will put the human welfare above the dollar mark and the state's interests above private gains. Such candidates will feel they want the woman vote to help solve some mighty problems. To support such candidates is an honor and privilege."

### STATUS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

**States Where Women Have Full Suffrage.**

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska. Illinois has presidential and municipal suffrage.

**States Where Amendment Will Go to Voters During 1914**

Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota by action of legislature; Nebraska, Missouri and Ohio by Initiative.

**States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another**

Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

**You Are as Old as You Look**

"Why is not the skin of your face as fair and firm as that of your body? If you look older than you are, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature. My exercises in

**Physical Culture For The FACE**

do for the face what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 60,000 women. Results are *quick* and *marvelous*. In six or ten minutes a day you can do more with these exercises at home than massage will accomplish in an hour a day in a beauty parlor."
—Susanna Cocroft

Miss Cocroft, after years of experience, has prepared the instructions for this course, including also the care of the **Hair, Eyes, Hands and Feet.**

*Wrinkles; Flabby, Thin Neck; Sallow Freckled Skin; Double Chin; Crow's Feet; Dandruff; Tired Eyes; Pimples; Thin, Oily Hair; Pouches Under Eyes; Sagging Facial Muscles; Tender, Inflamed Feet.*

and many other blemishes are relieved and overcome. The expression is invigorated, the skin cleared, the hair made glossy, more abundant, the eyes stronger and brighter, the feet comfortable, hands smooth. Our pupils look 10 YEARS YOUNGER after our course. Write for FREE booklet today.

**Grace-Mildred Culture Course** 624 S. Michigan Ave. Dept. 16 CHICAGO

## PROHIBITION POPULAR IN NORTH CAROLINA

"The liquor interests have endeavored to prove that prohibition has been a failure in North Carolina and in other states where it has been adopted, but this attempt has been a dismal failure," says the *Concord* (N. C.) *Tribune*. "The best evidence that prohibition is not a failure is that the people in states which have adopted prohibition are satisfied with it, and nothing could induce them to go back to old conditions. If North Carolina were to vote on prohibition again this fall the issue would carry by 50,000 majority in excess of the majority it received when it was adopted."

## WINTER IN THE SOUTH

A middle aged lady who plans to attend the Atlanta Convention and to spend the winter in the South, wishes to correspond with a white ribboner who would care to do likewise. Address Box 143, Colfax, Ill.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Atlanta, Ga., November 11-18, 1914.

# Special Reduced Fares From All Points

**DATES OF SALE:**

From points north of Cincinnati, November 9, 10, and 11. Final limit returning November 24, 1914.

From Cincinnati and points south, November 9, 10, 11, and 12. Final limit returning November 23, 1914.

Privilege of extension to December 10, 1914, by deposit of ticket and payment of fee of $1.00.

**WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL.**

Leave Cincinnati (Q. & C. Route)..... 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, November 10
Arrive Chattanooga (Q. & C. Route)..... 6:30 A. M., Wednesday, November 11
Leave Chattanooga (Southern Ry.)..... 3:45 P. M., Wednesday, November 11
Arrive Atlanta (Southern Ry.)..... 8:45 P. M., Wednesday, November 11

Special train will remain at Chattanooga from 6:30 A. M. until 3:45 P. M., November 11. Visit Chattanooga and its scenic and historic places of interest: Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge, and Signal Mountain.

Party from the Chicago and the Northwest will leave Chicago in special train (White Ribbon special) via Pennsylvania Lines 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, November 10.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

(C. N. O. & T. P. Ry.) and SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

For sleeping car reservations and complete information, call on or write any one of the following representatives:

A. J. Lytle, N. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Chicago, Ill.
G. C. Blackburn, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.
John C. Volz, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.
A. R. Hebblethwaite, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route Indianapolis Ind.
Geo. E. Clarke, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Detroit, Mich.
R. M. Burr, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cleveland, O.
W. W. Dunnavant, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Pittsburgh, Pa
Stanton Curtis, A. G. P. A., Southern Ry.,.....Chicago, Ill.
G. A. Fisher T. P. A., Southern Ry.....Cleveland, O.
W. A. Beckler, G. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.

**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

## CESSATION OF MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL ONLY SOLUTION SAYS MEDICAL TIMES

To eradicate root and branch the giant evil of the day—the traffic in liquor—the *Medical Times*, a professional journal, believes to be one of the greatest needs of present day society. It says:

"No class is better acquainted with the dreadful social effects of alcoholism than the medical profession, and we are interested in the sociological phases of the subject hardly less than in the scientific. Therefore we are interested in the efforts of the prohibitionists to prohibit. We are as anxious as any one to see the last of the destroying vice, but we cannot see how anything short of the cessation of manufacture can affect the situation. Prohibition of the sale of alcohol is futile so long as the stuff is manufactured for other than legitimate purposes. Just as the amount of cocaine needed for legitimate purposes is approximately known, why should not the same knowledge be had of alcohol? Why should not legislation upon alcohol be instituted similar to that upon cocaine? The chief difference in the two poisons, practically speaking, is that one accomplishes its demoralization quickly, the other slowly. Perhaps our alcoholics might well be left to destroy themselves as a matter of personal freedom and of riddance to the community, were it not for the social havoc that flows from the vice. This makes it a concern of government. It is not those who profit commercially from the sale of the poison that should decide the issue, but those whose lives and happiness are in jeopardy."

**MOTHERS OF MEN**

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.

## BANKRUPTED BY DRINK

The following sad confession is given in a recent issue of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*:

"A gripping sentence of eight words, telling apparently the story of a wrecked life and the squandering of a fortune, was detected yesterday on a dollar bill, by Paul Wentz, a jeweler, of this place. It read: 'The last of $100,000. Booze done it all!' Mr. Wentz does not recall who gave him the bill. He has placed it on exhibition."

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Colorado*, Salida, September 30-October 2.
*Oregon*, The Dalles, September 30-October 2.
*Tennessee*, Knoxville, October 2-5.
*Kentucky*, Winchester, October 2-6.
*Pennsylvania*, Oil City, October 2-6.
*Rhode Island*, Providence, October 6-8.
*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*Delaware*, Georgetown, October 7-9.
*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.
*Ohio*, Newark, October 14-16.
*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.
*Iowa*, Creston, October 20-23.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.
*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.
*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.
*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 30-November 1.
*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.

## CALIFORNIA PAPERS HELP IN STATEWIDE CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

Campaign work for "California Dry" is being carried on in earnest by 500 Pasadena white ribboners, Good Templars, Prohibitionists, pastors of churches, and members of young people's societies, and each week more aggressive work is being done. The Pasadena newspapers are giving hearty support to the cause, notably *The Pasadena Star*, which paper is eagerly read for its one and two column reports of meetings held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. In recognition of the stand taken by the editor of this paper on statewide prohibition and the Sheppard-Hobson Amendment, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, one week before her home-going, dictated a letter to the editor, Mr. Charles H. Prisk, also writing the W. C. T. U. Press superintendent, Mrs. Isabel S. McCrea, at the same time, commending most graciously their work for prohibition. A large picture of Mrs. Stevens, the noble chieftain who, even to the last, never forgot to speak the encouraging word of commendation, was presented to Mr. Prisk, by the Los Angeles county W. C. T. U. in convention in Pasadena in recognition of his ever ready and generous support.

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., addressed a large "California Dry" rally on the afternoon of September 2 at an all-day combination meeting and picnic dinner, held under the auspices of the Pasadena W. C. T. U. Federation in Central Park, Pasadena.

Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, National W. C. T. U. lecturer and organizer, who is doing effective campaign work, addressed an enthusiastic audience at Library Park, Sunday afternoon, September 6. The service was arranged to include work for peace, and many pledges were signed for membership in the World's Peace Army. Mrs. Wheeler gave another address on the following evening at the First Congregational church under federation W. C. T. U. auspices.

**You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should**

You can—*I know* you can; because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

**You Can Be So Well!**

—if you only knew how well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strenghten your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

**Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.**

*One pupil writes:* "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

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**Susanna Cocroft**
**Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.*

## HAVE YOU READ THEM?

In these days of the making of many books and multitudinous periodicals, it is difficult to select the few that are really worthy of a careful reading. Two books which have recently been published on the subject of temperance it will pay all reform workers, and especially all young men and women, to secure and read. They are "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," by Ernest Gordon, and "Shall I Drink?" by Dr. Joseph H. Crooker. The first of the volumes mentioned graphically describes the campaign against alcohol as it is carried on in the universities of Europe, in the armies, among the Socialists and elsewhere, especially its educational features and the radical measures which command the support of campaigners. The author of "Shall I Drink?" Dr. Joseph H. Crooker, is well known to readers of THE SIGNAL, as he has frequently written for it in past years. His book is dedicated to the students of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Michigan and the author declares, "If I were a college student, I would dedicate myself, without fanaticism, but with firm courage and flaming enthusiasm, to the noble cause of total abstinence, in order to stop the use of drink, which has been the great curse to the human family." The volume has been well described as "a well balanced, judicial arraignment of the liquor traffic" and no one can read it without agreeing with the conclusion of the author, **"that in the work of social betterment all socialistic programs are insignificant beside the victory for temperance, which would destroy the chief sources of poverty while it would improve the general character of human life; that a vote against whisky is a master-stroke for civilization and Christianity."**

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O., Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
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### THE SIGNAL FOR TEACHERS

At this time of the year when high schools and colleges are again open and Sunday schools are rallying officers and members for more earnest work than could be accomplished during the vacation season, W. C. T. U. members would do well to see that all such workers are supplied with THE UNION SIGNAL, or if that is impossible, with the monthly CAMPAIGN EDITION.

Teachers may become well informed along temperance lines by reading THE UNION SIGNAL, and they should be supplied with this paper, that they may in turn impart a portion at least of this information to the pupils under their care. Superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools, if supplied with the SIGNAL, will have an abundance of material at hand to make the quarterly temperance lesson of intense interest to the pupils.

School and college, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., as well as public libraries, should be supplied with the official paper that the young people may have within easy reach material for reference and temperance essay work, and may become interested in this great reform for which the W. C. T. U. has worked and prayed for more than forty years.

### CAMPAIGN EDITION FOR MINISTERS

The Lawrence county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. has sent in a check for ninety-eight subscriptions to the CAMPAIGN EDITION of THE UNION SIGNAL, to be sent as a gift from the W. C. T. U. to all the ministers of the county. In sending in the subscriptions the county officers say, "We think we can accomplish so much more in the great work we are doing in this section of the state by placing these telling papers in the hands of our ministers who are helping us but who lack material."

### THE CRUSADER SCAMP CLUB NEEDS YOU

The Scamp Club is associated with *The Young Crusader*, and every boy and girl sending in four new subscriptions receives the Scamp pin and becomes a member of the club. The pin is made of bronze and is a facsimile of our Scamp—the *Crusader* squirrel. It will please any boy to wear this as a scarf pin in his tie, and any girl will consider it as pretty a stick pin as she has ever possessed.

We are constantly on the lookout for Scores of Members for Our Scamp Club, and Hundreds of Subscriptions for the very best paper published for the children.

The first member of our Scamp Club is Magret Persen, Appleton, Minnesota, who proudly joined January 8. Since that date ninety-one others have been heard from. We gladly welcome them to a place on our list but We Want You.


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**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**
**Evanston, Illinois**

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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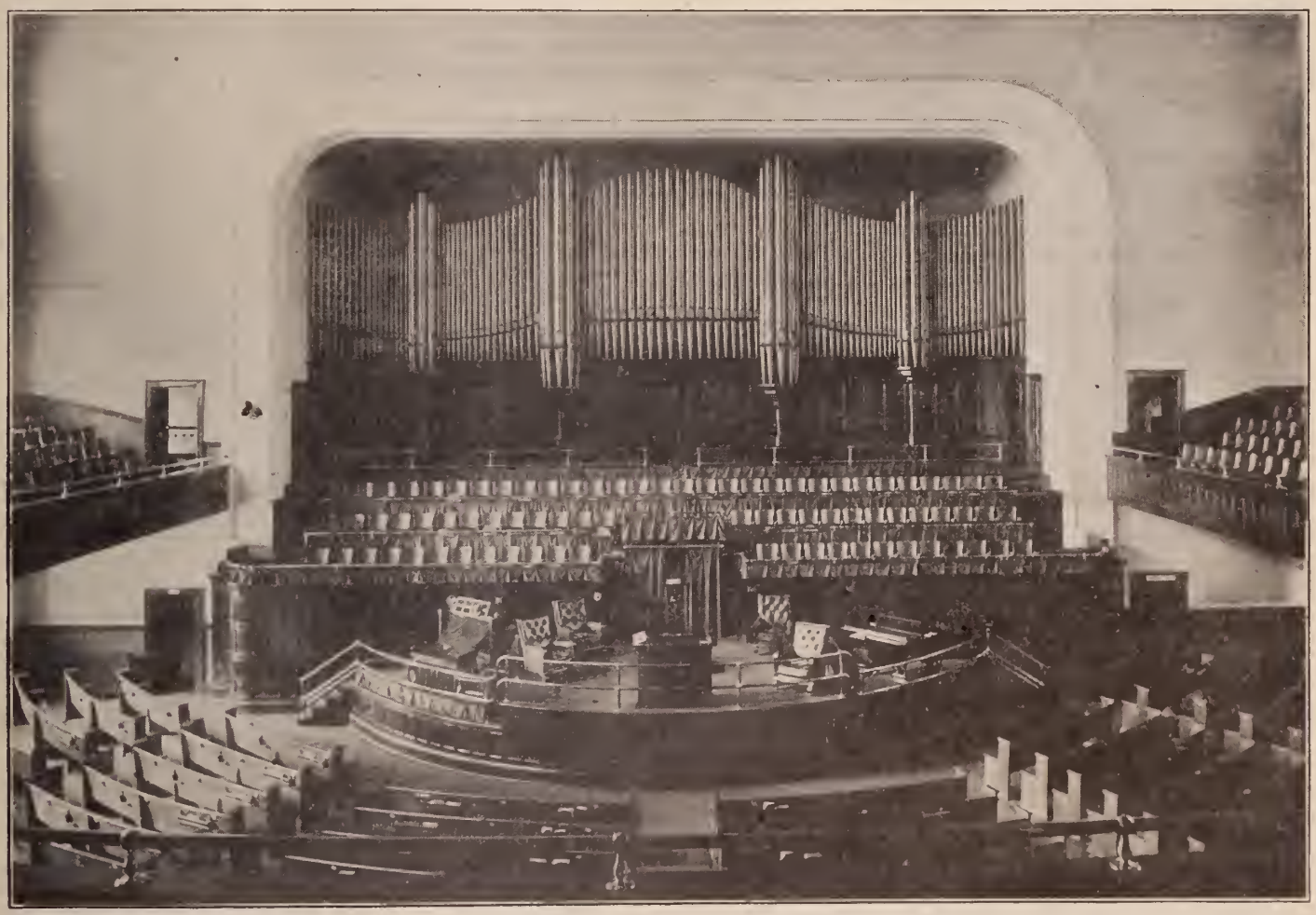

View of Interior of Broughton's Tabernacle, Meeting Place of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, at Atlanta, Georgia, November 12-18

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Atlanta, Our National W. C. T. U. Convention City—Our Washington Letter—Young People's Branch—Brain-Destroying Traffic Must Be Abolished—The Christmas Ship—Kentucky's Victorious Campaign—Arkansas' Map Almost White

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PHILIPPINES PRINCIPAL SUBJECT OF INTEREST IN HOUSE—ALASKA COAL FIELDS AND ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION GIVEN RIGHT OF WAY IN SENATE—SHALL CONGRESS, AT THIS JUNCTURE OF AFFAIRS, ADJOURN?—SALOONS IN WASHINGTON MAY NUMBER ONLY 156 AFTER NOV. 1—REPRESENTATIVE HOBSON REPORTS TO HOUSE TELEGRAMS OF PROTEST AGAINST WAR TAX ON LIQUORS.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

The Philippines have this week been the principal subject of interest in the House, the bill under discussion being the Jones bill, which is as follows: "A bill to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for these islands."

The subject has taken a strong partisan hold, the Democrats, almost to a man, being in favor of the bill, while the Republicans are equally opposed on the ground that the natives of the islands as yet are unprepared for a greater confidence than is given them in their present form of government. Forceful speeches have been made on both sides, and the end is not yet. It has been brought out, too, that it was unwise for Congress to discuss the situation under present conditions. *The Washington Star* says, "This was not the proper time for bringing forward the Philippines question in any form. For all we know, the European war may give a new turn to that, as it is giving to so many other questions. The far east has been stirred by the war, and may be stirred more, and even profoundly before it is over. And when it is over, will come a new European order with Far East connections no matter which side wins, and we should be prepared to consider it and deal with it as best serves our great national interests." However, the debate still goes on. Representative Mann, leader of the Republican side of the House, made a telling speech, in which he reminded Congress of the fact that the United States controls several strategic points in the Pacific ocean, which is bound to be the fighting ground of the future. He declared, in justice to our own country and those that come after us, it is our duty first, to keep the Philippines under the flag of the United States, and second, to make the people our friends. If we deal with the Filipinos rightly, they will want to stay under the American flag."

### Alaska Coal Fields and Anti-Trust Legislation Considered First in Senate

In the Senate, the leasing of coal lands in Alaska and anti-trust legislation have had right of way. The vast coal fields in Alaska, it is now known, at the present rate of consumption, would supply the world for more than one hundred years, there now being, according to the *Geological Survey*, 13,000 acres in that far away territory.

The provision in the war tax bill for a tax on beer and light wines remains the same, although if sufficient pressure is brought to bear on Senators, they may remove it. Adjournment is again being seriously thought of. President Wilson has let it be known that the plan he has finally decided upon is for Congress to adjourn about October 15, instead of taking a recess, as was expected. In the informal announcement of the coming adjournment, however, it was explained that if conditions justified it, an extraordinary session might be called before the regular session, December 7.

### Shall Congress Adjourn?

Many, however, are of the opinion that Congress should remain in session while the European war is going on. Nobody can speculate with safety about the future. Many of our interests are involved, and others may become so.

In discussing adjournment this week, Representative Young of North Dakota paid a glowing tribute to the foresightedness of his state. He said, "Mr. Chairman, some of the gentlemen who sit before me have a worried look, because there is some doubt about their getting home even to vote. Not so the North Dakota delegation. While we would like to go home to take part in the political campaign, the problem of voting is already solved by our absent-voters law, which will permit us to vote by mail if we are detained here by public business. North Dakota has once more blazed the trail. Already the state has calls from all over the Union for copies of the law that statutes for other states may be modeled after it. It is of vital interest to every voter who finds it difficult to be at home on election day."

### Important Dispatch from Mr. Edison

That American wizard, Thomas A. Edison, sent the following dispatch to Washington, September 27: "An embargo was placed on shipments of carbolic acid by the British government the moment the war was declared, as it is used in the manufacture of high explosives. Carbolic acid is not found to any extent in American coal tar, hence we are dependent upon England and Germany for supplies. I am the largest user of carbolic acid in this country, employing it to form the disc of my disc phonograph; consequently I was placed in an embarrassing position. By a little rapid mobilization, I have constructed a works which is now in operation, producing carbolic acid synthetically of benzoil, a supply of which America can produce in any quantity. (Signed) Thomas A. Edison." This telegram was received as a formal confirmation of the report that Mr. Edison had overcome the shortage of importation of German and English carbolic acid by installing a department for the manufacture of this commodity in his plant in West Orange, N. J.

### Washington Saloons May Number But 156 After November 1

Washington may have only 156 saloons after November 1, instead of 300, the maximum number allowed by the Jones-Works law, if the excise board adopts the findings of A. E. Shoemaker, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia, as to the number of saloons that may not be granted licenses on account of being located in restricted zones established by law. Completing weeks of inspection of the capital's retail liquor establishments, Mr. Shoemaker has submitted to the board a statement showing that 253 saloons are located within the various prohibited areas.

As 409 dealers have filed application for licenses, the excise authorities, should they approve the figures presented, would be able to take favorable action in only 156 cases.

### Representative Hobson Reports Telegrams of Protest Against War Tax on Liquors

Friday, September 25, Representative Hobson reported to the House, and so had placed in the *Congressional Record*, telegrams of protest against the war tax on beer and wines as follows: From a mass meeting held in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., over 1,000 persons present. From the Presbyterian board of temperance, representing 9,500 ministers, and 1,500,000 members, signed by Professor Charles Scanlon. From Miss Anna A. Gordon, calling attention to an official telegram sent by the National W. C. T. U. to President Wilson and Representative Underwood. From the Missouri state convention representing 10,000 women. From the New York state W. C. T. U., representing 35,000 women, signed by Ella A. Boole. From the board of managers of the National Temperance Society signed by J. W. Cummings. From the Minnesota Methodist Episcopal Conference, representing 160 ministers, and 20,000 members, signed by Bishop William O. Shepherd, and from Hudson county (N. J.) W. C. T. U., representing 500 members.

### Panama Canal a Revenue Producer

The Panama Canal is beginning to produce revenue, though, because of the interruption of traffic by the European war, not yet enough to meet the calculations of the financial experts. During August the revenues were $91,664. The Canal government has set an example to hotel-keepers generally in protecting the health of the patrons of the government hotels on the isthmus by requiring all employes handling food to submit to medical examination. The sanitary condition of the personnel was found to be very satisfactory.

*Saturday, October 3, 1914.*

# ATLANTA, OUR NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CITY GROWS GREAT UNDER PROHIBITION

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

"Behold, I pray thee, the situation of this city is pleasant."

Which city? Atlanta, our Convention city.

It was built on the fork of an Indian trail, and is, therefore, "a city that is set upon a hill," for the red man of the forest, like the railroad of civilization, found that ridges afforded easier travel.

A raindrop falling upon the roof of an Atlanta house may be divided, part of it slipping away to the Atlantic Ocean, a descent of 1,050 feet, while the other part finds a natural passage to the Gulf of Mexico.

Atlanta's climate is all that can be desired for comfort, health, and productiveness. Outdoor work is always possible. Sunstroke is almost unknown, while snow is of sufficient rarity to be the occasion of a holiday-like jollification.

### Important Southern Metropolis

In the early sixties Atlanta was left a smouldering mass of ruins, with its railroads mere "streaks of rust;" but phoenix-like, it arose and its renaissance to redoubled energy, astounding ambition and monumental civic co-operation has resulted in the building of a substantial, beautiful, modern metropolis. As proof of this, behold its 185,000 citizens surcharged with that strong, long, altogether pull, known far and near as the "Atlanta spirit;" its many well-paved, shady avenues, lined with 36,000 homes, one hundred and fifty apartment houses, two hundred and fifty churches, twenty-two unexcelled hotels, containing 3,395 rooms; its two hundred and fifteen miles of trolley car tracks, sixty-one public schools, including eleven for negro children, where 25,000 scholars are enrolled; its private institutions of learning in which there are 8,200 students. Behold, too, its school of technology, important law, medical, dental and commercial colleges, Spelman seminary for negro girls, the "Vassar of the negro race;" its imposing million dollar state Capitol, with its state museum, the new million dollar Court House, the new million dollar post-office whose receipts are greater per capita than those of any other city in the United States. "It cost a million dollars" is indeed a hackneyed expression used in describing Atlanta structures.

### Atlanta's Spacious Auditorium

Atlanta has an auditorium seating 8,000 people. It is the home of the Metropolitan Grand Opera for a week each year, and here many of the largest conventions in the country are held. The city uses 28,000 telephones, and one hundred and forty-two passenger trains enter or leave the city daily. Its six hundred industries manufacture about 1,000 different articles of commerce. Its clearing house receipts showed that in 1913 the sum total of the year's business was $2,199,042,003. Its banks have grown five times over in the last thirteen years.

Three great dailies, *The Constitution*, *Journal*, and *Georgian*, together with the religious press, voice Atlanta's optimism, progressiveness, industry, faith and harmony. In the Chamber of Commerce is found the commercial dynamo which electrifies its varied live wire enterprises and makes them "go." The convention bureau is both a result and a cause of Atlanta's ever increasing popularity as a convention city. The city was hostess to nearly one hundred conventions in 1913.

Atlanta's strides onward and upward under prohibition, even with the handicap of locker clubs and "near" beer saloons, appear to have been made with the legendary seven league boots.

### Citizens Active in Evangelical Work

"I have much people in this city," claims the Master. Active in church, Sunday school and all things pertaining to religious life, are men and women high in the citizenry. In the congregations of the two hundred and fifty churches is vested the energy which has brought about the city's phenomenal civic growth. Atlanta's church philanthropic institutions and others organized for a similar purpose include the "ounce of prevention," as well as the "pound of cure;" "the children in the midst," as well as the "down-and-outs" of old age.

### Places of Peculiar Interest to Visitors

The United States army post, Fort McPherson; the United States penitentiary, where about 1,000 men of various nationalities are incarcerated; the historic battlegrounds; monuments of peace and of war; the two large parks, Grant and Piedmont; the Zoo; the replica of Robert Burns' cottage; Stone mountain, the world's largest monolith; some of the most beautiful automobile roads in America; and the home of Joel Chandler Harris, the beloved creator of "Uncle Remus," which he quaintly named "The Sign of the Wren's Nest," are all of unusual interest to the visitor. It was here that "Uncle Remus" narrated to "the little boy" the stories of "Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox" which have entertained childhood—and maturity—for more than a generation. Because of the love Mr. Harris had for birds and animals, a bird sanctuary has been established. John Burroughs, when visiting the spot early this year, installed a bird house in the favorite tree of Mr. Harris.

The annual May festivals for children are held on the adjoining grounds, "The Snap Bean Farm" of Mr. Harris' writings. A branch of the city's public library has been established in the home where each Saturday afternoon the young folk throng to hear "Uncle Remus" stories as related by the librarian.

### The Convention Church.

The Baptist Tabernacle, which has come to be known as Broughton's Taber-

(Continued on Page Five)

View of Exterior of Broughton's Tabernacle

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary Young People's Branch, Evanston, Ill.

## A WORD TO STATE SECRETARIES

ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER

Because it is you, state secretaries, who have made largely possible the gain in the Young People's Branch during the past year, and because it is you who are in the end responsible for the success or failure of the work in your state, and because limited time and many duties prevent a personal letter at this time, I address to you this general message.

Only about a month remains before our gathering in Atlanta, and what we did not plan to do early in the year can scarcely be begun now, but with the commencement of the fall and winter season come renewed activities along many lines. Let us not permit the work which lies nearest our hearts to be crowded out. Between now and the first of November urge your young people, especially those who live in college towns, to "rush" the students for membership in the Y. P. B., thereby doing a lasting service to the young people themselves and at the same time promoting the cause of prohibition as it can be promoted in no other way. The Y. P. B. in Columbia, the home of the Missouri State University, has asked and is now asking that other Branch members send them the names of students attending the university, in order that they may meet them at the train, assist them in various ways and endeavor to secure their cooperation in the Y. P. B. I wish other states might do likewise. If it is at all possible, have someone speak in the interests of Branch work early in the year at every college in your state. THE TIME IS NOW! Let us hear at Atlanta what you have done in this regard.

I am grateful for the annual reports received. In the states which have reported of course the books are closed and the record for the year has been made, but in other states where the annual convention is held later and where the year is necessarily longer, can not one last effort be made to increase the membership? I do not urge this solely because we want to show a decided gain, but because we need every young man and young woman we can secure in the great campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition. Do not forget that a $25 prize goes to the first state to show a gain of 500 members, and $15 to the one showing a gain of 300.

In a recent letter to you I made two requests: One that you include in your annual report, or give me by letter, a brief resumé of the work done in your state during April—our campaign month—particularly on April 14, our own Red Letter day; the other, that you send in a suggestion for the social hour, something which may have proven successful in your state. The latter is not only to meet the demands of your general secretary but the demands of secretaries and members everywhere.

Those of you who last year attended our Y. P. B. conferences at the World's and National Conventions know how delightful and helpful they were. In order that they may be equally so this year we will endeavor early to plan the programs and submit them to you for careful consideration before going to Atlanta. These conferences are for the express purpose of solving Y. P. B. problems and making new plans for the work before us. Therefore, if certain questions have puzzled you all the year, send them, with your name, to me at once and they will be given time for consideration or discussion. If you are not able to attend the conferences, you will receive a report of them. It will also be a great help if every secretary who expects to attend the Atlanta Convention, will notify me to that effect at the earliest possible date. I wish it were possible to meet every one of you there, but realizing that it is not, may I ask that at some time during the convention every "stay-at-home" send to us some word of greeting, with a helpful hint? Please forward reports at the earliest possible date.

The above group picture is a flashlight of students at the Arkansas State School for the Blind, taken at the close of the playlet, "A Prophecy of 1920," which was given in the school in joint observance of Washington's birthday and Willard Memorial Day. Although nearly all of the children in the picture are totally blind, they went through the movements with ease and grace, and the singing of the prohibition songs was especially fine. A collection of sixteen dollars was received and used for the payment of L. T. L. and Y. P. B. dues, two dollars being reserved for the Memorial Fund. Mrs. Eugenia F. Hinemon, state Y. P. B. secretary for Arkansas, whose husband is in charge of the State School for the Blind, is doing valuable work among these boys and girls.

# BRAIN-DESTROYING TRAFFIC MUST BE ABOLISHED

## Hon. J. Stitt Wilson, Noted Socialist, Warns Workingmen

Asserting that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is one of the evils which the men of the twentieth century and the believers in progress are called upon to uproot, Hon. J. Stitt Wilson, former mayor of Berkeley, Calif., and noted Socialist leader, appealed to the workingmen of Sacramento, to join in the campaign to make the state dry.

"What is going to make the labor movement a success?" he demanded. "Its sole hope is the brains of the working man. There is nothing on this earth which is more destructive to the brains and the common sense of the workers than the liquor traffic. It breeds the worms which eat up their bodies, it produces the maggots which destroy their minds, and it sends forth multiplied evils which wreck their characters, kill their spirits and make them the easy tools of the capitalists.

"Nothing grieves me more than to see leaders of the workingmen making themselves the spokesmen of the liquor business. How can they do it? How can they join in helping to conserve an institution which enslaves the workers, takes their money from their pockets, wrecks their homes and gives them nothing but tears, crime and suffering in return?

"But, someone says, 'Do you want to destroy the wine grape industry?' In reply I wish to point out in the first place that the wine grape industry is controlled by a trust which has opposed the workingman as perhaps no other trust has. Not only is its chief business to make a poison, but its clutching hands have reached out to some of the fairest acres of California, paying starvation prices for their products. I for one see no need for defending this industry.

### Not Worth Preserving

"But let us suppose that it has some legitimate excuse for existing. Do you know that the wine grape industry of this state produces but one-one hundred and seventy-fifth of the agricultural products of California in point of value? Is it worth preserving even at the price its defenders put upon it at the expense of the evils, the suffering, the sin and the woe which proceed from the legalized saloon?

"I, for one, do not think that it is. And then again, you must remember that no law is passed which does not hurt some existing institution or right. When the tariff law is changed somebody is hurt. When the city council passes a regulatory measure, somebody feels an injurious effect. But the good of the majority must be the test, the welfare of the people is the first consideration. The welfare of Californians demands that the liquor business be abolished from their territory forever."

Mr. Wilson then took up the question of compensation at some length. He told of a poor woman in San Rafael who had raised one son, her only support. He described in vivid language how this boy became a victim of the saloon. Then in order to save the boy, if possible, the mother with her own savings sent him off to Australia.

### No Compensation for Mothers

"But that boy," said the speaker, "left behind him a heart broken by the fifty-two saloons of San Rafael. And did these saloons offer her any compensation? Did the saloons of any city ever offer any mother any compensation? All the money of all the saloons in all the world would not compensate that one mother for the destruction of her boy's character. There are 50,000 such mothers right here in the state of California."

In conclusion Mr. Wilson declared that it ought not to be necessary to argue the saloon question in this twentieth century. "There are," he declared, "no arguments on the wet side which should appeal to anyone but exploiters of the human race. I ask you as men who believe in humanity, who have a vision of a better civilization, who want to see righteousness, truth and goodness prevail, to help me in wiping out the liquor business in the state."

# THE TALE OF TWO MAYORS

How two mayors of Anniston, Ala., were converted to a belief in prohibition is told in the *Nashville* (Tenn.) *Banner* by a special correspondent to that paper from the town of Anniston. The story reads:

"For the second time a mayor of Anniston has been made a prohibitionist by his own efforts toward enforcing the law. T. E. Kilby, state senator and nominee for lieutenant-governor, was a local optionist when he went into office as mayor. He enforced the law and proved to himself that prohibition will prohibit, in Anniston, at least. Now Mayor Wikle has experienced the same conversion. He does not want liquor sold here again.

"For some time Mayor Wikle has had prohibition tendencies, and now he is outspoken in its behalf as regards Anniston. The best vindication it has received, he says, was the Labor Day celebration here. The crowd of 5,000 at the lake was remarkably orderly, not an arrest being made there or in the city until late in the evening. Besides, Dr. Wikle says, the celebrators were well dressed, thus showing that money formerly spent for liquor is being now spent for homes and useful articles. Money is more equally distributed and the general prosperity is enhanced."

# ATLANTA, OUR NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CITY

(Continued from Page Three)

nacle, because of the work and remarkable personality of its long-time pastor, Rev. Len G. Broughton, will be the Convention church, where all the business sessions will be held. Dr. Broughton is well known as a strong, active, fearless advocate of prohibition and temperance. The Tabernacle has an interesting history, but lack of space will not permit its relation. It is an institutional church, and is five stories in height. The main auditorium is three stories high and the main floor is provided with pews, and the balcony and galleries with opera chairs. This space seats four thousand, and the capacity can be increased to 6,000 by the use of several lower rooms and some special halls.

The Tabernacle is thoroughly equipped with every comfort, is well ventilated and well lighted, has an ample heating system, phones, call bells, an acoustician, steropticons, and a phone from the pulpit to each bed in the infirmary, making it possible for the sick to hear the services and the music. On top of the building is a huge electric sign five feet in depth, spelling the word "Tabernacle." Those letters, flashing forth, signify that a service is on in the main auditorium.

The great organ outranks any church organ in the South and is much praised for its beauty of tone. About ten miles of different kinds of wire are used in the instrument. Its 2,767 pipes range from thirty-two feet to one-half inch in length. Material from every part of the globe was used in its construction. The front pipes are of French gold-bronze leaf, and are not only ornamental, but register in the bass of diapasons. Among the specially beautiful effects are the Unda Maris and the Orchestral Oboe.

In addition to Doctor Broughton, two other great ministers have served the church as pastors—Rev. Robert Stewart McArthur and Rev. Lincoln McConnell. The church is at present without a pastor, and effort is being made to have Rev. Len G. Broughton return from his important London (England) church and resume the pastorate. Among the institutions connected with the church are an infirmary, nurses' training school, pellagra hospital (the first in the world), employment bureau, gymnasium and dormitory for working girls. Joseph Broughton, M. D., superintendent of the splendid Sunday school, is president of the Georgia Sunday School Association and also has office in the National Sunday School Association.

### Hotel Ansley Convention Headquarters

Of easy access to the Convention church, the depots, and shopping districts is the Hotel Ansley, the Convention headquarters. The Official Board and Executive Committee will hold meetings in its handsome parlors. This modern hotel is fireproof, contains three hundred and six rooms, and has an admirable cuisine. The lobby is beautified with paintings illustrative of Georgia history, in which General Oglethorpe, Chief Tomachichi, and Rev. John Wesley are prominent figures.

The artistic cafe is adorned with oil paintings on tapestry canvas and art glass windows. This hotel will make ideal headquarters.

### Frances Willard's Visit to Atlanta

While touring the South in that remarkable organizing itinerancy in the year 1883, Miss Willard visited Atlanta and while there organized the oldest Atlanta union which bears her name. She was again present to preside over the National W. C. T. U. Convention in 1890.

### Come, November 12-18

"Atlanta's unprecedented growth, Atlanta's congested downtown traffic, Atlanta's sunny days and balmy evenings, Atlanta's inimitable geniality, sincere and hearty welcome to strangers, coupled with the typically characteristic 'Atlanta spirit' can neither be described nor defined. You must be here to see it—to feel it." Come.

# JONES

ROY KILMAN

Parker was pecking away at his typewriter with one finger of each hand when I entered his office. He looked up, finger poised, and nodded.

"I wish you'd tell me"—tap tap—"why they didn't"—long search for the character, then a sudden jab—"arrange these letters"—tap tap—"in alphabetical order."

I handed him a newspaper. It contained an item about the discharge of an operative from the service for drunkenness. Parker read it, his face each instant growing more stern.

"Bad business," he announced. "Now, take the fellows that let liquor alone—like Jones. Did I ever tell you about Jones and his hobby?"

I assured Parker that he had not.

"Years ago," the Secret Service operative tilted his chair and began, "Jones came out of the West, with the main business in life of learning the Secret Service work, but carrying a strong line of temperance talk on the side.

"He was tall—tall not because fate made him so, but because his neck was long. He wore red woolen underwear, was as thin as a split bank-note, and had a heart so big you wondered where he found room for it in his body.

"And what he didn't know about sleuth work would fill a large volume; but he had a literary knowledge of the subject; he'd studied books.

"In six months' time Jones was as good a man as the next; he caught the hang of things. You see, he had an important characteristic for a detective: he was patient. My! yes. You could plant him for a piece of shadow work and he'd stick.

"Once I posted him down in the foreign quarter, with instructions to stay until I sent a man to relieve him; then I forgot all about it. I have no excuses—there can't be any—only something 'broke' soon after and drove everything else out of my head. When eighteen hours rolled around, all of a sudden I remembered, and I also remembered that it had been storming all night. A taxicab couldn't get a man up there quick enough."

Parker paused and glared at me.

"Was he gone?" he asked. "Not much! He was soaked to the skin and looked like a shivering clothes-pin, but he was on—the—job.

"Now, you recall that little operation we performed on the Surraco crowd?"

I nodded. It was Parker's *chef-d'œuvre* and he was pardonably proud of it. After nearly two years' continuous work, the Secret Service operatives, with evidence gathered from the four corners of the earth, had succeeded in convicting the entire Surraco gang of counterfeiters—one of the prettiest clean-ups in the history of the Service.

"Well," continued Parker, "when the time was ripe for the finish a couple of special operatives were sent on from the next district west to help out. I am the last man to criticise anybody in the Service, but those fellows were the poorest combination of plugged nickels I ever saw. Oh, they were a lovely pair of detec-a-tives, they were! Seems some wire-pulling Congressman had loaded them onto the Government a year before on temporary assignment.

"Anyway, about all they were figuring on was a nice permanent berth vacant in the Service in Minneapolis; also to see how much liquor they could stow away and continue fooling Uncle Sam into paying them good money for services rendered.

"Of course, when they arrived, Jones and his hobby had work to do. Here was a pair thinking it smart to tank up. Jones told them—not in a mean way, mind you, just kindly remonstrance—they ought to quit; said they should not drink, not even one little drop.

"Now, those fellows were no friendlier than any two ordinary men after the same job, but Jones struck them as funny—they had that in common—Jones, fussy, old, lady-like Jones telling them to cut out the 'booze'! And I've got to admit Jones *was* a queer looking chap. He didn't seem to change much; I mean, in appearance. For instance, one look at him told you he was the only support of a widowed mother left in debt by a husband who'd drank himself to death. And he still stuck to Utah neckties, washed his socks in the back office, and laughed at the wrong time in the joke.

## WHEN PEACE SHALL REIGN

*Were half the power that fills the world with terror,*
*Were half the wealth bestow'd on camps and courts,*
*Given to redeem the human mind from error,*
*There were no need of arsenals nor forts:*

*The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!*
*And every nation that should lift again*
*Its hands against a brother, on its forehead*
*Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!*

*—From Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield"*

"So these two small-town booze-hitters plan for some fun. One evening with Jim Holden they try to coax Jones into 'taking something.' Jones was good-natured and that's all that saved him from the insult. The only result was that he finally left them in disgust, and then, knowing he was ambitious, they put up a game.

"The first I was aware of it, one afternoon Holden walks into the outer office and slumps into a chair. The two westerners and Jones were there.

"'Well,' says Holden. 'I see they made the Minneapolis assignment.'

"The two westerners jumped up in great excitement.

"'I told you I'd get it,' sneered one.

"'Who said you landed?' retorted the other.

"'Boys, boys,' says Jones, in that quiet way of his.

"'Say! Holden,' calls the first one. 'Where'd you get the news? It's me, ain't it?'

"Holden acts surprised. 'Why,' he drawls. 'Don't appear to be either of you: the place has been given to Jones.'

"At that I came out. 'What's that, Jim?' I asks.

"'They've made Jones the operative in charge at Minneapolis,' says Jim. 'And if he'll go over to his room there'll probably be a letter notifying him.'

"Jones wasn't long taking the hint.

"But I knew it was crooked; I knew it by the way Holden looked out of the window when he told me.

"Just then a couple of city detectives dropped in and I didn't get my chance at Holden. Right after they left, however, I started out, but at that instant the door burst open and Jones rushed in, his baggy trousers flapping and a letter in his hand.

"'It's right,' he cried, his face actually shining. 'They've given me the Minneapolis office.'

"Then he began shaking hands, saying he didn't deserve it, and showing the letter. I examined it carefully. It looked all right and the Washington postmark was there, but I knew that rascally post-office inspector downstairs had a complete assortment of dating stamps. Then Jones hurried out and I motioned Holden into my office.

"'Now,' I flared, 'you and those two tank-town sports staged it; it's a hippodrome—and what do you mean?'

"Holden didn't have a word to say only that he thought Jones wouldn't believe it; he thought he wouldn't be fooled by that letter. Well, sir, I laid into Holden good and proper; and when I got through he was willing to eat out of my hand. But the thing had been done.

"Then Jones called me up. 'A little celebration at my room tonight, Cap,' he says. 'House rules, you know: no liquor for the boys, but I'm sure they'll have a good time, and I want you to come, Cap.'

"I mumbled something into the telephone and rang off. Next I put on my hat and went for a walk; I didn't want to hurt anybody—I didn't want to see anybody around the place lose his job, and it was coming pretty close to it. I hadn't the authority actually to discharge, but my word went part way.

"By the time I got back I decided to make the three smart alecks inform Jones that the letter was a fake. They could go to his party and square themselves there the best they could. And it didn't improve my temper when Holden came in and said he'd lost his nerve; he'd gone over to the hotel to tell Jones and met him with a telegram just sent to his mother.

"Next morning I came to the office early wondering how the would-be jokers had fixed it up at the 'celebration.' I found a note from Jones saying he'd left to catch an early train for Minneapolis!

"And Jim Holden standing there, looking cheap, and telling me that they'd decided to let him go on—see his mother anyway—and wire him an explanation when he reached Minneapolis, paying all expenses of the trip—that didn't better things at all.

"Sir, then and there I began a written report of the facts, but I hadn't got far when in walks the postman and hands me an official letter. It was addressed to Jones in my care. I opened it."

With a yawn, the Secret Service operative turned to his typewriter. "They ought to put"—tap tap—"these letters on—"tap tap—"the way they have the figures so——"

"Well!" I interrupted, angrily.

Parker looked up at me in apparent surprise.

"Jones never saw that second letter," he continued. "It was from Washington and notified him that he'd been placed in charge of the Minneapolis office."

—*Philadelphia North American*

# THE CHRISTMAS SHIP

Have you heard of the Christmas ship which is to carry joy and cheer for the yuletide season to the children of Europe? Your fathers and mothers have told you of the cruel war over in Europe and of the boys and girls whose fathers are obliged to go into battle and fight with the fathers of other boys and girls. When the sad news of this war reached America, people began to think how they could help the sufferers and especially the children who with their mothers are left at home with no one to earn money to buy things to eat, much less Christmas presents. The beautiful thought came to one friend of the little people of a Christmas ship which should be laden with toys, books, food and clothing for the little folks of France, Russia, England, Germany, Belgium, Austria and Servia. As soon as the suggestion was published in *The Chicago Herald*, letters came pouring in from big and little people, saying they would be so glad to help. In almost every city of the United States the children in the schools, the Sunday schools and the Loyal Temperance Legions are earning and saving money with which to buy presents for their little foreign cousins across the seas. Some are planning to use a share of their Christmas money for this purpose. Others are arranging for entertainments, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of something to please the hearts of a little Gretchen, Marie or Olga. Of course the fathers and mothers, the uncles and aunts, and the big brothers and sisters will help. It goes without saying that every lad and lassie who reads these words is busily at work helping to fill one of the big bags the contents of which Santa Claus will deliver next December.

When finally filled the ship will start on its way, officered and manned by the fathers of little boys and girls. It will carry two flags, that of our own country, the Stars and Stripes, and a flag upon whose snowy surface will be a single golden star, the "Star of Hope." It will sail the seas where are many hostile ships and it will pass unharmed among them, for the battleships of every nation will know it and they will salute it in passing. Fathers on the battleships will think of their dear children at home and will bid the good ship Godspeed on its errand of love.

And in this country there will be a happy Christmas for the children who send their gifts across the water. To the child who has divided her good things with another, her own gifts will be doubly sweet. She will think joyfully of the little girl with a new American doll, with American clothes, possibly quite different from any which she may before have seen. And the boys of America will enjoy their sleds and skates and engines all the more for thinking of a child in Russia who is warmer because of new woolen mittens, or who will have many happy hours with the skates and toys sent by our boys. Truly it is more blessed to give than to receive, and this Christmas ship will bring joy to both the generous children of this country and to the little people of other lands.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

### STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia.

### STATES WHICH WILL VOTE ON NOVEMBER 3 FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Washington, California, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and Ohio.

## CONTINUE TO SEND PROTESTS

Protests should continue to be sent to United States Senators urging the elimination of the tax on beer and wines from the emergency revenue measure. Read the reference to this subject in the letter of the National superintendent of Legislation, on page 2.

## SITUATION HOPEFUL IN COLORADO

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who returned from the Colorado state convention on the morning of October 5, gives a most encouraging report of the situation in Colorado. Everyone engaged in the campaign is anticipating a victory for statewide prohibition on November 3.

## CHRISTMAS SHIP GIFTS

If further information than is given on page 7 is desired concerning contributions for the Christmas Ship, it can be obtained by corresponding with the Christmas Ship editor, care of *The Chicago Herald*, Chicago, Ill.

## ARE YOU GOING TO ATLANTA?

If you are going to Atlanta, Ga., on the "White Ribbon Special," please note carefully the "Transportation Notes," published on page 10 of the September 17 issue. To join the "Special" at Chicago or en route, you should notify Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A., Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, by November 6, or ask your local agent to do so, in order that reservation may be held for you on the train. Those who join the "Special" at Cincinnati or beyond that station should send notification to Mr. W. A. Beckler, G. P. A., Queen and Crescent Railway, Cincinnati.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

## DEPARTED HEROES ONLY SAFE ONES

The liquor people have discovered to their dismay that the only "national heroes" who can be safely quoted as opposed to prohibition are those who have been gathered to their fathers and cannot refute the statements ascribed to them. The live "heroes" have a disconcerting fashion of denying the authenticity of the carefully prepared sentiments ascribed to them. For instance, The Colorado Business Men's Home Rule League, the alias under which the liquorites are conducting their campaign, has been publishing with the picture of Colonel Roosevelt a statement purporting to have been made by him to the effect that "statewide prohibition breeds bitter hatred." On Colonel Roosevelt's attention being called to this, he replies with spirit, "The statement you quote is without authority from me and without justification from any efforts of mine."

Perhaps Colonel Roosevelt had this incident in mind when he said recently in a speech at Kansas City, **"I notice that you invariably find whisky as an ally of crooked politics."**

## WHENCE COME THE WEAKLINGS?

The large number of feeble-minded children or morons which are to be found in our cities are proving such a menace to society that careful scientific investigations are being made as to whence they come and of what they are the product. No student advances far in his study of this subnormal class without discovering that the progenitors of the weaklings were alcoholics. Even the *Chicago Tribune* (which has not yet seen fit to eliminate from its pages liquor advertisements) remarks that "next to disease the thing most responsible for feeble-minded children is drink. A man cannot expect to soak his constitution in alcohol, to ruin his physique by liquor, and to have healthy children. When a single man chooses a life of dissipation it is, to some extent, at least, his own affair. A married man who undermines his manhood is infringing upon the rights, liberties, and happiness of others. It is children of intoxicated parents that supply the greatest quota of criminals and murderers."

## "WHY NOT FOR ME?"

It is sadly true that an astoundingly large proportion of the multitude of children who toil from dawn till dark in the canneries, the quarries, the coal breakers, the coal mines, and the factories are condemned to this unnatural life because their fathers drink. It has been estimated that at least forty-five cents of each dollar given to the child welfare work is spent in caring for misery to children caused by drink. The statistics of all charitable organizations go to show that child labor would be reduced tremendously were the drink evil eradicated from society.

Such an ideal condition exists in the state of which William Allen White has recently written, "A whole generation has been educated out of liking the taste of whisky and the habit of drinking it." And as a consequence the children of Kansas are not pitifully asking, as are thousands of other boys and girls, as they catch glimpses through factory windows of "summer meadows and the sky, the birds, the painted butterfly, why are they not for me?"

Let us contribute generously our influence and our means to promote by legislation the emancipation of the child from the slavery of factory life, not forgetting that one of the most effective ways by which to end this injustice is the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, which to so large an extent is at the root of the child labor evil.

## WHERE IS THE EVIDENCE?

In reporting the news of the victory for prohibition in Virginia, *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* indulges in the dismal foreboding that "Virginia, like other states that have pauperized themselves by prohibition laws, will now have an opportunity of knowing what an expensive experiment prohibition is. Those who voted for prohibition will, after a time, be the ones who will be most eager for its repeal." It would be interesting to know from what source the writer of this article secures information on which to base such a prediction. Certainly not from Kansas, where so recently the popularity of prohibition has been demonstrated by the three great political parties of the state at their annual conventions declaring in emphatic terms for its continuance. Most assuredly the foundation for the statement that the residents of prohibition states are weary of their prohibitory law could not have come from Georgia, for very recently at the gubernatorial primaries the two pronounced advocates of statewide prohibition outdistanced by many votes the one candidate who was known to be favorable to the liquor interests. The attitude of the North Carolina press during the recent Virginia campaign indicates that there is no thought of overturning the prohibition policy of that state, for over and over again it has been insisted that if a vote of the people were today to be taken on the question, it would be overwhelmingly favorable to prohibition. Could it be Tennessee? Hardly, when every political party in the state has declared for the prohibitory law and its strict enforcement and the last legislature passed measures to more perfectly enforce it.

There is nothing in the history of any of the prohibition states to indicate a desire to return to the black ages when a saloon was to be seen on every street corner of their cities. On the contrary there is a growing eagerness on the part of states which have not yet outlawed the traffic to be listed among those which are now free from the legalized sale of liquor.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT FAVORS DRY AMENDMENT IN OHIO

"Conditions in Ohio this year are such that if I were a citizen of Ohio I would vote against the 'wet' amendment and for the 'dry' amendment," declared Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in an address on September 29, at Toledo, Ohio.

"Do you want to let the liquor interests dominate your parties, your public life, and your government?" he asked, as he pleaded with his audience to throw their influence on the side of woman suffrage and against the "home rule" measure backed by the liquor interests.

As reported in the *Chicago Tribune* he charged the liquor men with bringing the issue on themselves, saying:

"The brewers and distillers have taken the field against woman suffrage, because they regard the entry of women into the rights of citizenship as a danger to the dominance of liquor in politics, which they have been trying more and more to establish.

"I saw this in Michigan, where every saloon was headquarters for the fight against woman suffrage.

"In this state I ask you to remember that the issue was forced by the liquor interests. I have not been one of those who wanted to bring up the issue, and I regret that it has been brought up; but when it is brought up I am not afraid to face it.

### Counter Attack Made.

"In this state a counter attack is signified by the 'dry' amendment. The brewers and people subservient to them have made it evident that only one of two alternatives can be taken.

"Do you want to let the liquor interests dominate your parties, your public life, and your government?

"I ask you to give the women the right to vote, not only as a matter of right to them but as a matter of justice to the men who are striving to do what is right in the interests of the public.

"Give to the people the right to say whether they approve judge-made laws, "Give to the people the right to say concerning legislative-made laws, and you will have removed the last objection to the judiciary."

## JANE ADDAMS ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Following a masterly address by Jane Addams in Boston, at a meeting held by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, September 17, she invited questions from the audience. When asked, "What effect has the women's vote had on the temperance question in Illinois?" she quickly replied, "The temperance people won out in almost every county."

Her reply to the query, "Do the liquor interests oppose equal suffrage?" was brief and comprehensive—"Yes, everywhere."

## PROHIBITION APPROVED

A campaign to make Silver Bow county, Montana, prohibition territory at a special election in the near future, is in progress. It grew out of a strike among the mine workers and the placing of Butte under martial law. The *Helena* (Mont.) *Independent* describes it as something of a joke on the brewers and saloonkeepers. "They were among the first to sign the petition to bring the militia over to Butte and as soon as the militia got over there the first thing they did was to close the saloons. Since the saloons have been closed, the people have seen how much better off the community is without them, and have decided to keep them closed."

The mine workers are said to be enthusiastically co-operating with the temperance people in this movement.

## A SAD SURPRISE

With Virginia voting out the liquor traffic by 40,000 majority and Col. Roosevelt denouncing the "home rule" measure, the outlook is not cheerful for the advocates of personal liberty in Ohio. The Cincinnati correspondents of *Mida's Criterion* express their grief in these doleful words:

"It was not that Virginia went dry that surprised and hurt here, but the majority by which it did so, and the fact that all claims made by liberals were smashed to pieces; that towns and districts which it was confidently predicted would break even or give liberal majorities went the other way. It is to be hoped Ohio liberals are better posted when doing their forecasting of the result in this state."

## SECRETARY DANIELS' "THOU SHALT NOT" WORKING WELL

"The newspapers have had a lot to say about that order of mine," Secretary Daniels is reported to have said to a newspaper man, "but it has been accepted by the Navy as making for efficiency and the good of the service. Connie Mack taught us something when he declared that to get good work out of men they must think straight and clear.

"I would feel mighty nervous if I knew that the men in charge of a ship I was a passenger on had been drinking or that the engineer of my train had just come from a social session at his club.

"As well permit the engineers to stop at stations for a drink as have the men in charge of a ship drinking when on duty, or just as they are going on duty.

"To get efficiency you must, as Connie Mack says, have clear thinking. There has not been a violation of the order that we know of. The naval officer is a splendid type and orders to him are orders.

"The older men realize that the order was intended to protect the young fellows, and aside from a few who thought the order held them up to the world as hard drinkers there has been very little protest. John D. Long, who, as you know, was once Secretary of the Navy, has written me endorsing the order. So have many others.

"Norway has followed our lead and you will find other nations doing the same. Many naval officers have taken a pronounced stand in favor of the order."

## Y. M. C. A. PROHIBITS USE OF TOBACCO

"After October 1 no smoking will be allowed in the dormitories or in the rooms of the building. This notification will give you time to make any changes that you might consider necessary."

The above order has been issued by the general board of managers of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association. In explanation of the action, L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary, is reported to have said:

"The new rule is made as a health measure rather than from a moral standpoint. We are following out a general Y. M. C. A. policy that is national in its scope."

Other branches of the Y. M. C. A. which have tried the experiment find no difficulty whatever in filling their rooms with non-smokers.

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The question of how to utilize the brewery plants rendered useless by prohibition has been answered in one instance by the Marion Products Company of West Virginia, which is reported to have purchased the property of the Fairmont Brewing Company, for the purpose of transforming it into an ice cream and carborated beverages plant.

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war.*

*On Tuesday, November 3, the following states are to vote:*

*Colorado,*
*Washington,*
*Oregon,*
*California,*
*Arizona,*
*Ohio.*

## A CALL TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

From *The North American Student*

There is one great evil that flaunts itself openly in colleges and college communities that we as students have not yet begun to fight as we should. We have believed mainly in the indirect method of attack, so far as we have believed anything. But the time is long since passed when we should throw all our strength definitely and persistently into the fight to drive intoxicating liquors not only off every college campus but from the state or province and the nation.

We are genuinely anxious to do real service for society. Here is a service that will test the mettle and endurance of the bravest and strongest of us. No one attacks the liquor business in any of its forms without meeting with the most plausible opposition, strongly intrenched often in quite unlooked-for places. This trade not only ruins those who support it and their families; it also seeks to break those who oppose it. But that shall not turn us aside. Surely if the young men and women of China have been willing to grapple with the opium trade, supported not only by the habits of the people but by treaty with a powerful Christian nation, we Christian students in this Christian land must strike, and strike hard and repeatedly at the liquor traffic until it is outlawed and driven out of every section of our two countries. If it is "the moral equivalent of war" that we need in our time, here it is.

The chief danger for us in such a matter is that we pass resolutions and endorse the action of those who are doing the work but we fail to start our part where we live. While we are not unmindful of the groups who have been studying the liquor question, and of the work that has been done in not a few places, still the fact remains that we have done little more than make a beginning. Wherever there is a group of Christian students there should be waged an unceasing warfare against intemperance among students and at the same time against the use of alcoholic beverages at all college functions. With this must be joined a vigorous, intelligent and unceasing campaign against the sale of intoxicants in the community, the state and the nation.

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# National W. C. T. U. Convention

## ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 12-18

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CONVENTION MEETING PLACE,
BROUGHTON'S TABERNACLE

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, 97 Capitol Square.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Mrs. Annie Webb, 27 Garfield Place.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, Mrs. Henry H. Tucker, 677 South Pryor.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, College Park.

MUSIC COMMITTEE, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, 387 East North Ave.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. H. C. Bucholz, 237 Ponce de Leon Ave.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. W. H. Preston, 60 East Georgia Ave.

PUBLICITY, Mrs. Mary Carter Winter, 555 Spring St.

FINANCE, Mrs. J. B. Dobson, 308 Grant St.

BAGGAGE, Mrs. J. L. Gilette, 104 Orange St.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION, Mrs. J. E. Warner, 104 Orange St.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH, Colleges, Mrs. Lelia A. Dillard, Oxford.

### PEACE PRIZE CONTEST

**Recommended by Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Department of Peace and International Arbitration in World's and National W. C. T. U.**

Two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury prizes, are offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. "The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement." Open to seniors in the normal schools.

2. "The Influence of the United States in Advancing the Cause of International Peace." Open to seniors in the secondary schools. Three prizes of $75, $50, and $25 will be given for the best essays in both sets.

This contest is open for the year 1915 to the pupils of the secondary and normal schools in all countries.

**Contest Closes March 1, 1915**

Essays must not exceed 5,000 words in length (3,000 words is suggested as desirable), and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side only of paper eight by ten inches, with a margin of at least one and one-quarter inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered.

The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, school, and home address, and sent to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass., not later than March 1, 1915. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled).

The award of the prizes will be made at the annual meeting of the League in July, 1915.

Information concerning literature on the subject may be obtained from the secretary.

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Seabury peace prizes for college students are also to be given under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Peace Association. For particulars of contests, address Prof. S. F. Weston, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

### STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Illinois*, Charleston, October 6-9.
*W. Washington*, Tacoma, October 6-9.
*Delaware*, Georgetown, October 7-9.
*E. Washington*, Walla Walla, October 13-16.
*Connecticut*, New Britain, October 13-15.
*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.
*District of Columbia*, October 14-15.
*Ohio*, Newark, October 14-16.
*Arkansas*, Van Buren, October 14-17.
*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.
*Iowa*, Creston, October 20-23.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.
*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.
*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.
*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 30-November 1.
*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.
*North Carolina*, High Point, Nov. 6-10.
*Florida*, Jacksonville, November 9-11.

### ARE YOU GOING TO ATLANTA?

Are you going to Atlanta, Georgia, on the "White Ribbon Special?" Every accommodation will be provided on this train, and the trip will be a most enjoyable one. For full information see the "Transportation Notes," published on page 10 of the September 17 issue. If you wish to join the "Special" at Chicago or en route you should, by November 6, notify Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A. Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, or ask your local agent to do so in order that reservation may be held for you on the train. Those who join the train at Cincinnati, or beyond that station, should send notification to Mr. W. A. Beckler, G. P. A. Queen & Crescent Railway, Cincinnati.

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It is interesting to note that one of the first orders under martial law in Germany was, "If one drink of intoxicants, including beer, is sold, the place where it was sold shall be immediately closed." Thus writes a correspondent from Berlin, Germany.

### MESSAGE FROM WORLD'S YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH SECRETARY

UNION SIGNAL readers will find interest in the following letter to Miss Eva K. Foster, National Press Correspondent, from our comrade across seas, Miss Amy Swankie Cameron, World's secretary of the Young Woman's Branch of the W. C. T. U.

"Even for a private like myself, it is a distinct source of comfort and strength, at this terrible time, to think of that great land over the ocean and the dear ones it contains. How much more of strength—anyway in proportion—must those responsible for our nation draw from that other nation of 'cousins' whom we do love and trust and believe in. This hideous war with all its ghastly details—it is impossible to get away from it if one has imagination. One wonders how and one wonders why, and then comes the thought that behind all and over all is the great Spirit, the Ruler of Kaisers and Czars and Emperors. There must be a design in all this, but it is so vast, so wonderful that our finite minds, our small human intelligences cannot grasp it, and so we can only trust and pray, night and day, for a speedy conclusion to it all, and that the right may prevail.

"One thing more brightens the sad page and makes one proud to be an Englishwoman, and that is the way in which those left at home have 'taken hold.' Quietly, with common sense and without excitement, has the work of protection and prevention and provision been set afoot. The organization is wonderful, so is the generosity. And the women, the grand, splendid women, are turning all their societies, suffrage and all the rest into centers for distribution of help in all kinds of ways. It is truly amazing. And more and more one sees what a magnificent 'asset' they are at a time like this. For them the days of remaining at home and merely enduring and weeping are gone by."

### PERSONAL MENTION

Among recent visitors at National W. C. T. U. headquarters were Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, corresponding secretary of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., and her sister, Mrs. Lambert.

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At a recent election the voters of Oklahoma adopted an amendment to the constitution providing that "every person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust or profit under the law of the state, or under any ordinance of any municipality thereof, shall give personal attention to the duties of the office to which he is elected or appointed. Drunkenness and the excessive use of intoxicating liquors while in office shall constitute sufficient cause for impeachment or removal from office."

# MAINE'S INSPIRATIONAL STATE CONVENTION

## WHITE RIBBON COMRADES BRAVELY RALLY TO THE STANDARD OF THEIR TRANSLATED LEADER

MRS. GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT

The Maine W. C. T. U. state convention was "the best we ever held" we can truthfully say. This was so, perhaps, because we all went with the firm determination bravely to smile and carry forward the work which our great leader had taught us to do. We met in the beautiful town of Houlton, in Aroostook county, truly called the "garden of Maine." The convention was large and enthusiastic. The reports of superintendents and officers showed good work done the past year. The memorial service was beautiful and tender. It was conducted by Mrs. Abbie E. Shapleigh, a very close friend of my mother. Her words were comforting, inspiring and uplifting.

The recent election in Maine was a disappointment, but our women are in no way daunted. They express determination to work more zealously than ever before for prohibition and its enforcement. The gubernatorial contest in Maine this year was a three-cornered one. Had it been otherwise, our good, conscientious governor would have received a very large majority of the votes cast by the men of our state.

The convention, which was dreaded by every Maine white ribboner developed into the finest most inspiring gathering in the history of our state meetings. My mother's spirit was surely there, guiding and comforting. Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, who succeeds my mother as president, rose to the occasion in splendid fashion and from the start to finish the convention was spirited, harmonious and helpful.

We were blessed in having with us Miss Anna A. Gordon, whom Maine people count as their very own. They not only love her for Mrs. Stevens' sake, but for her own. They know that in her hands the organization is in good keeping. They believe her to be the best-loved, most capable, most unselfish woman in the white ribbon ranks today, and are loyal to her in thought, word and deed.

Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, who is now a resident of our state, was with us at the convention and with her usual ability greatly helped us. Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, who now lives in Bangor, was present during part of the convention and on the last evening delivered one of her usual eloquent addresses.

Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, who, since Mrs. Stevens went away, has held the office of president, was duly elected president of the Maine W. C. T. U. She conducted the convention in a capable manner and won all hearts by her graciousness and her thorough ability.

"Go forward" seemed to be the keynote of the convention and we trust that in the weeks and months to come the women of Maine will justify the trust always reposed in them by the one who for thirty-seven years led them lovingly, wisely and well.

# "Suffrage" Missouri's Slogan at State Convention

## GAIN OF OVER A THOUSAND MEMBERS REPORTED

MRS. FANNIE L. TAYLOR

A wonderful assembling of Missouri's white ribboners in thirty-second annual convention took place September 22-25 at Springfield, "the queen city of the Ozarks." All of the fine local workers and friends of the local union, headed by the tireless, energetic state treasurer, Mrs. Neva Thomas (who resides in Springfield); the district president, Dr. E. Viola Peak; the W. C. T. U. Federation president, Mrs. O. T. McCutcheon; and a special experienced chairman for each part of the arrangements—set out to make it the "best ever" convention and "they had it."

Missouri's conventions generally have a distinguishing feature, and the thirty-second will go down in history as the suffrage convention, "suffrage" being the slogan from start to finish. Beginning with the decorations at the station, the rich yellow suffrage color and the pure white of the W. C. T. U. were blended beautifully and harmoniously with the national colors and flags. In the beautiful South Street Christian church, in which the convention was held, were seen the most artistic decorations, for the many banners, pennants, palms, ferns and cut flowers, with large portraits of Frances E. Willard, Clara C. Hoffman, and Lillian M. N. Stevens, beautifully draped just under two doves of peace holding the motto, "Welcome W. C. T. U.," all tastefully combined, made a charming setting for this great convention.

The five state officers, the L. T. L. and Y. P. B. general secretaries and the musical director were all in their places and the business of the convention went forward smoothly and expeditiously. It was difficult to think President Nelle G. Burger had never before presided over a state convention. She has faced Missouri white ribboners in many, many conventions and in various capacities and she more than met the expectations of the women who had bestowed upon her the highest honor within their power. It was not easy to follow those who have been presidents of the Missouri W. C. T. U., but the large vote cast for Mrs. Burger's re-election is evidence of appreciation of her ability and acceptable service. Mrs. Lettie Hill May, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma G. Pitzer, recording secretary; Mrs. Neva Thomas, treasurer, were also re-elected by almost the entire vote. The nomination by the president of Miss Roena Shaner as vice-president-at-large, was enthusiastically ratified. Miss Shaner has served seven years.

Never was a larger volume of business transacted than was accomplished in this convention. It included five-minute speeches of provisional state and National organizers, reports and recommendations of Y. P. B. and L. T. L. secretaries and state department superintendents. There was an entire Suffrage Day with a most interesting suffrage pageant conducted by the state Franchise superintendent, Mrs. Josie Chilton, and an address by Mrs. Helen G. Miller, state president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, which was filled with instructions and information on Amendment No. 13, the suffrage amendment which on November 3 will be voted on in Missouri. On this day were delivered also the annual sermon and two suffrage addresses by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National Franchise superintendent, who captivated the large audience with her earnest eloquence and convincing arguments. There were suffrage salutes, suffrage songs; the convention programs, badges and banquet tickets were all in yellow, and many pages wore yellow waists. There was much about suffrage also in the resolutions and throughout the convention.

The county unit amendment No. 10, received much attention in the convention. This, if carried, will ratify the full county unit local option law which passed in the legislature and was promptly signed by the governor last winter. A few saloonkeepers have delayed its operation by invoking the referendum until it could be affirmed by a majority of the voters in November. The liquor interests are standing solidly against it and fighting it and suffrage as they have never fought before.

The news of Virginia's victory created a great demonstration of thanksgiving and praise.

The memorial hour was very impressive. Mrs. Burger named each promoted comrade and then paid splendid tribute to Dr. Palmore, late editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, and lifetime friend and helper of the W. C. T. U., and her commemorative words of Mrs. Stevens were eloquent with loving appreciation and highest eulogy. In closing she said, "We follow where she leads, thanking God for the high privilege and that she lived among us to love and to work, to suffer and to bless."

The National W. C. T. U. organizers, Miss Roena Shaner and Mrs. May L. Woods, and Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National superintendent, paid beautiful and loving tribute to our promoted leader. Mrs. L. O. Middleton, associate National department lecturer, led in prayer and Miss Christine Deaton sang "Only Remembered." Very quietly and in memory of the promoted editor-in-chief, seventy subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL,—one for each year of her life—were called for. Quickly the number reached over one hundred paid subscriptions, and as a further memorial 5,000 Lillian Stevens memorial members to be secured by the time of the next convention proportionally by counties, have been pledged, a special Stevens pledge card to be used.

The president's annual address was a masterpiece of eloquence and touched on all leading reform movements of the day in our own and other organizations.

Mrs. Lettie Hill May, corresponding secretary, gave a report of the year's work showing a great increase in many lines of work. Figures may be dull, but the state treasurer, Mrs. Neva Thomas, aroused enthusiasm equal to that of any speaker when she gave her report, which made public for the first time the fact that Missouri had rolled up a splendid gain of 1,086 members and that there was a goodly balance in the treasury. The white ribbon salute was never given with more vigor, and when she displayed the mailing list of the *Missouri Counselor* bearing 1,780 names Mrs. Thomas was again saluted. Pledges for state work were taken by Miss Roena Shaner and resulted in $2,000 in twenty minutes—and

(Continued on Page Twelve)

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

**In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and**

**To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.**

## FINANCIERS FAVOR PROHIBITION

If the "ruin from loss of liquor revenue" argument has any foundation in reason or in fact, the bankers of prohibition states ought to be among the first to feel the injurious effect. As a matter of fact, the financiers as a class enthusiastically favor prohibition. Very recently the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, through its research secretary, asked the bankers of the state to reply to the question, "Does prohibition help business in Kansas?" With a very few exceptions the answers were overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. As reported in *The Topeka Capital*, J. C. Hopper, the president of the Citizens' State Bank of Ness City, sums up the situation admirably, in telling of the three ways in which prohibition helps business:

"First, the moral tone is higher and people are more industrious and attentive to business.

"Second, economy is the next asset of the temperance cause. No one who uses intoxicating liquor practises economy. Especially during his drinking periods, he becomes more or less reckless and spends his money freely.

"Third, the stability of business is helped materially. The men attend to their business and see it growing before their eyes."

"I have lived both in a saloon state and in a prohibition state," one banker wrote, "and I would not consider for a moment going, for business purposes, to a state that did not have prohibition."

"I am thoroughly impressed that it would be nothing short of a calamity for us to reinstate the saloon, and that it is nothing less than great fortune for any state now cursed with the liquor traffic to abolish it," is the way Charles F. McAdams, vice president of the National Bank of America, Salina, sums up the situation.

## A "BROTHERLY LOVE" MOTIVE

A desire for what he imagines is "personal liberty" may prompt a man to fight for himself. What the editor of the *Pasadena Star* terms a "brotherly-love" motive is actuating many to join the forces that are working to abolish the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

"These men," continues the *Star*, "may not fear the traffic, so far as any direct baneful effect it might have upon them, but they do feel strongly the needs of their brother men in the tentacles of an uncontrollable appetite for liquor in immoderate measure, and they are putting aside all considerations of their own privileges and are standing for the emancipation of the weak-willed from the horrors of drunkenness.

"The liquor traffic, as a traffic, cannot stand vindicated when the light of reason is turned upon it. Intelligent men, who have studied and observed its terrible effects upon those who indulge in liquor-drinking to excess, realize that it is an evil—that it is an institutio that should be abolished as a measure of protection to human society against a long train of evils and abuses growing out of it. To this end men and women of ethical, humane, benevolent impulses are uniting here in California in support of the pending constitutional amendment for the suppression of the liquor traffic in this state."

## SUFFRAGE MISSOURI'S SLOGAN

(Continued from Page Eleven)

more followed! Mrs. Edith Smith Davis' new book, "Compendium of Temperance Truth" was placed in the libraries of Springfield and was recommended as a valuable publication for all libraries in the state.

Other important items of business were the adoption of October 4 as a special day of prayer for peace in Europe and the passage of important peace resolutions, plans to make October 10 "Poster Day" and the endorsement of a woman's state reformatory farm, a movement introduced by the Woman's Protective League. The Missouri W. C. T. U. will prepare and introduce in the state legislature a bill asking for policewomen in Missouri and among other efforts will endeavor to secure a temperance day at all Chautauquas in the state, and to furnish temperance Sunday school literature free to county Sunday school conventions, cooperating with county superintendents of schools in having scientific temperance instruction given to teachers. The following by-law to the state constitution was carried by many more than two-thirds vote:

"No woman shall be eligible to serve as a state superintendent, a district president, a local president or delegate to the National Convention who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

**Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it**

**Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.**

**Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.**

**Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.**

# KENTUCKY'S VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN

## Nine Out of Twelve Counties Outlaw the Liquor Traffic September 28

MRS. JULIA R. GUNN

Our skirmish was sure, short, quick and decisive. The enemy did its worst, but the forces of right won. Nine out of twelve counties won by a majority of 2,281. The counties which voted to outlaw the saloon from their borders are Carroll, Montgomery, Mason, Bell, Boone, Clark, Shelby, Bourbon and Scott. Fayette, Anderson and Henderson made a brave fight, but their victory was delayed. The organization of the liquor forces was nearly perfect. They were able to tell just how each man in a given territory would vote; they had unlimited funds at their command and they did not hesitate to manufacture figures and false statements. The uniformity of their management throughout the state showed that it was not local, but was all directed from the same office which, without doubt, was the Manufacturers' Association branch of the Model License League. Under the name of the "Business Men's League" of Lexington, they engineered the main features of their "model licenses" through the board of commissioners of that city.

In June the Woman's Christian Temperance Union appointed committees to work in co-operation with the men's local option committees of the several counties. Without question the women were instrumental in securing the large majority of signatures to the petitions (the names of twenty-five per cent of the voters of each county must be secured in order to hold an election). Campaign literature was freely circulated; the splendid leaflet, "Kansas Prospering in Spite of the Drouth," went into the hands of every voter in city and country, and campaign posters and billboards were effectively used. Fayette county alone spent hundreds of dollars on her billboard and poster work. It was a great campaign of education. The speakers' committee of Fayette county secured the best talent of the land for the several counties in the campaign, among them Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, C. W. Trickett of Kansas, W. W. Bennett, mayor of Rockford, Ill., Rev. George R. Stuart, Lou J. Beauchamp, L. L. Pickett, H. C. Morrison and Clinton N. Howard. All spoke to immense audiences. The president of the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, gave invaluable assistance, speaking and lending counsel and encouragement to the workers.

MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP
President Kentucky, W. C. T. U.

One thousand children of Lexington, marching with banners, and wearing regalia, singing and shouting for prohibition, were one of the strongest demonstrations for home protection.

The campaign was officially closed by a ratification meeting called by Mrs. Beauchamp, which was held in Lexington the night of the election. When it was announced that nine of the twelve counties which had voted had gone "dry," the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Addresses were made by Mrs. Beauchamp, Colonel Bain, Rev. O. J. Chandler, Rev. Mark Collins, Prof. A. N. Gordon, Chester Adams, Mrs. Norah Taylor, George A. Bain and Rev. I. J. Spencer. A resolution pledging the temperance forces to statewide prohibition was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. It declared an unswerving purpose on the part of the advocates of prohibition "to remain on the firing line, keeping up a steady advance until statewide prohibition is written in the constitution of our beloved commonwealth."

# ARKANSAS' MAP ALMOST WHITE

## Saloons Eliminated by September Elections and Going Law

At the election September 14, fourteen of the twenty-nine counties, wet by vote of the previous election, became dry, but of these only one had saloons—Desha county—and many of those in the wet column, under the Going law have no saloons, among them the second largest town in the state, Fort Smith. Notwithstanding the wet vote of the men, only about four towns in the state can have saloons and in these towns the political machine has perfect control of the courts which pass upon the petitions under the Going law, which law provides that a license for the sale of liquor can be issued only upon petition of a majority of the white adults in an incorporated town.

The women used thousands of pages of Arkansas leaflets at the polls as a culmination of weeks of previous work.

Throughout the no-license territory, the selection of officers was fairly satisfactory, but in some of the liquor-voting towns a feeling of "spite" against the power that excluded the saloons seems to have been manifested, and the result, in some cases, was the election of liquor sympathizing officers. This means double work, of course, for our women as they will have to offset the efforts of the officers to "make the law unpopular."

The people are stirred as never before, however, and violations of the law anywhere in the state will receive immediate attention. An aroused public conscience, due largely to the unscrupulous methods employed by the liquor sympathizers in the fight under the Going law is making itself felt in many ways. Argenta (North Little Rock), has banished the "resorts;" the white slave law has been better enforced than it was thought it would be; and "boot-leggers" have been rather roughly dealt with. In some counties, because Democratic nominees were liquorites, Republicans have been elected. This means much for a section in which the Democratic nomination is equivalent to election.

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD
President Arkansas W. C. T. U.

The Argenta petition case is now in court and recently the wets lost four hundred names ruled out by the Circuit judge as illegal. This case, of course, should have been decided long since. It is almost time to petition again and the Argenta saloons have been open all this time—but that is the way of the liquor traffic. The trial may even yet drag its weary length along until the new petition is in the hands of the county judge. If only the women could vote for or *against* the officers of law enforcement, as well as petition against the liquor business! What a curious commentary upon human logic that they are given the one power and denied the other. It is another case of "May I go out to swim?" "Yes, my darling daughter. Hang your clothes on a hickory limb, but don't go near the water."


LIGHT BOOZE

Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a hot cup of coffee about that time. I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days.

"After being married, husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the coffee drug, but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer-headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# Young People's Branch News

Palacios, Texas, had an opportunity to learn of the Y. P. B., upon the occasion of a Fourth of July parade given in that city. The Branch had a telling float—a boat, upon whose sail was lettered in blue and white, "The Y. P. B. of the W. C. T. U." The craft was filled with members of the Branch and the superintendent, Miss Phillips. It was thought certain that if prizes had been awarded, the Y. P. B. float would have received first honors.

Mr. Rae Vaughn, state Y. P. B. president of Ohio, in a letter to the general secretary recently wrote most interestingly of a meeting held on board the pleasure steamer, "Seeandbee." He was assisted in this meeting by ten young men who accompanied him from Cleveland. The program consisted of a short address by Mr. Vaughn, the singing of "America," and the circulation of the pledge. The 125 young men at the meeting represented fourteen different states, with three from Canada; sixty-four signed the pledge and agreed to communicate with the Y. P. B. secretary of their respective states upon their return home and to offer their services. Mr. Vaughn expressed himself as should all true and loyal young Americans, when he said in closing, "Yours in the work for a 'Stainless Flag and a Saloonless Nation.'"

A happy object lesson as to what one earnest young woman can do is furnished by Miss Mable Gallentine of Creston, O., who gladdened the heart of the state Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, on her arrival at Creston alone and in the pouring rain, with the names of forty young people whom she had secured for a Y. P. B. Within a month from that time Miss Gallentine, as secretary of the Branch, reported forty paid members and active work for Ohio dry!

## UNIQUE DEMONSTRATION AT GATHERING OF CALIFORNIA YOUNG PEOPLE

The second annual gathering of the Southern California Young People's Branch was held in the Boyle Heights M. E. church, Los Angeles, August 27-28. The registration showed one hundred and nineteen Y members and there were many visitors. In the presidents' symposium twelve fine-looking presidents told of their year's work and their plans for the coming year. The enthusiasm concentrated on a dry state and nation. The first evening, after the usual welcomes and response, the young people, eighty-five in number, adjourned to the dining room, where a banquet was spread. The toasts showed increased interest in Branch work.

On Friday evening the young people gave an original demonstration, "The Flag and Its Burden." It opened with a review of the forty-eight states by Uncle Sam and Columbia, who were seated on the platform. To show his appreciation of his "family" Uncle Sam then attempts to wave the Stars and Stripes, when behold! he finds the flag so burdened with the liquor traffic that it cannot flutter. Each of the nine white states, proudly carrying aloft a flag, then tells of the progress made under prohibition, and Columbia follows with an earnest plea to Uncle Sam to outlaw the liquor traffic.

While a young lady sings, "There's a Shadow on the Home," the black states which vote on state-wide prohibition this fall, enter, wearing long black robes and carrying flags trailing on the ground. With drooping heads they march slowly to the platform. Then as "California, Gem of the Ocean," is sung, California robed as were the other black states, marches slowly upon the platform. She gives the history of the state and tells how she hopes to be freed from slavery to the liquor traffic. The various Branches next give demonstrations of how the different departments could help make California dry. "The Dry Federation," represented by a young man, next comes in and at the close of his speech gives the liquor traffic such a blow with his hatchet that the flag is relieved of its burden, and at the same time the black robes drop, showing the states arrayed in white. As a *finale* the Y's sing, "The Whole Wide World for Temperance" and give their rally cry.

## Y. P. B. AT TEMPERANCE ASSEMBLY

"Rah, rah, rah!
Who are we?
We're the Shingle House Y. P. B.
Rum must go.
We stand for right,
Jolly winners in the fight."

Thus shouted the young people of Shingle House, Pa., on August 28, young people's day at the Honeoye Valley Temperance Assembly, just before Mr. Daniel Poling delivered his masterful address, "The Grip That Holds." In addition to two addresses by Mr. Poling the young people furnished music and general enthusiasm. A reception was held in the Y. P. B. tent in the evening in honor of the leader, Miss M. Grace Hendricks. At this tent, provided by the Y. P. B. of Shingle House, a Branch scarcely more than a year old and numbering forty members, the young people were welcome throughout the ten days of the assembly. With the able assistance of Miss Erma Heller, recording secretary of the Pennsylvania Y. P. B., Miss Hendricks conducted a class for children during the ten days of the assembly. In addition to her own talks she secured the services of Mrs. Maude Ten Brook Seymour, and Dr. Shepard of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., gave an inspiring address on "Fullness of Life."

Again and again as the assembly neared its close Rev. I. H. Crocker, D.D., of Niagara Falls, president of the assembly, referred to the valuable assistance rendered by the young people and the impetus and inspiration they had furnished to the general work. At the closing reception given in his honor by the Y. P. B. and the W. C. T. U. Dr. Crocker said, "These grounds would have been a dull place had it not been for the young people with their rally cries, their songs, their smiling faces and their general helpfulness. We owe this in a large measure to the wise and capable management of their enthusiastic leader, Miss M. Grace Hendricks."

## WHEN WAR STEPS IN LIQUOR MUST STEP OUT

In common with France, England, Germany, and Russia, Canada is protecting the soldier from the evil effects of liquor drinking. At Camp Valcartier, where were encamped the 32,000 soldiers of the army before they sailed for England, all but soft drinks were strictly prohibited.

### Vodka Barred Indefinitely

So satisfactory are the results of barring vodka from the Russian army that the Minister of Finance has received an order to the effect that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the end of the war. According to the *Chicago Tribune*, "This order is based principally on the tremendously improved condition of the country since the Emperor issued the edict prohibiting traffic in this liquor.

### No Longer Indolent

"Peasants who before the war had fallen into hopeless indolence and depravity already have emerged into self-respecting citizens. The effect on character is already visible in neatly brushed clothes instead of the former ragged and slovenly attire. Huts which formerly were dilapidated and allowed to go without repairs are now kept in first-class condition.

### Will Have Important Effect

"The towns have become more orderly and the peasants indulge in wholesome amusements. These people now save fifty-five per cent of their earnings, which formerly was spent for drink, and they have increased their earning capacity through sobriety. This extra money is now devoted to the necessities and comforts of life."


**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

**MOTHERS OF MEN**

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

The United Evangelical Publishing House
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.

**TEMPERANCE** { POSTERS, PROGRAMS, PLEDGE CARDS, LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Full set of 30 posters, 16x22 inches, in colors, for 35c postpaid.
Address: Presbyterian Board of Temperance, Conestoga Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

At the annual meeting of the Chautauqua county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held September 16-17, at Dunkirk, nearly twenty-five local unions were represented. One of the chief features of the interesting program was an address by Mrs. Louise S. Rounds of Clifton Springs on "The Exaggeration of Reformers." The treasurer's report showed a membership of nearly 1,400, a gain over last year of 283.

If the western states now engaged in statewide prohibition campaigns vote out the liquor traffic November 3, some of the credit will be due to the excellent service rendered by the president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner. During the past summer she has spoken in the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Colorado, traveling 6,000 miles by rail, 200 by automobile, 300 by stage and boat, and has never missed an appointment. Over and above all her expenses she raised and left in the treasuries of these campaign states $628.39.

Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead, National organizer, writes of a tour through Beaver county, Oklahoma, during the course of which she lectured ten times, organized two unions, gaining thirty active and five honorary members.

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton, National organizer and lecturer, spent a number of weeks in Arkansas during the hottest part of the summer. An Arkansas comrade says of her that while others were hunting a cool place in which to pass the time "Mrs. Stratton, with a song of gratitude that God was 'wonderfully keeping her' that she might help throw up a highway where no ravenous beast like the liquor traffic would ensnare the guileless little feet of innocent childhood and unsuspecting youth, traveled on hot trains and dusty byways," spreading the gospel of temperance. She organized several new unions, awakened others to new life, gained many new members and won many preachers to a more cordial attitude toward the white ribbon movement.

Asbury Park, N. J., held a temperance parade on Labor Day in honor of its founder, James A. Bradley, which was participated in by hundreds of people.

September 18 a beautiful drinking fountain, which had been erected by the W. C. T. U. of St. Johnsville, N. Y., was formally presented to the village. For the exercises which began promptly at eight o'clock a large crowd assembled in front of the new bank where the fountain is located. Music by the St. Johnsville band, prayer by Rev. Brachetti, an original poem by Mrs. C. L. Van Slyke, a solo by Mr. Clarence Mather, the union joining in the chorus, were interesting features of the program. Two minute talks were made by Rev. F. E. Arthur, Rev. B. E. Fake, Rev. W. H. McCrone, Rev. F. Perkins, each taking as his subject a word of the name of our organization, "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," in the order given. Mrs. Melvin Shults, the president of the union, presented the fountain to the village, and it was accepted by the president of the village, Mr. D. E. Smith, with assurances of the appreciation of the entire community for the gift.

## ORIGINAL POSTER PARADE A FEATURE OF RICHMOND COUNTY, (NEW YORK) INSTITUTE

The W. C. T. U. of Richmond county, N. Y., recently held an institute at Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, at which one of the features of the afternoon session was an original poster parade. The idea of Mrs. Clara G. Tarte of making original posters out of pictures, letters and numbers cut from papers, calendars, etc., which idea was explained not long ago in THE UNION SIGNAL, was carried out with marked success.

Mrs. Sarah Morris Roberts, the county corresponding secretary, submitted two posters as samples, which, with the hearty approval of the county president, were shown to the unions with the request that they originate others. The response was gratifying. Over twenty-five women, to the strains of "America" played on the organ, proudly carried posters on standards up and down the aisles of the church in which the institute met. Then passing to the platform each one explained her poster to the audience. One represented a boy shaving and bore the sentiment, "Getting Ready for My Vote For National Prohibition." Another was a pen and ink sketch of a liquor man staggering down a steep incline with a huge boulder inscribed "National Prohibition" rolling swiftly down upon him. There were others equally good. These posters are all on white cardboard fourteen by twenty-two inches and will be placed in the windows of banks, post-offices, stores and private houses previous to election day. The large posters furnished by the National W. C. T. U. will also be used.


## A Compendium of Temperance Truth

By EDITH SMITH DAVIS

Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, World's and National W. C. T. U.

### Every Phase of the Alcohol Problem Covered

Invaluable to all Libraries. A Reference Book which no temperance lecturer or writer can afford to be without.

### An Alcohol Encyclopedia in a Nutshell

Two hundred and forty pages
Tuffibre Leather Paper Binding

*Price Fifty Cents*

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois



TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTION

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.



## Amoskeag Gingham Apron

PROTECTS ALL OVER, best of workmanship, style and quality. SERVICEABLE, with full KIMONO sleeves. BLUE CHECK, launders like new. Has neat patch Pocket, Belt, Buttons down back, well sewed throughout. Money back if not perfectly satisfied..... **55c**

ALL GOODS POSTPAID.

DUST CAP, DUTCH STYLE, to match above Apron, draw strings, very neat, protects the hair. Postpaid..... **12c**

**Send Today for Apron Bargain BOOK FREE**

Order one of our above LEADERS NOW. Satisfaction guaranteed, and don't fail to send for our *Illustrated* CATALOG.

**Kindly mention local dealer when writing**

N. F. WILD, Dept. A-554 Fairview Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.


We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. A. B. JOHNSON, for twelve years the efficient Flower Mission superintendent for the W. C. T. U. of Spokane, Wash., and a life member of the organization.

MRS. ELOISA LUNA DE BERGERE, Santa Fe, N. M., an ardent worker for total abstinence and prohibition among the Spanish people.

MRS. SARAH FRANCES HINMAN, Oberlin, O., for thirty-five years an active member of the W. C. T. U. After being cut off from more active service she regularly secured at the beginning of each year the names and dues of a list of honorary members of the Oberlin union.

Mrs. M. E. Bodwell, president Kent county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. and an enthusiastic worker for the official papers, has during the past few weeks met with sore bereavement in the home-going of her husband and a dearly loved daughter.


## SOLID GOLD PENDANTS WITH SOLID GOLD CHAIN

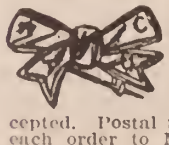
NEVER BEFORE for $2 has a 10k SOLID GOLD LA VALLIERE, 15 in. 10k SOLID GOLD CHAIN of such wonderful value and beauty been offered. Sold at these low prices to introduce our beautifully illustrated Jewelry Catalog of over 3,000 bargains.

*Catalog FREE on request*

Pendant is twice the size shown in illustration. Order by number. Our guarantee: Money refunded if purchase is not satisfactory. Safe delivery of all orders.

All goods prepaid. $2 buys both PENDANT and CHAIN; for which your local retailer would charge $3.50 to $4.00

THE THOMPSON FIELD CO., Dept. C. 19 Park Row, N. Y. City

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O., Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.


Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

### ATTENTION!

Our W. C. T. U. year is fast drawing to a close and as every club raiser will be anxious to have all possible credit given her for this year's work, and as we want no one disappointed, we ask that you carefully note the date of closing the books, OCTOBER 29. All subscriptions received up to and including the morning of OCTOBER 29 will be credited on this year's work, but after that hour the new year begins. Do not fail to remember this date and forward all subscriptions at the earliest moment.

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The Baldwinsville (Mass.) W. C. T. U., which has only thirty-nine members, sends in fifteeen $1.00 subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and four to *The Young Crusader*. These subscriptions are given in memory of the late Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, for more than twenty-five years state superintendent of the circulation of the National and state papers in Massachusetts.

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We are glad to pass on to other readers of THE SIGNAL the suggestion made by the editor of *The Arkansas White Ribboner* concerning the value of the CAMPAIGN EDITION as a means of interesting pastors in the work of the W. C. T. U.

"If we would 'get busy' and contribute toward a UNION SIGNAL fund for preachers and see that they get every month the CAMPAIGN EDITION, which costs only 25 cents a year, we would see a great change, I verily believe.

"Only by *knowing* of our work, can people become interested, and only by studying our literature can they learn of it and become enthusiasts. Let the W. C. T. U. do more work among those who are supposed to be its friends, and thus place them where they will, at least, 'know of the doctrine,' for how can they believe in what they have not heard, and how shall they hear without a preacher, (or the printed page, which is ofttimes an equivalent)."

---

"Edmond cannot hold W. C. T. U. meetings without the help of THE UNION SIGNAL," writes a correspondent. "We must be informed of the work being done and the best way to do it. Nothing fills the place of THE SIGNAL, and I send you two renewals."

---

A Minnesota white ribboner says of THE UNION SIGNAL: "I consider it the greatest power for temperance sentiment and education we have at our command. I feel that prohibition would carry in this town in a year if we could place in every home THE UNION SIGNAL, or at least the once-a-month Campaign Edition."

## EVERY WHITE RIBBONER

will want the

## Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar

FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**
EVANSTON ILLINOIS

### WAR POSTERS

The temperance societies, and. in a number of cases, the municipal boards of health of English and Scotch cities, says *The Statesman* of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are placarding the dead walls with posters, making patriotic appeals to abstain from drink. The following are London posters:

THE WAR.

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL IS MADE TO THE NATION
To Abstain From Alcoholic Drinks During the War,
On THE GROUNDS THAT

1. The Grain destroyed for their production is required for Food.
2. The money spent upon them will purchase many times its value in Food.
3. The People's Power depends upon Food, and must not be destroyed by Alcohol.
4. Alcohol Lowers Vitality and Diminishes Power to Resist Disease.

PATRIOTISM
Demands a whole-hearted response from All Classes to this Appeal.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

AN APPEAL
TO
PARENTS

DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY ON BEER AND WHISKY,
IT MAY BE WANTED TO BUY FOOD
FOR THE CHILDREN.

Every Penny Spent on Intoxicants Is a Penny Wasted.

GOD SAVE THE CHILDREN.

**Thus, we find that the state having the largest number of students in colleges, according to population, having the largest assessed valuation, having next to the lowest death rate, and having the smallest state debt in proportion to its population, is the state in which the smallest average expenditure is made for liquor. We have saved about twenty dollars a head from our liquor bill to spend for things worth while.—*William Allen White* on "Kansas."**

### NOW READY

**The New L. T. L. Study Books**
By CHRISTINE I. TINLING

To "Temperance Tales" and "A Handful of Hints," brought out last year for the use of Loyal Temperance Legions, public schools and Sunday schools, Miss Tinling has most generously added two other study books.

**About Ourselves** presents lessons in hygiene giving the essential facts concerning the relation of alcohol and tobacco to the body, and is intended for study in connection with the "Hints." "Miss Tinling is such a successful story teller," says Miss Gordon, "that the young people will unconsciously gain through 'A Tiger Tale' and the other admirable stories of this volume lessons in manly and womanly self-control which will help inevitably to make them young abstainers, clear in brain, strong in body, and pure in heart."

**About Our Country** is a series of lessons on the principles of prohibition and deals in story form with the different phases of National Constitutional Prohibition. The foreword, written by our World's L. T. L. Secretary, says, "These lessons teach an intelligent and exalted patriotism; they will give to our future voters a truer reverence for our country's flag and greatly hasten the coming of the glad and glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition."

---

All teachers and students of temperance truth will be delighted with these little books. They are scientific, pedagogical, entertaining.

The author prefaces each book with "A Word to Teachers" outlining its purpose and scope.

Miss Tinling is one of the lecturers of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges.

These books are uniform in size and style with the first two of the series.

Price, ten cents each.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
*Evanston, Ill.*

---

"Our Sunday school parade was a great success and a beautiful sight. Over 600 of our 'Liquor Traffic Must Go' pennants were used by men, women and children, and created much comment. The pastor of the Broadway M. E. Church wore the complete Campaigner's outfit, as did the Young Men's Bible class and the Ushers' Union of this school." Thus writes a white ribboner of Camden, N. J.

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago

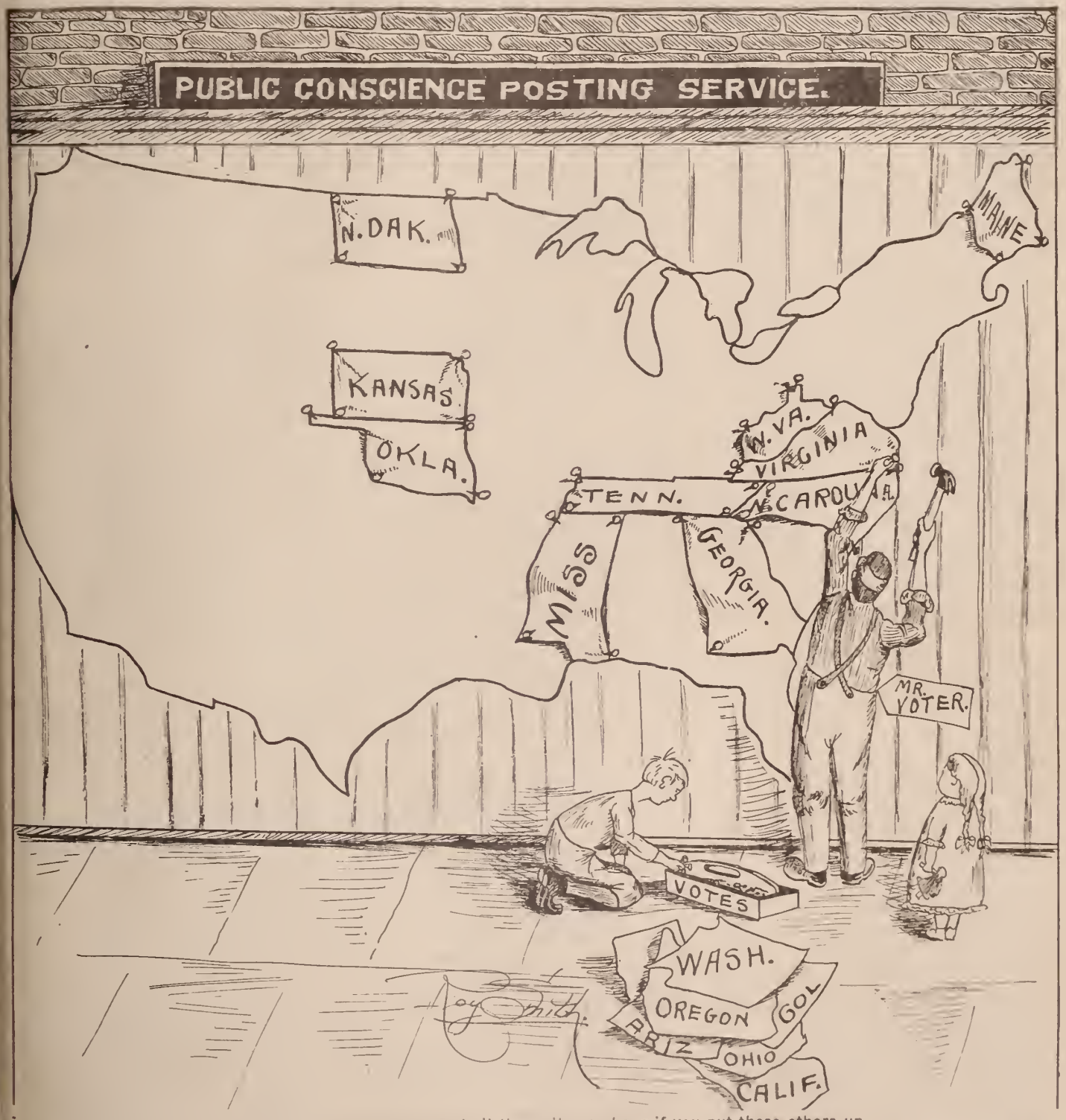
### A BAD TEMPER

A bad temper makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas, fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For a single trial, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 15, 1914 No. 42




Boy:—Pa, you are going to need all the nails you have if you put these others up.

Virtually half of the population of the United States live under prohibition, and more than three-fourths of the area of the nation is by federal, state or local laws, prohibition territory.

## CAMPAIGN EDITION

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

How Virginia Did It—Marvelous Results of Prohibition in West Virginia—Facts and Falsehoods Concerning Kansas—Misleading Statements of Opponents of Prohibition—"Half a Million People Have Never Seen a Saloon"—Our Washington Letter.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

LARGE NUMBERS GATHER IN WASHINGTON CHURCHES OCTOBER 4 TO PRAY FOR PEACE—PROTESTS AGAINST WAR TAX ON LIQUORS SHOULD CONTINUE—CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN WHEN WAR REVENUE TAX BILL IS PASSED—"NO REASON FOR TIGHT MONEY IN AMERICA," SAYS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY McADOO—PROPOSED ACTION BY EXCISE BOARD ON EXCLUDING SALOONS FROM WASHINGTON SUBURB

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

In accordance with the proclamation issued by President Wilson setting aside Sunday, October 4, as a day of prayer throughout the United States, for the speedy termination of the war in Europe, persons in all walks of life and all denominations of religious belief, gathered in and around the churches of Washington, D. C. By repairing to his own place of worship in the morning the President set the example to the nation and to the capital. Foreign diplomats accredited to Washington, including the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, as well as Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives in Congress, and other high officials of the United States government, followed the President's lead. Six thousand Washingtonians gathered at Mount St. Albans, the site of the Protestant Episcopal cathedral, where three services were held simultaneously. The larger gathering was about the beautiful "Peace Cross." A portion of the Marine Band led the singing of familiar hymns, and the music that swelled through those grand old oaks made visible impression upon many of those present. The services over the country marked the first time that the people of the United States ever gathered, all at the same time, to pray for peace in foreign lands at war.

### Protests Against War Tax on Liquor Should Continue

After two weeks' consideration the Senate Finance committee on Thursday afternoon reported the administration war tax bill to the Senate. It was taken up at once, temporarily laid aside, and again taken up yesterday. With the many changes made in the original bill, it was estimated that the measure would still realize about $105,000,000. The tax on gasoline and on automobile sales was stricken from the House bill, as was the tax on brokers and upon life insurance policies. It was planned to pass the pending measure in the Senate, and if possible substitute it in the House for the original bill. This would obviate the necessity of a conference to settle differences, and at the same time facilitate the levy of the tax. All beer, ale, porter, and similar liquors are taxed $1.75 a barrel on barrels of not more than thirty-one gallons. In addition to the tax now imposed, five cents per gallon will be levied upon rectified whisky.

Administration leaders say they will press the measure continuously until finally disposed of. They are confident of its passage by the end of next week, thus paving the way for adjournment of Congress. *Protests should continue until the bill is disposed of.*

President Wilson's approval of the Clayton anti-trust bill is all that is necessary to make it a law. His signature to the measure will complete the administration's anti-trust legislative program for this session. Final action on the Clayton bill was taken in the House late Thursday when the conference report on the measure was adopted by a vote of 244 to 54. It had previously been agreed to by the Senate, the measure going to the White House at once. The purpose of the Clayton bill is to supplement the Sherman anti-trust law. The measure prohibits the fixing of prices to the retailer and interlocking directorates of banks. Representative Mann of Chicago, the Republican leader, made a speech in which he pleaded for a cessation of legislation and threats of legislation aimed at big business, and urged that the business interests and capital be permitted to devote themselves to the task of developing the country's domestic commerce and extending its foreign commerce.

Mr. Mann pointed out that the European war has opened a way to America to make herself practically independent of foreign aid in commerce.

### Congress May Adjourn When War Revenue Bill Is Passed

Official announcement was made at the White House yesterday that President Wilson approves the plan to adjourn Congress as soon as the war revenue bill has passed. The fight over legislation for the relief of the cotton situation promises to make trouble, and as the administration has so far failed to endorse any of the various cotton schemes, it is now considered wise that Congress should bring about the adjournment it has been craving so long. The President has made it exceedingly plain that he cannot give his approval to any of the cotton schemes that expect direct aid from the government. He has said he believes there are sufficient resources in the south to handle the situation if they are properly mobilized.

A number of Cabinet ladies and other prominent women of Washington have this week been holding an exhibition of cotton wearing apparel, especially cotton dresses, many of which were designed by themselves, and were charming in the extreme. The exhibit was held in the hope that white gowns would be made more popular for evening, as well as housewear for the winter, and thus help lift the burden that has come to our friends, the cotton planters of the south. If every white ribboner would purchase such a gown, or the material for one, and be as generous as possible in the further purchase of cotton goods made in the United States, it would be an act of "sisterly kindness" greatly appreciated.

### "No Reason for Tight Money in America"

"There is evidence in some quarters that individuals and corporations are hoarding money and it is just as reprehensible for them to do so as it is for the banks," declared Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department in a statement issued last night. "There is no reason," he continued, "why people should not deposit money in the banks in the usual way and with absolute confidence, and there is no reason why business should not be conducted in a normal way." . . . "I have a long list of banks which are holding excessive reserves, and I shall not hesitate to publish the list. In a number of places, which have been brought to my notice, the interest rate has been put up arbitrarily by the concerted action of the banks. There is no justification for high interest rates. There is no reason for tight money in this country."

The Supreme Court of the United States will convene Monday, October 19. Disposition of a number of important cases promises to mark the opening days of the court. These are cases which were not disposed of before the court adjourned in June last, but which were probably assigned to individual justices for written opinions during the last term. Former Attorney-General McReynolds will take the oath as an associate justice to "administer justice alike to the poor and the rich," having already taken the oath to support the Constitution. On the following Monday such opinions as are ready will be announced.

### Decision Awaited on Excluding Saloons from Anacostia

Led by a brass band and carrying banners with such slogans as "Make Anacostia dry for our sakes," more than one hundred Boy Scouts and girls of various organizations of this southeastern suburb of Washington, marched to the District building during the closing moments of the hearing before the excise board on the question of excluding saloons from Anacostia, and joined the two hundred or more residents of the section who were in attendance at the hearing. The case for the Anacostians was conducted by A. E. Shoemaker, attorney for the Anti Saloon League, who presented a petition and a chart showing that out of the 86 private buildings in the suburb, one eighty-six are occupied for business purposes, and fifty per cent of these are occupied as both residences and minor business establishments, and that under the clause of the Jones-Works excise law which states that no saloon shall be licensed in residence sections of the District, the board has power to declare Anacostia a residence section and to exclude saloons. The board reserved decision.

*Saturday, October 10, 1914.*

## PROTESTS SHOULD CONTINUE

**The situation in regard to the emergency revenue legislation is such that it is Imperative that pressure be brought immediately to bear upon the United States Senate, especially the members of the Senate Committee on Finance, whose names are as follows:**

**Senator F. M. Simmons, North Carolina.**
**Senator William J. Stone, Missouri.**
**Senator John Sharp Williams, Mississippi.**
**Senator Chas. F. Johnson, Maine.**
**Senator Benjamin F. Shiveley, Indiana.**
**Senator Hoke Smith, Georgia.**
**Senator Charles S. Thomas, Colorado.**
**Senator Ollie M. James, Kentucky.**
**Senator William Hughes, New Jersey.**
**Senator Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma.**
**Senator Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania.**
**Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.**
**Senator Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota.**
**Senator Reed Smoot, Utah.**
**Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, New Hampshire.**
**Senator Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming.**
**Senator Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin.**

**Protests by telegram or otherwise should continue to be sent by voters to the Senators of their respective states.**

# Colorado Campaign Poster

# Two More Lies Nailed

## ROOSEVELT AND WILSON NOT OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION

Theodore Roosev lt

*Oyster Bay, N. Y., September 15, 1914*

*MR. G. ARTHUR HOLLOWAY, 221 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Denver, Colo.*

*My dear Mr. Holloway:—I have said nothing one way or the other about prohibition, and the statement you quote is without authority from me, and without justification from any efforts of mine. I have not touched on the question at all. Faithfully yours,*

*THEODORE ROOSEVELT.*

**Woodrow Wilson says:**

*"I believe for some States State-wide prohibition is possible and desirable."*

Prohibition Brings Prosperity

Vote "YES"

Number 2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *An amendment to the Constitution of the State of Colorado by adding thereto a new article, to be numbered and designated as "Article XXII—Intoxicating Liquors," prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors for purposes of sale or gift.* | Yes | X |
| | No | |

# HOW VIRGINIA DID IT

## MEANS AND METHODS THAT SECURED PROHIBITION IN OLD DOMINION

MRS. SARA H. HOGE, President Virginia W. C. T. U.

"Keeping everlastingly at it," is what won prohibition in Virginia. Since 1878 the W. C. T. U. has been organized in the state (though a state organization was not formed till 1883) and with its splendid machinery it has steadily worked ever since for total abstinence for the individual and against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor. About 1900 the Anti-Saloon League was organized in Virginia and both organizations have worked unceasingly towards the curtailing of the power of the liquor traffic.

First, through the operations of the general local option law and then by further legislation that made it unlawful to have saloons in towns of under five hundred inhabitants, many saloons were closed until now there are less than a thousand licenses of all kinds. But the centers controlled by the liquor forces were made distributing points for flooding the state with the poison, and the strength of the liquor element was such in the legislature that no law could be secured to prevent the shipment of alcoholics from wet to dry territory.

### Question Put Before the People by Enabling Act.

Through three successive legislatures effort was made to secure the passage of an Enabling Act, submitting to a vote of the people the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. This law was enacted in February, 1914, with date of the election set for September 22, provided a certain number of qualified voters signed a petition for such election. The Anti-Saloon League conducted the work of securing signatures to the petition, and in about three weeks' time nearly four times the required number were secured.

### Posters and Literature Invaluable Aid

In the very beginning of the real campaign the state W. C. T. U. accepted the generous offer of "Mother National" to double orders for campaign literature amounting to ten dollars or more. This offer was made possible because of the Willard Memorial Fund. Practically every section of the state took advantage of it and over $1,100 worth of strong campaign literature was ordered in this way alone. With much other literature it was distributed carefully and systematically by the white ribboners, and thus the people were given expert testimony on the value and success of prohibition.

No one feature of the work helped more than the use of the posters. The two poster days, which were observed in June and September, were especially helpful in results. Seven thousand posters were used upon the first occasion and 19,000 the second. Thousands of the regular posters of the National W. C. T. U. were used during the campaign.

We can well say that literature, posters, public meetings and personal work systematically applied, are the things that counted most in the campaign, not omitting mention of the thousands of Young Campaigners, the numerous parades, and the work of our press superintendent in supplying the country newspapers with a monthly letter. The fact that consecrated women and men gave generously of time, strength and means that no section of the state, however remote, should be ignorant of the real issue—the Home versus the Liquor Traffic—made possible the victory.

The *Richmond Virginian*, the prohibition daily paper published in our capital city, was one of the strongest agencies for bringing the truth before the people. Special campaign, short-time subscription rates were given and the paper was sent to hundreds of voters over the state.

### Voters' Consciences Keep Them From Polls

So strongly was the battle waged and so plain was made the duty of dissolving partnership with the liquor traffic that the consciences of many men who would not vote for prohibition would not permit them to line up on the other side, so they stayed away from the polls altogether.

The latest returns indicate that about 158,000 votes were cast and that the majority for prohibition was 32,500.

As in North Carolina, our prohibition law is statutory, with endorsement of the people. It was considered wise to work for this rather than for constitutional prohibition, because to secure an amendment to the Virginia constitution requires the endorsement of two successive sessions of the legislature before submitting the measure to the people for ratification.

Our fight will be continued to obtain proper enforcement measures and to aid in securing National Constitutional Prohibition.

# "Half a Million People Have Never Seen a Saloon"

EX-GOVERNOR E. W. HOCH OF KANSAS

Language can hardly express the benefit prohibition has been to Kansas. It has made a new civilization here. To tell the simple facts about it is to tax belief and challenge one's credibility abroad. One must travel and see the contrast, as I have done extensively for four or five years, to really appreciate the difference between saloonless Kansas and states where saloons flourish. I believe it is not extravagant to say that we have half a million of young people who have grown up here and have never seen a saloon or a saloon sign. My wife and I have reared four children to manhood and womanhood and they had to go out of the state to see a saloon or a saloon sign. And the financial benefits parallel the moral benefits. How could it be otherwise? When a state quits patronizing the saloon, and turns its attention to productive instead of destructive things and follows that policy for a third of a century, great good must inevitably result to every legitimate interest. To me it is amazing that business men everywhere cannot see that the saloon is the enemy of every legitimate business, and that of every five dollars that go into the till of the saloon-keeper four at least are kept out of their own. Not only that, but the saloon enormously decreases the earning capacity of its patrons and thus again robs the legitimate merchant of patronage he would otherwise get.

In Kansas we have tried prohibition for a third of a century, and it has been a great moral, educational and financial success—such a success that there is hardly a politician, of any political persuasion, who now opposes the prohibitory policy. We have whipped the politicians as well as the saloonkeepers, and the former was a bigger job than the latter.

Our assessed valuation of property exceeds the per capita valuation of any other state.

### Shortage on Prisoners

One-third of our counties are without prisoners in their jails and without paupers in their poorhouses.

More than one-half of our 105 counties have no prisoners in the penitentiary.

Eighty-seven counties have no insane.

In dozens of counties there have been no murder trials in ten years.

Only three states exceed Kansas in total value of assessed property—New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts

More high school graduates go to higher institutions of learning, relative to population, in Kansas than in any other state.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC A PARASITE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WALLACE OF CALIFORNIA

There is no more enthusiastic advocate of "California Dry" than Lieutenant-governor Wallace. In a spirited address delivered recently at San Jose, he pointed out with convincing logic the reasons why the continuance of the liquor traffic is an economic blunder. He said in part:

"I want the liquor business of California entirely overthrown because it is an economic waste; it is a parasite; because the traffic is a hindrance in the making of men; because it is contrary to those principles that underlie the organization of a state.

"Business is an exchange of commodities. It is buying and selling, and there must be advantage or gain in the barter. For continued commerce the gain must extend to both parties to the transaction. If the resultant advantage of a business deal inures to the benefit of one party only, there is an economic defect. The buyer must benefit by his purchase as truly as the seller by his sale. The buyer gets from the grocer flour, from the hardwareman nails, from the lumberman lumber, and in each case buyer and seller are benefited. The same buyer goes to the saloon to get wine or beer or whisky. The dealer makes a profit on the goods sold. But here is a break in our business principle. The buyer makes no gain. He parts with his share of the barter, and gets nothing valuable in return. At every other counter there was gain on both sides; here the gain was on one side only. The transaction limps; it is false to business principles. It represents economic waste. It must cease.

"It remains eternally true that business to be legitimate must produce gain to both parties dealing.

### It Is a Parasite

"The economic waste becomes a multiplied factor when the argument is extended to liquor's effect on the purchaser who consumes it. The liquor traffic is a parasite. Any business blood that it has is sucked from the vigorous body of healthful business. It contributes nothing, but draws heavily. If traffic in lumber, groceries, dry goods and other legitimate business gave no more value than liquor gives, and yet received as these lines of business do, and as liquor does, all business would collapse. The *quid pro quo* would be lacking. If a town or city prospers where traffic in liquor is allowed, its prosperity is less than it should be by just so much as liquor takes. It gives nothing, and what it takes is so much subtracted from the general gain. Prosperity may continue, but it carries a needless burden.

"It hinders in the making of the man. All admit that where it has sway it spoils the boys as they are being made into men. The boys belong to the state. They are its greatest asset and they are endangered. Whatever mars man in the making can't stand the light of the voter's booth where conscience marks the ballot.

"A state is brought into governmental being to protect and help its people. When a state authorizes the doing of those things that injure its people, it is traitorous. Because the liquor traffic hampers business and burdens commerce, it must be eliminated; because it invades the home harmfully it must be eradicated; because it injures men in the making it is a menace to citizenship and its disloyalty condemns it; and, because it is hideously bad and in nowise good, the state that exists to serve its citizens must, through its awakened voters, utterly prohibit it."

# Why the Farmers Will Vote for Prohibition

The forceful and logical utterances of the state grange of Ohio in declaring in favor of statewide prohibition and against the "home rule" measure voice the sentiments of the farmers of every state in the Union. In urging that each of the 650 subordinate granges of the state instruct their members and the citizens of their communities on how to vote upon the measures relating to the saloon the state grange says:

"These leaders in all that tends to promote better homes and increased prosperity on the farm realize fully that the liquor traffic is the worst foe to such progress both on the farm and in the city. They have assisted in driving the traffic out of the townships and out of many counties. They know the brewery trust amendment which is masquerading under the false name of 'home rule' would undo practically all that has been accomplished during the past generation by our local option laws in Ohio and they are fighting that iniquitous proposition with all their strength. They go further in their convictions. They know the benefits that have followed prohibition by township and county and want to see it extended to cover the state."

The granges of the state of Washington and Oregon have declared emphatically for statewide prohibition, and their reasons for so doing are self-evident.

The farmer votes against the liquor traffic in order to protect his sons and daughters who are compelled frequently to go to the near-by cities to attend school, for social purposes or to embark in business.

The farmer casts his ballot for statewide prohibition because he realizes that it costs the state to care for the ruin which the liquor traffic causes, much moro than it pays into the treasury.

The farmer votes for prohibition because he knows that if the saloons are eliminated the money wasted in them will be spent for foodstuffs and there will be a better and wider market for the produce he raises.

Without question at the November elections the farmers' vote will go almost solidly for prohibition.

### LINING UP THE PROGRESSIVES

The Progressive party of Massachusetts, at its state convention, October 6, declared in favor of National Prohibition. The Michigan Progressives at their recent state meeting a few days ago embodied their ideas on the subject in the following plank: "We are opposed to the liquor traffic and we favor the submission to the electors of an amendment to the state and federal constitutions providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic."

During the past year the Progressives of the following states have at their state conventions declared themselves in favor of either state or National Prohibition: Ohio, Oklahoma, Indiana, Maine, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Alabama and New Mexico.

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Significant are the words of the resolution of the North Carolina Farmers' convention, "Whereas North Carolina has enjoyed statewide prohibition for five and one-half years, and because of its benefits to farmers and all other classes, we urge other states to adopt it."

# Marvelous Results of Prohibition in West Virginia

## THREE MONTHS OF DRY PROSPERITY

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST, President West Virginia W. C. T. U.

"Three months of statewide prohibition and marvelous are the results," is the remark heard over and over again.

The allies of John Barleycorn predicted that with the advent of prohibition, business in all the larger cities and surrounding country would experience a great slump. Quite to the contrary, even in this short time business in almost every city of any size whatever is steadily on the increase.

The effect on business interests is well illustrated by the fact that large concerns are willing to "take chances" in expending thousands of dollars for new buildings and improvements. In Wheeling the National Bank of West Virginia is to be erected at a notable cost of $200,000; another structure to be built in the same city is a warehouse and storage house to be put up by the Wagner Company. It is estimated that the rough work alone on this will cost $200,000, and when completed it will be the largest building of the kind in the city. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have also been expended in Wheeling by various enterprises. The saloon buildings have undergone changes that delight the heart as well as the business sense of man. There is a great demand for carpenters, and contractors in some instances are paying $3.75 a day, while the scale of wages is but $3.60 a day, and some have even offered to pay $4.00 a day if competent workmen can be secured.

### Mercantile Trade and Business Activity Increase

The following clipping from the *Parkersburg State Journal* sets forth the wholesome effect of prohibition in one of the leading cities of the state: "Prohibition is not killing Parkersburg. We are bound to say prohibition is a shining success, surpassing all expectations here. Already the improvement is so marked, so manifest, that everybody—even the warmest advocate of prohibition—is surprised. As time goes on, prohibition will so vindicate itself in Parkersburg and West Virginia that we will all wonder it was not always in effect."

Inquiries made concerning business conditions in Clarksburg, Fairmont, Wheeling, Charleston, Huntington and Parkersburg invariably show that there has not been a drop in rentals for city property, and that mercantile trade and business activity instead of falling off have increased.

Throughout the state there are instances of husbands and wives who have become reconciled after separation over domestic troubles caused by drink, and many cases are known of men who have taken up the trend of labor and employment after months and even years of time and energy given to idleness and uselessness.

### Higher Efficiency of Miners

The Cincinnati correspondent of the *Coal Trade Journal* declares that the workings of the West Virginia prohibition law have much to do with the augmented output of coal in the several mining fields of the state. It is said that the miners are more efficient because of the restfulness of the week-end through the lack of free access to liquor, and that it is expected that the figures for the present year will show a greatly increased production.

### Crime Greatly Reduced

Crime and drunkenness have been reduced to a minimum and scores of municipal lockups and jails are about empty. At Montgomery, a jail which was recently built and is modern in every way, has been converted into a coal house, the mayor declaring that he must put the useless building to practical use. The workhouse of Wheeling has been practically depopulated and the estimates on the workhouse for next year made by the finance police committee indicate that almost $6,000 may be saved.

Carefully compiled statistics disclose the fact that even in this short time crime has been reduced about fifty per cent; in some cities the percentage of reduction is greater. Drunkenness has decreased seventy per cent.

## Three Reasons Why One Man Voted Against the Liquor Traffic.

—*Courtesy of Washburn* (Wis.) *Times.*

## Haven't You Like Reasons in Your Home?

### Express Companies Enjoined From Violating Statute

The several court decisions restraining express companies and railroads from handling shipments of liquor contrary to the provisions of the law will drive tighter the prohibition nails in the coffin of John Barleycorn in West Virginia. Judge Neil J. Fortney, sitting at Kingwood, has granted Prosecuting Attorney Gene Ford an injunction of a sweeping nature against the Wells Fargo Express Company and its employes, restraining them from bringing liquor into Taylor county in violation of the Yost law.

An important injunction has been granted by Judge Reynolds of Keyser, striking at the very foundation of shipping liquor from outside the state into West Virginia. The injunction enjoins the American Express Company and the Western Maryland Railroad from handling any consignments of liquor that may be construed as in anywise conflicting with the state prohibitory law, so far as the jurisdiction of Judge Reynolds' court extends.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been restrained from handling shipments of liquor into Marion county contrary to the provisions of the law. The injunction was granted by Judge George M. Vincent. The effect of this injunction, it is declared, will be to make Marion county as dry as a covered bridge in summer.

The decision in the case of Hudgins vs. Southern Express Company, in which mandamus was filed to compel the express company to deliver liquors to the Flat Top Company for delivery throughout McDowell county, is gratifying to the temperance people. The Supreme court of appeals decided against the express company and its effort to evade the law met with complete failure.

### Benefits and Blessings of Prohibition

Bankers are telling of increased deposits; wholesalers, merchants and grocery men of increased trade and better collections; employers of higher efficiency and greater regularity in their employes; wives, of transformed husbands and homes; children, of added comforts and new-found joys and pleasures; policemen, of the disappearance of crime and few arrests for drunkenness; railroad and street car conductors, of marked improvement in sobriety and orderliness, and jailers of the greatly reduced number of the prison population. Laboring men, farmers, business men and newspaper men testify to the wonderful improvement and desirability of the new conditions. Our people are justly proud of the magnificent victory won at the polls and are highly pleased with the real and apparent results of prohibition.

# PROHIBITION INCREASES BUSINESS

FRED O. BLUE, State Tax Commissioner of West Virginia

Prohibition has not hurt business. Wheeling, which was the wettest town in the state, has turned her brewery into a packing house, and it employs three times as many men as it did. In Charleston the brewery has become an ice plant, and we are to have cheaper ice, so that the poor of the city can afford it. In Wheeling, where there were fourteen saloons in one block, every place has been rented to another form of industry, some at advanced rents. A shoe dealer located in that block writes that his business has increased thirty-five per cent since the city has been dry, over a corresponding period when it was wet.

## NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURER ENUMERATES PROHIBITION BENEFITS

In reply to a letter by the editor of the SIGNAL to Mr. J. S. Carr, Jr., president of the Durham Hosiery Mills of Durham, N. C., asking his opinion as to the benefits of prohibition, he writes as follows:

"From my own observation, as a citizen, and as a manufacturer in Durham, the character and tone of the people have been greatly improved since prohibition went into effect.

"As a manufacturer I find the attendance at work is better on the part of the employes, and the class of work is better.

"We are not confronted with the usual Monday morning inconvenience with help being out and in the police court, as in the 'wet days.'

"There does not seem to be as much poverty, nor as many reasons for charity among our employes, as in the 'wet days.'

"As a citizen, the best barometer for the progress of Durham since we were blessed with prohibition has been and is the steady growth of all of our banks.

"To my mind, the greatest help from prohibition will come to the generation of young men who are now growing up, and who have never known what open saloons mean.

"Never having these open saloons, they know nothing of the brass band effect of the open saloons, and in my opinion, for that reason, they will make much better citizens."

## MAINE'S PROHIBITORY LAW SAFE

The liquor tribe are doing their best (or is it their worst?) to make the public believe that the result of the recent gubernatorial election in Maine is an indication of the unpopularity and failure of prohibition in Maine. It is nothing of the kind. The division of the vote of the good people of the state on party lines, in a three-cornered fight, is the explanation of the election of Mr. Curtis rather than Governor Haines.

The personnel of the legislature is such that no resubmission proposition would be considered with favor.

### Law Well Enforced

The false statements as to the large consumption of alcoholic liquors in Maine, which are kept in circulation by the liquor publicity bureau, were satisfactorily refuted by Governor Haines in an address just previous to the election, in which he said:

"We have had prohibition over fifty years in Maine, and the Democrats argue that it has done no good. Its object is to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors among the people, and in answer to the claim that it is not accomplishing anything, I read from what I consider reliable statistics that the people of Maine in 1913 consumed only 1¼ gallon per capita of alcoholic liquors, including wines and also malt liquors, whereas in the entire nation, the average per capita was 21 86-100 gallons per capita. Is this fact alone not worth all it has cost to our people?"

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The Diamond Match company has apparently so little regard for the "personal liberty" of its employes that since June 1, 1914, it has enforced an order that "all employes of the company must refrain from using intoxicating liquors, and all officers shall refuse employment to men known to frequent saloons."

## HE VOTED FOR TOMMY

A newspaper correspondent, says an exchange, tells of his experience in a southern California railway train in which the question of license and prohibition had been debated by some of the passengers as follows:

The discussion was started by a gentleman, who stated that for the life of him he could not see how any legal enactment was going to stop people drinking, and in his opinion the legislators at Sacramento were a lot of mugs anyhow. Another man was concerned about loss of revenue, and another was more concerned about his liberty; if his liberty was to be interfered with in this manner there was going to be trouble, etc., etc. Then a man, who, my cousin told me, was a real estate man—a man entirely without a particle of sentiment—who was a fellow townsman of his, and who was out for the dollar every time, said: "See here! I have never been an abstainer. I have never voted 'dry,' but I'm going to, for I have given this subject some considerable study, and I've sensed it. This fight is a struggle between the saloon and the homes of the people. To every patriotic American the homes of the people must be sacred. The saloon must go!"

A man sitting a little way off jumped up, and, coming up to the real estate man and giving him his hand, said, "Shake! You are right up against it. These boys are back numbers. Oh, I know every pro-liquor argument you can trot out, and up to the first of April last I was a pro-saloon man; not only so, but I organized and worked with enthusiasm in their behalf. On the first of this month down in Ventura we had to fight, and that morning I was up bright and early, and my wife had breakfast ready long before six. My wife—I must tell you about my wife; she's a lady—a sweet and gracious lady; she's 'anti'—but we never argue; she is a lady. Directly I finished breakfast I got up and said, 'Well, good-by, dear, I'm off;' and she said, 'Tom, come and kiss me. Now you are off to the fight; Tom, do your duty, and God bless you.' Then just as I got to the door, she said, 'Tom, come and kiss Tommy'; and, lifting the boy out of his cot, she held him up to be kissed; and as I kissed him she said, 'Do your duty, Tom, God bless you, and you won't forget Tommy, will you?'

"Well, I got out of the house somehow; and as I passed the booths where good women were serving out hot coffee to the early voters I said to myself, 'Do these women care more for my Tommy than I do?' Then, as I arrived at the polling booth, some of my boys hailed me with a cheer. I don't know what they thought of me, for I could not respond. I was distraught. I stumbled up the steps of the polling booth and obtained my voting paper; and right across it there appeared to me in letters of fire the word 'Tommy.' The posters around read, 'Vote for Tommy!' I steadied myself, I voted; and as I came down the steps of the hall one of the boys shouted. 'That's one vote, sure!' I stopped and said, 'Yes, against you.' The boys jeered and laughed. They said. 'You couldn't vote dry,' and almost crying, I shouted, 'I voted—I voted for Tommy.'"

## Somebody's Boy

*Somebody's boy's in temptation,*
*Away from the shelter of home;*
*Far from a mother's protection*
*And weary and sad and alone.*
*There are pitfalls at every corner*
*Awaiting his soul to destroy,*
*O voter, speak out at election*
*And help to save somebody's boy!*

*Somebody's boy may be your boy;*
*His eyes just the same shade of blue;*
*Some day your tears may be falling—*
*The rum shops don't care if they do.*
*'Tis theirs to ruin and trample;*
*To crush out all hope and all joy.*
*Won't you go to the polls at election*
*And vote to save somebody's boy?*

*The door of the rum-shop is open;*
*There are lights and music within,*
*And the foaming, clinking glasses*
*Are pledging young lives to sin.*
*But, voters, your hand can save them*
*And angels will sing for joy*
*If you'll close up these places forever;*
*Oh, vote to save somebody's boy!*
—*Georgia R. Postle*

## POSTING CALIFORNIA DRY

The Christian Endeavorers of California have just held a tithing week and the proceeds of the fund raised are to be used to cover the state with dry posters. *The Christian Endeavor World* tells the story of some of their achievements in the following language:

"When the bill-posters of Los Angeles discovered what kind of posters the Endeavorers of that place wished to put up, they 'immediately with one accord began to make excuse.' Some discovered that they would not have space to dispose of until after the elections. But the Endeavorers have found a way to get up their posters in spite of opposition. Billboards seven and a half feet by twelve feet were prepared and painted in the brightest colors. A certain brewery has a billboard on which appears a blue flag with the brazen legend, 'Budweiser Spells Temperance.' The Endeavorers got up similar billboards with red flags, and the indisputable truth, 'Booze Spells Ruin.' These billboards are placed on busy thoroughfares and on street car lines where they strike the eye of thousands. In some other cities home-made posters are used. A portable billboard is prepared; it is made to stand, like an easel, on the lawn. These cost very little, and they are efficient advertisers. At Long Beach, Cal., they use small window-cards. These may be seen everywhere in the windows of private houses calling upon the people to 'Vote California Dry.'"

## A CHALLENGE FROM THE LIQUORITES

A writer in the *Chicago Tribune* tells of a recent conversation with a member of one of the powerful anti-prohibition organizations in Illinois, in which he boasted that the liquorites would spend $1,000,000 to down the drys in the state. He said:

"We cannot be beaten in this campaign. We will have control of the legislature. If our opponents try the use of money to offset our work, we will go them one better every time. We have the cash and we intend to use it liberally to effect our purposes. We intend to repeal the township option law at the coming session, and we have great hopes of killing the woman's suffrage cause in Illinois. Money always talks in matters of this kind, but we are determined to make it shout from this time on."

# FACTS AND FALSEHOODS CONCERNING KANSAS

Because Kansas presents unanswerable arguments for prohibition it is the chief target of the liquorites in every campaign state. With unparalleled recklessness the anti-prohibitionists are publishing by poster and press outrageous falsehoods about the state.

When samples of similar fabrications were brought to the attention of Hon. W. R. Stubbs, during the period he was governor of the state, he said of them, in a speech delivered in St. Louis:

"These charges are true or they are not true. They are based on facts or they are utterly without foundation. On my honor as a man, and upon my word as the chief executive of nearly two million sovereign people, I say to you they are infamously conceived and maliciously false. The saloon men are in desperate straits and are simply trying to deceive people who are aroused by their crimes, that the system may be kept up.

"If the prohibition law has increased drunkenness, crime and perjury, as saloon men claim it has done, the saloonkeepers would all be supporting the law instead of fighting it, for it would increase their revenue."

In reply to like mis-statements which are being circulated throughout the state of Washington and were brought to the attention of Governor Hodges of Kansas by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., Kansas' chief executive replied in the following words:

"On August 25, all the political parties of Kansas met at the state capitol in accordance with the law to make their state platforms. The Democrats, Republicans and Progressives all wrote into their platforms a demand for National Prohibition. This shows how thoroughly well satisfied the people of Kansas are with their prohibitory law and is the best possible answer to such libels as the one you have forwarded me. Kansas realizes that the prohibitory law is the best law she ever wrote on her statute books. It is enforced and the people of all parties and all occupations are heartily in favor of it."

The liquor falsifiers are saying Kansas is being pauperized by prohibition.

Governor Hodges vouches for the statement that "There is very little indigence in Kansas, with an average of $132 on deposit in the banks for every person in the state." As to poverty, "eighteen counties have no poor farms; and one of the best counties, Barton, has no use for its poor farm, but turns it into an asset by renting it. Twenty-nine counties have no inmates in their poor farms. We had only 625 paupers in the state last year, and they are cared for in the poorhouses of seventy-six counties."

The liquorites are saying, "Kansas is full of insanity."

"Eighty-seven of the 105 counties of Kansas did not send an insane person to the asylum last year," says William Allen White, Progressive leader of the state, than whom there is no better authority. "There is not a great difference in population between Cook county, Illinois, and the state of Kansas, yet there are more Chicago insane in the Cook county asylum than the insane, criminals, boys and girls in the reformatory, the feeble-minded and the prisoners in Kansas jails and penitentiary combined."

The liquor men insist the state is overrun with criminals and tell of the great number of inmates in her jails and penitentiary.

On the word of Arthur Capper, editor of the *Topeka Capital*, and candidate for governor of the state, we give the following figures:

"Kansas has 48 counties which did not send one prisoner to the penitentiary and 87 counties that did not send an insane patient to the asylums the last year. Kansas has more than a dozen counties in which no jury has been called in ten years to try a criminal case. Kansas has 53 counties without prisoners in their jails."

The enemies of prohibition are regaling the voters of every campaign state with word pictures of the large amount of liquor consumed in the state and the number of bootleggers and blind tigers which infest the cities.

On this subject William Allen White has said:

"Recently the governor of the state sent an official query to the county clerks of Kansas who, under the federal law, are required to keep a record of the shipments of liquor into Kansas. The query demanded to know how much liquor was being shipped into Kansas for all purposes. The answers received indicate that Kansas consumes per capita per annum $1.25 worth of liquor for all purposes as against the average American consumption of liquor of $21 a head.

The liquorites maintain that any state that adopts prohibition is on the way to financial ruin.

A comparison of Kansas and its sister state Missouri, shows the absurdity of such a statement. Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., vouches for the following figures:

"In 1880, when prohibition was adopted, and prior thereto, Kansas was exceedingly poor. During the thirty years of prohibition it has become one of the richest states, per capita, in the union. Let us compare it for a moment with Missouri, which adjoins Kansas on its eastern border.

"Although Missouri has better natural advantages than Kansas, more mineral deposits and forests, richer soil, more rainfall, nearer market and its population is nearly twice as large, in Kansas almost every town owns its own electric light plant, waterworks and sewer system, while in Missouri many towns of even four and five thousand people have no paved streets, electric or water system. In Missouri the assessed valuation is $1,650,000,000, or $300 per capita. In Kansas, the assessed valuation is $2,750,000,000, $1,750 per capita. In the panic of 1907, when eastern banks appealed to the west for money, Missouri, with its large banks and great cities, refused to send one penny to the east and Kansas bankers sent $50,000,000 to help the eastern banks in their emergency. In Missouri there is $20 per capita and in Kansas over $100 per capita deposited in the banks. In Missouri one farmer in one hundred and in Kansas one farmer in five owns an automobile. In Missouri common laborers receive eight dollars per week and in Kansas they get fourteen dollars per week.

"Why these differences? In Missouri there are over 4,000 saloons, into which the people of the state pay $80,000,000 annually. In Kansas there are no saloons. We expend our money for food and clothing, for public improvements, for schools and colleges."

—*Collier's Weekly*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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**STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC**

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia.

**STATES WHICH WILL VOTE ON NOVEMBER 3 FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION**

Washington, California, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and Ohio.

Protests concerning emergency revenue legislation should continue. Note statement on page 2.

Do not forget that the books of the National Treasurer close October 29.

Are you going to Atlanta? If so, do not fail to read the "Transportation Notes" on page 10, and the "Atlanta Convention Notes" on page 13. You will be interested to know that in next week's paper will be given another of Mrs. Burghard's delightful articles on Atlanta.

November 1, the Sunday preceding election day, is to be observed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as a day of prayer for the states engaged in prohibition campaigns. In many places World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on that day, rather than November 8, and pastors of churches and Sunday school superintendents will be asked to give a special message to the voters on their responsibilities and duties on election day.

Since the Yost prohibition law went into effect in West Virginia, for the first time in the history of the state a grand jury has adjourned without finding a single offense worthy of indictment, says Fred O. Blue, Tax Commissioner of the state.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

### "PAUPERIZATION" POPULAR

"Virginia, like other states that have pauperized themselves by prohibition laws, will now have an opportunity of knowing what an expensive experiment prohibition is," sadly comments *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, in telling its readers of the big majority by which Virginia outlawed the saloon on September 22.

The writer must have been thinking of poverty-stricken Kansas, which has only $2,750,000,000 worth of property on its tax roll; which every year creates new wealth, and whose citizens each pay taxes on $1,750, and which, in the past ten years, has decreased its recorded indebtedness from fifty-five to forty-five per cent, and at the same time has boosted its home-owned securities from $13,000,000 to $67,000,000.

Or possibly the editor had in mind North Dakota, which is in such desperate straits that its estimated per capita wealth is only $2,047; which last year led every state in the Union in railroad construction; which has a bank for every 749 inhabitants, and increased its bank deposits from 1898 to 1913, 1,000 per cent, its citizens having a per capita bank deposit of $150.

Could it have been poor North Carolina which, according to U. S. Congressman E. Yates Webb, has, during the six years of statewide prohibition, increased its bank deposits nearly one hundred per cent, and the value of whose personal property has grown from $174,000,000 in 1908 to $211,000,000 in 1912.

The prohibition of the liquor traffic, instead of pauperizing a community or state, relieves it of one of the chief handicaps to prosperity, for the drink evil is a constant, widespread factor in the production of paupers.

### NATIONAL HEROES WHO ARE VERY MUCH ALIVE

The liquorites are depending largely in their publicity work upon the testimony of "national heroes" who have departed from earthly scenes and who cannot be called upon to verify the statements ascribed to them. The prohibition advocates prefer the live heroes and they have no difficulty in finding plenty of them; in fact their number is increasing with a delightful rapidity in these latter days.

One of the very livest of them is the governor of the state of Oregon, Hon. Oswald West, who expresses himself in forceful language on the subject of the liquor traffic. He says: **"Oregon should go dry because there does not exist a single reason on earth why it should stay wet. It is idle talk to speak of stamping out poverty, vice and crime, of maintaining the home and making life more pleasant to those who have been less fortunate so long as King Alcohol occupies the throne. All Oregon will have a chance to sandbag him on November 3 and, for the Lord's sake, let us make a good job of it."**

Another man who is counted by the world as a very live proposition in the political circles of today—William Jennings Bryan—speaks thus of the liquor evil:

"If the soldier must give up alcohol because it interferes with his efficiency, why should not the civilian promote his efficiency by giving it up? And if it is demonstrated that alcohol is an evil, and only an evil; if it is proven that it lessens the productive value of a citizen, who will say that the nation should look upon this great evil with indifference merely because a few people want to grow rich out of a drink that is destructive? Why should we condemn opium, morphine and cocaine, if we are to worship at the shrine of whisky and beer?"

Within the past few weeks Theodore Roosevelt, who has never been accused of lacking vitality or virility, has asked the people of a state in which a great anti-liquor fight is raging, **"Do you want to let the liquor interests dominate your parties, your public life, and your government?"** And he added, "If I were a citizen of Ohio I would vote against the wet amendment and for the dry amendment."

On the whole for campaign purposes we prefer the live heroes.

### GOD'S SIDE SPELLS VICTORY

In explaining the marvelous victories for prohibition during the last few weeks in Virginia and in Kentucky, let us not forget that "God's side spells victory" sooner or later in every righteous battle. A Christian man entered upon an undertaking which was in direct opposition to a strongly entrenched enterprise, says the *Sunday School Times*, and when someone remarked that it must take considerable bravery to do this, he replied, "Bravery! I don't see that. **All they had was forty million dollars, and the Lord wasn't with them. It doesn't take much bravery to attack a thing that the Lord isn't in."** A forty million dollar cause in which the Lord is not interested is a defeated cause, and that is the kind of a cause the liquor interests are pushing, knowing, in their inmost hearts, that it is hopeless.

### THE SOLID SOUTH TO GO FOR PROHIBITION

"Prohibition has never been effective in any of the states that have tried it, and it will undoubtedly prove a failure also in Virginia," complains a writer in *Mida's Criterion*. "This, however, will probably not prevent it running the whole gamut of the Southern states, following which they will be in a better frame of mind to adopt regulation laws, which are the only ones that can be enforced and which accomplish results."

It gives us pleasure to pass this cheerful prophecy on to the Southern states which are not yet "white on the map." We trust they will see that the prediction is speedily fulfilled. Speaking about regulation of the liquor traffic, one is reminded of the remark of Hon. Malcolm R. Patterson, former governor of Tennessee, than whom no man living could have a closer acquaintance with the question of regulation and prohibition of the liquor traffic, **"You might as well try to regulate a Mexican revolution as the liquor traffic."**

### WATCHFUL WAITING!

"We do not think there will be much trading in so far as the jobbing trade is concerned until after the November election," writes the western correspondent of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*. "Dealers will want to see the returns from the various states that are to vote on prohibition in November before they will exhibit any desire to further anticipate their wants. The result of the election in Virginia has naturally had the effect of creating apprehension that our leaders in Oregon, Washington and Colorado may be too sanguine and may lose some or all of those states by failing to do all the things that are essential to success."

### A PREDICTION WITHOUT FOUNDATION

The comments of the liquor periodicals on the Virginia victory are almost amusing in their contradictions. In one sentence they admit that the result of the September 22 election was due to the success of prohibition in neighboring states; in the next paragraph prophesy that Virginia will very soon "wearily, but gladly" confess that it has had enough of it. *Mida's Criterion*, for example, gives the following explanation of the event:

"The most important incident of the past fortnight has been the adoption of statewide prohibition by Virginia, the law going into effect after November 1, 1916. It was believed by some in the trade, that since the tobacco interests had joined forces, in a measure, with the liquor interests, Virginia would be saved from the toils of these ill-advised efforts. As counteracting influences, were the suggestions of neighboring commonwealths that had voted against liquor. The fever was in the blood, and like any contagion or infection, it must wear itself out. Alabama and Texas have already learned that legislative enactment which purports to prohibit, in reality does not do so, but inadvertently fosters the illegitimate evils of moonshining and bootlegging—sources of the most dangerous counterfeits of honest distillation and breeders of heavier tax burdens.

"While the malaria is on wing and is inoculating new victims, arguments are of no value. Facts do not count. Pleadings fall on deaf ears. Virginia, therefore, must go through every step and stage of its experiences until, like Alabama and Texas, it gets back to beginnings. In future years, it must repair the damage that has been wrought by its adoption of a popular fanaticism, that is having its day—that has reached its zenith and must wane. Virtually, liquor loses but little in Virginia's move—and in reality must see that the statewide vote will only hasten the day when Virginia will admit, wearily, but gladly, that the price of rashness is always high, and the profits of strong-headedness are minus."

#### Facts That Count

It would be interesting to know on what facts the writer bases his prediction that Virginia will repent of its action in outlawing the saloons and "get back to beginnings." The attitude of none of the prohibition states justifies such a conclusion. After over thirty years of prohibition Kansas is more enthusiastic than ever before over its prohibitory law, and very recently its three great political parties vied with each other in declaring in its favor. Maine, which in its resubmission campaign in 1911 voted for the retention of its law, certainly has no desire to return to any other system. North Carolina, whose glowing statements of the benefits of prohibition wonderfully helped Virginia to win its victory, cannot be accused of being lukewarm concerning the law. Georgia's action in recently electing by a splendid majority a prohibition governor indicates its attitude. North Dakota's pride in its law is known the nation over. Every political party of Tennessee has testified its approval of prohibition by endorsing it. The prohibition governors of Oklahoma and Mississippi assert positively that the law is popular in their respective states and will never be repealed. As for Alabama and Texas, the states which according to the liquor paper have repented, the former lost its law not through the people, but through a liquor legislature, and it is generally conceded in the state that were the question to be submitted to a popular vote, there would be an overwhelming majority for statewide prohibition. Texas never had statewide prohibition, consequently could not tire of it.

The misleading statements of the liquor journals are only an attempt to deceive the people. Wherever prohibition has had anything like a fair trial it has proved popular.

# PROHIBITION POINTERS

Some of the liquor papers have put a new interpretation on the letters W. C. T. U. They say with fine sarcasm, that its members think it signifies "We'll control the universe."

Two saloons in the city of Salida, Colo., the state W. C. T. U. convention meeting place, failed to renew their licenses at their expiration, evidently anticipating a victory for statewide prohibition November 3.

Only fourteen of Kentucky's 120 counties now legalize the sale of liquor. At the September 28 election nine out of twelve counties voting declared by their ballots for the abolition of the saloons. The young people of the state have been very active in the campaign. Christian Endeavorers distributed literature and plastered the country with posters. When they were torn down at night they met the situation by making wooden frames in which to display posters, and removed the frames into their homes after dark.

Pending the vote to determine whether Virginia should banish the saloon every barroom in the state decided to remain closed the three days previous to election to show the effect of the law, says *Mida's Criterion*. Evidently this demonstration of "prohibition at work" had the opposite effect from what was expected by the liquorites.

Although prohibition does not go into effect in Virginia until 1916 the result of the September 22 election has been to induce the directors of the state fair to eliminate liquors from the grounds. An unsuccessful effort has been made each year to accomplish this.

The "home rule" measure which the liquorites of Ohio are trying to foist upon the crusade state is so despicable and vicious in its provisions that (it is reported by the *Liverpool, Ohio, Tribune*) there are saloon-keepers in Ohio who will vote against it. According to the opinion of eminent judges of the state it will not only wipe out all existing temperance laws, but make it impossible to have restrictions preventing sale to minors, Sunday closing laws and the like.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war.*

*On Tuesday, November 3, the following states are to vote:*

*California,*
*Arizona,*
*Colorado,*
*Washington,*
*Oregon,*
*Ohio.*

### CONVENTION SONG

MRS. ANNIE JONES PYRON

*Tune: "Loyalty to Christ"*

*From over hills and plain,*
*There comes the signal strain,*
*Pro-hi-bi-tion! Pro-hi-bi-tion!*
*For home and native land,*
*Its music rolls along,*
*As our women sing the song,*
*Pro-hi-bi-tion! Pro-hi-bi-tion!*
*For home and native land.*

CHORUS

*On to victory! On to victory!*
*Cries our W.-C.-T.-U.*
*We move at the command*
*Of our white ribbon band.*
*Pro-hi-bi-tion! Pro-hi-bi-tion!*
*For home and every land.*

*O! hear, ye brave, the sound,*
*Women shout the world around,*
*Pro-hi-bi-tion! Pro-hi-bi-tion!*
*For home and native land—*
*Arise to dare and do,*
*Ring out the cry anew,*
*Pro-hi-bi-tion! Pro-hi-bi-tion!*
*For home and native land.*

*Come join our loyal throng,*
*That moves the world along.*
*Pro-hi-bi-tion! Pro-hi-bi-tion!*
*For home and native land.*
*Let women all proclaim,*
*Thro'out the world's domain,*
*Pro-hi-bi-tion! Pro-hi-bi-tion!*
*For home and every land.*

NOTE: Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron, the author of the above, is the daughter of the late Rev. Sam Jones, the noted evangelist.

### CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON URGES UNITED STATES TO "WAKE UP"

In an address on National Constitutional Prohibition delivered in Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., recently, Congressman Hobson urged:

"With Russia putting the ban on vodka, the national drink; with the French government forbidding the sale of absinthe; with England refusing to allow liquor to be given to its soldiers in the field, and with Germany closing the breweries and distilleries by imperial order, it is about time that the people of the United States wake up to the fact of the drink evil, which is undermining the national vitality and which is without doubt the determining factor in the survival of nations."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
*MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

# NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

## ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 12-18

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTION,
HOTEL ANSLEY
CONVENTION MEETING PLACE,
BROUGHTON'S TABERNACLE

### CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, 97 Capitol Square.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Mrs. Annie Webb, 27 Garfield Place.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, Mrs. Henry H. Tucker, 677 South Pryor.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, College Park.

MUSIC COMMITTEE, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, 387 East North Ave.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. H. C. Bucholz, 237 Ponce de Leon Ave.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. W. H. Preston, 60 East Georgia Ave.

PUBLICITY, Mrs. Mary Carter Winter, 555 Spring St.

FINANCE, Mrs. J. B. Dobson, 308 Grant St.

BAGGAGE, Mrs. J. L. Gilette, 104 Orange St.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION, Mrs. J. E. Warner, 104 Orange St.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH, Mrs. E. W. Brogden, 46 S. Gordon St.

BADGES, Mrs. K. L. Reeves, 70 East Ellis St.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR VISITORS, Mrs. M. L. McLendon, 139 Washington St.

# TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The "White Ribbon Special," from Chicago to Atlanta, will leave Chicago from the Union Station, northeast corner Canal and Adams streets, at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, November 10, over the Pennsylvania Lines. The complete schedule is as follows:

**Pennsylvania Lines**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. Chicago | 9:30 A.M. | Tues., | Nov. 10 |
| Lv. Englewood | 9:49 A.M. | " | " |
| Lv. Logansport | 12:45 P.M. | " | " |
| Lv. Kokomo | 1:25 P.M. | " | " |
| Lv. Elwood | 2:15 P.M. | " | " |
| Lv. Anderson | 2:45 P.M. | " | " |
| Lv. New Castle | 3:25 P.M. | " | " |
| Lv. Richmond | 4:15 P.M. | " | " |
| Ar. Cincinnati | 6:30 P.M. | " | " |

**Queen & Crescent**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. Cincinnati | 8:30 P.M. | Tues., | Nov. 10 |
| Lv. Lexington | 11:00 P.M. | " | " |
| Lv. Danville | 11:59 P.M. | " | " |
| Ar. Chattanooga | 6:30 A.M. | Wed., | Nov. 11 |

Stop over at Chattanooga for sight-seeing trips.

**Southern Railway**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. Chattanooga | 3:45 P.M. | Wed., | Nov. 11 |
| Ar. Atlanta | 8:45 P.M. | " | " |

**Arrange for Your Ticket Early.** As soon as you know that you will attend the Convention, tell your local agent that you will wish a round trip ticket from your station to Atlanta, Ga., at the reduced rate authorized for this occasion, via the route of the "White Ribbon Special,"—Pennsylvania Lines, Queen and Crescent, and Southern Ry.—and ask him to provide himself with such ticket.

**Reservations.** If you plan to join the "Special" at Chicago or en route, please write to me or to Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A. Penn. Lines, Room 841, Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago, stating just what sleeper accommodations you will wish and the point at which you will board the train. This should be done as soon as possible in order that sufficient space may be provided to prevent crowding the cars. Reservation will be held for you until ten minutes of train time in Chicago or until train reaches your station en route.

Delegates who might prefer to extend their trip farther south to Florida can purchase Round-Trip Winter Tourist Tickets to Florida destinations, with final return limit of June 1, 1915, with privilege to stop over at Atlanta.

Sleeping car fares to Atlanta are as follows:

| | Lower | Upper | Drawing Section | Drawing Room |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Chicago | $5.50 | $4.40 | $9.90 | $20.00 |
| From St. Louis | 4.75 | 3.80 | 8.55 | 17.00 |
| From Detroit | 5.50 | 4.40 | 9.90 | 20.00 |
| From Cleveland | 5.50 | 4.40 | 9.90 | 20.00 |
| From Cincinnati | 3.50 | 2.80 | 6.30 | 13 00 |

**The Grand Hotel of Cincinnati.** The Grand Hotel, located at corner Fourth & Central Aves., Cincinnati, and adjoining the Central Union Station, from which our special train leaves for Chattanooga, will furnish a room on the parlor floor to be used as headquarters or rest room by our delegates during any time they may have to wait there between trains. An excellent meal may be obtained there on the *a la carte* plan and we hope that delegates will avail themselves of the kindness of the proprietors of this hotel to make the stopover at Cincinnati a pleasant one.

At Danville, Ky., special cars will be attached to the "Special", with delegates and their friends from southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, leaving St Louis, Mo., on the Southern Railway at 11:30 a. m., Tuesday, November 10, and all will arrive on the "Special" in Chattanooga Wednesday morning, November 11.

**Chattanooga:** The Hotel Patten has offered to furnish a rest room without charge and to give every courtesy and attention for the comfort of our delegates while in that city. They will serve breakfast and luncheon on the *a la carte* plan.

All arrangements will be made for sight-seeing trips at Chattanooga, visiting Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga National Military Park, Signal Mountain, and other points of historic interest.

Trip in sight-seeing automobile through Chickamauga National Military Park and Missionary Ridge will cost $1 each.

Trip to Lookout Mountain, going by special street car, returning via Incline Railway and street car, 60 cents, each.

The trip to Signal Mountain will cost 25 cents each way.

### The Eastern Special

Delegates from the east have a choice of two routes to Atlanta over the Pennsylvania and Southern Railways, either by way of Chattanooga or Charlotte, but they must return over the same route by which they go. Any inquiries concerning the Eastern Special should be sent to Mrs. Helen Andruss, Room 509, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The schedule is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lv. New York (Pa. Sta.) | 4:35 P.M. | Nov. 10 |
| Lv. West Philadelphia | 6:52 P.M. | |
| Lv. Baltimore | 9:20 P.M. | |
| Lv. Washington | 10:45 P.M. | |
| Ar. Charlotte, N. C. | 10:00 A.M. | Nov. 11 |
| Ar. Atlanta | 4:50 P.M. | " |

### To Western Delegates

Through tickets will be sold to Atlanta at reduced rates from points in Western Passenger Association territory, in the states of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Oklahoma. Some of the fares quoted are as follows:

*Colorado*—Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Boulder, $54.50; Greeley, $52.90.

*Iowa*—Cedar Rapids, $32.89; Council Bluffs, $37.90; Des Moines, $34.61; Shenandoah, $35.95; Keokuk, $27.25 and $28.97.

*Kansas*—Topeka, $32.10; Wichita, $32.85; Kansas City, $30.75; Hutchinson, $34.20.

*Montana*—Billings, $72.15.

*S. Dakota*—Aberdeen, $53.09; Rapid City, $60.21; Sioux Falls, $43.91.

*Nebraska*—Omaha, $38.40; Lincoln, $38.75; Central City, $42.19.

*Missouri*—Kansas City, $30.75.

*Wyoming*—Cheyenne, $54.50; Sheridan, $66.42.

*Wisconsin*—Green Bay, $33.72; Madison, $31; Janesville, $29.48; Milwaukee, $29.20.

In many cases the fares apply either via Chicago or St. Louis. If your local agent has not been informed regarding the sale and the rates of through tickets for our convention, ask him to obtain the necessary information for you.

### Special Train Returning

By the co-operation of those attending the convention, there is no doubt but that we shall have a special train for the return trip from Atlanta to Chicago, and those who have had through cars from any point to Atlanta may have the same accommodations returning.

Remember that any one, whether a member of the W. C. T. U. or not, is entitled to take advantage of this special train service.

# WASHINGTON IN THROES OF BATTLE!

## A HOT FIGHT ALL ALONG THE LINE—THE STORM CENTER IS SEATTLE

LORA S. LA MANCE, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

The state of Washington is in mighty agitation. Shall the brewers control one and a quarter millions of people? Shall the 1,050 saloons, one-third of them in Seattle, dominate all the rest of the state?

Your representative thought interest was at a white heat when she spoke twice on week days and four times on Sundays to coast towns, manufacturing centers, lumber camps, mining points and farmer settlements. It was, but it all becomes as nothing to the intensity of the situation in Seattle.

The liquor men are outdoing themselves. All of the old tricks at their command are being tried, and plenty of new ones. It is a campaign of coercion, of misrepresentation, of browbeating, of money-spending. Seattle swarms with men evidently sent in for the fray. One of the wet papers alludes to "the large number of undesirables now crowding into Seattle," and sagely concludes that it is the result (?) of the European war! Thousands upon thousands of good votes will have to be wasted to overcome this army of floaters that undoubtedly are here for "business." Liquor is flowing freely. In less than five minutes I saw three men on one street corner tumble on the pavement, too badly intoxicated to stand up.

One thousand huge posters have been placed by the brewers on the billboards throughout the city. These posters are outrageous! They boldly claim poverty and crime for Kansas, and tell the most unblushing falsehoods. Kansas is their main target. "Only $4.16 per capita in her banks," "full of insanity," "full of crime." The awful crime of bootlegging is pictured, absolute ruin predicted, and the terrors of having one's home invaded at midnight by officers searching for liquor. When the prohibition people tried to get space on the billboards the billboard people were threatened and only thirty-two spaces (and those in the outskirts) were granted. It took a multi-millionaire's influence to secure even that.

One paper allowed a calm, rational prohibition article to appear, and the proprietors were immediately waited upon and a boycott threatened. Business men have been given to understand they must keep their mouths closed, and every effort has been made to keep influential and wealthy people from helping the prohibition cause with money. They have even followed up our W. C. T. U. speakers at the factories and mills and tried to get the owners to withdraw their permission for us to speak. They succeeded, after several bitter meetings, in swinging the majority of the Federation of Labor over on their side, and, by the same tactics, they won over the Chamber of Commerce. The newspapers are largely under their control.

Prevented from using the billboards, the prohibition advocates have put up immense electric signs, blazoning forth our principles. The W. C. T. U., led by Mrs. W. S. Mayfield, was very active in this enterprise. The Y. M. C. A. is putting up one thousand billboards wherever private parties will allow them erected. It is a poster war! One W. C. T. U. is hanging up sheet-wide over-head banners.

The writer was sent every day at noon to speak to workmen in mills and factories, and even where the proprietors were liquor advocates, a whole-souled reception was given her. Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, National organizer, is to make a specialty of going to the workmen and pleading our cause face to face, although she will not neglect the regular lecture field. With her radiant enthusiasm and persuasive eloquence she will be a power in the campaign.

There is to be a great pageant of all of the church and temperance forces of Seattle and surrounding country on October 24, with Mrs. W. S. Mayfield in charge. There are to be miles upon miles of autos and floats and marching bands of sympathizers. We are in the midst of the rainy season, but Seattle is to march even though the skies pour out their floods. The Sunday schools, 200 in number, will form an immense section with Young Campaigners, Loyal Temperance Legioners and Bible classes as special brigades, and with solid blocks of Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, German, Finnish and other foreign children, also those of Chinese, Japanese and negro parentage. Every race and tongue will be represented, and most of them will march in native costume. The Good Templars are to form a great section, as will also the other temperance organizations, including the thirty W. C. T. U.'s of Seattle and vicinity. Three hundred churches will be represented.

The W. C. T. U. is trying to get out the stay-at-home voters. Three times within a week my night service was followed by an impromptu second meeting, and volunteers were instructed and sent forth to complete the registration before the books close on October 13. The liquor men, by a trick, shut up all but one registration place in the city. As Seattle is scattered over miles of ground they hoped thereby to keep the wives of working men and mothers with young children from getting to this one place of registration, but the women are working like beavers to get all the women out.

Since the middle of September Mrs. Margaret B. Platt and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, West Washington's W. C. T. U. president and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mayfield, head of the pageant committee, and the National organizers, have actually worked sixteen and seventeen hours a day, phoning, writing, directing, meeting with committees, and speaking in shops, on the streets, and in halls and churches. The state officers are putting up a magnificent fight. We white ribbon women may well be proud of them. They are generals indeed.

Washington is going dry!

# OREGON CAMPAIGN NOTES

One-third of the mayors of the cities of Oregon are reported to have put themselves on record in favor of a dry state.

Over 40,000 voters signed the petition asking for the prohibition amendment. If each of the signers persuades one other voter to cast a ballot in favor of statewide prohibition, Oregon will be "white on the map" in 1916, when the amendment is scheduled to take effect.

Convicts at the penitentiary at Salem have voted dry four to one. Two hundred and thirty-five favor the "Oregon Dry" amendment. Only fifty-three voted wet. The poll was taken for the Committee of One Hundred by a life-term prisoner. The men were told the records would be kept secret—they were to exercise their preferences. The vote at the penitentiary is a dramatic plea to the state at large for the passage of the "Oregon Dry" amendment. Official records show that eighty-seven and one-half per cent of the convicts are at Salem as a result of saloons. The vote at Salem is even more emphatic than that at a Pennsylvania penitentiary, where a large majority asked the state to vote dry.

Investigations made by the Committee of One Hundred in cities of the state of Oregon which have outlawed the saloon, show a wonderful improvement in financial and social conditions:

In Oregon City arrests are said to have decreased sixty per cent; deposits in the banks have increased, collections have become easier and bad debts now are rapidly being paid.

L. Adams, one of the leading drygoods merchants of Oregon City, said: "Since Oregon City dry went into effect, business has improved. Collections are easier. I have fewer bad bills on my books than I had a year ago. It also has had a tendency to make people buy all of their goods at home.

"Where I cashed fifteen checks on paynights at the mills, I now cash fifty. The abolition of the saloons has turned that vast amount of money from the Portland liquor houses into the meat markets, grocery stores, drygoods stores and other channels of trade right here at home. Oregon City is now saving the money that it formerly spent for booze."

B. T. McBain, mill manager of the Willamette Pulp & Paper company, said: "My last pay roll is evidence that the men do not now spend their money in saloons, either in Portland or in Milwaukee. Of the 536 checks last issued, nearly 500 of them bear witness that family expenses are being paid. Men who formerly sent their checks back endorsed by saloonkeepers now put them through the stores of Oregon City. Not one of my checks has come back endorsed by a saloonkeeper."

Of conditions in dry Salem, the city editor of the *Salem Statesman* writes:

"Here are a few items from the many finding their way to this newspaper office: A leading school man states that last year some boys and girls who attended the institutions with lack of books and clothing, will this year be well equipped with both because their parents are not spending their wages over the bars of the saloons. A contractor of Salem says that last year with saloons a number of his men were insufficiently shod and clothed, the money needed for this going into the saloons, whereas this year these same men, without saloons tempting their coin, are now wearing good woolen shirts and other articles of clothing and are well shod. Where the saloon loses, the merchants and others profit. A leading shoe merchant today told me that his books had been well cleared of bad debs this year and that he finds things in this respect, as well as others, greatly improved. A prominent—but why continue? The list could be continued indefinitely."

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# DOES IT PAY?

## NORTH DAKOTA'S PROSPERITY

"There is not an open saloon nor even a druggist permit to sell liquors for medical purposes in the state, and conditions as to law enforcement are steadily improving," asserts Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., in her annual address at the recent state convention. She gives the following interesting statistics which show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that North Dakota is as far as can be imagined from being "pauperized" by prohibition—which the liquor tribe insists is the fate of every state that outlaws the liquor traffic. We quote from Mrs. Anderson's report as follows:

"According to figures given in the *Grand Forks Herald*, the population of the state increased from 1900 to 1910, 880.8 per cent. The value of farm products increased from $64,250,000 in 1900 to $220,000,000 in 1910, or 211 per cent. The value of the crop production increased from $53,911,419 in 1900 to $180,279,872 in 1910, or 234.4 per cent. The value of livestock increased at the same time 155 per cent. This prohibition state led every state in the Union in railroad construction last year. The agricultural wealth of this state exceeds the agricultural wealth of the seven combined New England states, and with the exception of Texas exceeds in value any of the sixteen southern states, all of which, except Delaware and Florida, have more than three times our population.

"North Dakota with no saloons has one bank for every 749 inhabitants. The bank deposits increased from 1898 to 1913, 1,000 per cent. The per capita bank deposit is now $150. The estimated per capita wealth according to the report of the commissioner of agriculture is $2,047. We have in this state of farmers one automobile to every forty-six inhabitants. North Dakota is said to have the highest birth rate and the lowest death rate of any state in the Union."

## NORTH CAROLINA'S PROHIBITION RECORD APPROVED

During the recent campaign in Virginia the record of prohibition in North Carolina was held up on every stump. The anti's orators ridiculed it and proclaimed the law a failure, while the temperance forces constantly called attention to it as an example of what prohibition would do for a state. The vote in Virginia on September 22 shows plainly which of the two classes the voters believed. In congratulating Virginia on its victory for righteousness, a North Carolina editor remarks:

"We maintain without fear of contradiction that the record of prohibition in North Carolina was put to a severe trial in Virginia and it has stood the test. Virginians are our next-door neighbors. They ought to know us better than anybody else. We are more closely related to them in every respect than to any other people. They knew conditions in North Carolina under the statewide prohibition law. They knew conditions in Virginia under the local option system. They were given their choice in the recent election and they deliberately chose to follow the example set by North Carolina.

"The fact that the people of Virginia have had the opportunity to observe the workings of a prohibition law at their front door for half a dozen years, and have become so convinced that it is a good thing that they eagerly embrace it, should be a powerful argument in favor of the prohibition cause in every wet state in the Union."

## KANSAS' TAX RATE STEADILY DECREASES

In 1880, under license, the Kansas tax rate for state purposes was 5.5 mills on the dollar. The Nebraska rate was only 3.9 mills. In 1881, under prohibition, the Kansas rate dropped to 5.0 mills, while the Nebraska rate increased to 6.1. In 1882 the figures stood: Kansas, 4.5; Nebraska, 6.7. In 1883 the rate was Kansas 4.3; Nebraska 7.8. In 1885 the Kansas rate had further dropped to 3.9, but Nebraska, with saloons to pay part of her revenue, had been compelled to raise her rate to 7.7.

In 1914 Kansas had reached the remarkably low figure of 1.2 mills, while Nebraska, whose people failed to follow Kansas' example in outlawing saloons, doubtless because of the argument that prohibition raises the tax rate, was suffering under a rate of 7.8 mills.

"And yet," says the *Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express*, "the booze representatives in local option contests have the effrontery to warn the people against outlawing the saloons because 'You will have to pay more taxes!'"

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# MISLEADING STATEMENTS OF OPPONENTS OF PROHIBITION

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL POLLARD OF VIRGINIA NAILS CAMPAIGN FALSEHOODS

One of the statements made by the anti-prohibitionists which is calculated to mislead voters is that a number of states have tried prohibition and abandoned it. Attorney-General Pollard of Virginia, in an address widely distributed in the Virginia campaign, which he has sent to the SIGNAL, handles this subject in a masterly fashion. We quote as follows:

"Only twenty states in the Union have actually tried prohibition and ten of these were carried into the prohibition column by the premature wave which swept over the country between 1850 and 1860. These laws were not preceded by the well-sustained sentiment of the present day and their enactment was followed by the demoralizing effects of the Civil War. The very natural result was that all but one of the ten subsequently rejected the law. But what about the ten states which have, during this generation, that is, say, within the last twenty-five years, adopted statewide prohibition. Only two have rejected it, and the reason is not far to see. In the present prohibition states, for the most part, the enactment of the law was preceded by local option and the quickening of the public conscience by the agitation incident to many local option campaigns. The result was that when statewide prohibition came, it had behind it a well-sustained public sentiment; and in few, if any, of these states is there now any movement towards the repeal of the law. If it is a failure, as our friends say it is, if prohibition brings about the direful results pictured by our opponents, why are the people of these states so well satisfied and why is it that none of the political parties declares for a repeal of the law.

### North Carolina Proves It

"Wherever you find a state which adopted prohibition after a large proportion of the state had already become dry by local option elections, and where the statewide prohibition law was preceded by years of education and agitation, you will find that prohibition has brought about the most beneficial results. Take the state of North Carolina. A circular letter recently sent out to the bankers and wholesale grocers of that state shows that 306 out of 341 assert that statewide prohibition has been beneficial, and 306 out of 329 declare that after over five years' experience with prohibition, they would vote to continue the measure. Bankers and wholesale grocers are not noted for being temperance fanatics and their testimony ought to be convincing. The farmers of North Carolina, in convention assembled recently, unanimously declared that prohibition had been beneficial to their state. In Tennessee all three of the political parties have declared for a continuance of prohibition. In Kansas prohibition has been such a success that no public man dares to suggest its repeal. No one would argue that a republican form of government is a failure because Italy, Spain, Hungary, Holland and France all tried and afterwards rejected it.

### "No Community Liveth to Itself."

On the question of whether the nature of the liquor traffic is such that it can be left to local control of the counties and cities with due regard to the rights and interests of other communities, he says:

"Local option was simply a proper and timely expedient to meet the conditions of the period in which it was adopted. It was the beginning of the fight on the whisky traffic. Local option has 'served its day and generation' and it is now time that it should 'fall on sleep' and make way for a more complete remedy, the use of which is now made possible after a generation of agitation and education upon the evils of intoxicating liquors.

"The proper theory of government is that the individual shall be permitted to do what he pleases so long as he does not infringe on the rights of his neighbor. This is called the doctrine of personal liberty. And it is equally true that every community should be free to do what it pleases provided it does not infringe on the rights of its sister communities. This is called the doctrine of self-government. To both of these doctrines I heartily subscribe.

"The question, therefore, for every believer in local self-government to decide is whether the nature of the liquor traffic is such that it can exist in one community without bringing harm to other communities. If the evils of the liquor traffic could be confined to the community in which the traffic exists, I would readily admit that every community should have a right to deal with the question as it saw fit, but the nature of the traffic is such that its evils cannot be confined. Like a contagious disease, they will leap over from one community to another. This is particularly true today when quick and easy transportation, furnished by steam engine and automobile, makes us all a part of one community. 'And as no man liveth to himself, so now no community liveth to itself.'

"Furthermore the liquor traffic is the last interest on earth for the protection of which the principle of local self-government ought to be invoked. Whisky dealers have notoriously disregarded the will of local option communities. They have not contented themselves with the shipment of whisky into such territory for individual use, but they have, in total disregard of law and decency, sold liquor in such territory knowing that it was to be re-sold in violation of law. The openness and brazenness with which this was done is shown not only by experience, but by letters which have been recently made public, showing that the most reputable men in the liquor traffic write letters and send out circulars offering to sell liquor to be sold again in violation of law. And so again we see that the existence of the traffic in the cities is a constant menace to the country.

"In considering this question we must always bear in mind that even as it is the duty of the state to protect one individual from the trespasses of another, it is also a no less sacred duty to protect the rights of one community against the encroachments of another; and when one community undertakes to license in its midst a business which injures the health and morals of another community, it is time for the sovereignty of the state to assert itself, and its right to do so, where licensing of sale of liquor is concerned, has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of last resort in the states."

# ATLANTA CONVENTION NOTES

The white ribboners and citizens of Atlanta are making most delightful plans for the entertainment of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, November 12-18. The churches and missionary societies are co-operating with the W. C. T. U. in securing places of entertainment. Arrangements for hotels and boarding houses for visitors can be learned through correspondence with Mrs. M. L. McLendon, 139 Washington St., Atlanta.

Plans are being made by the Chamber of Commerce and electric railway company to carry the delegates on sightseeing tours through the city and environs. It is expected that this will include a trip to Stone Mountain, the largest monolith in the world.

The merchants of the city are already arranging to decorate their windows with special reference to their white ribbon guests.

Mrs. K. L. Reeves is looking after the matter of badges; Mrs. E. H. Walker has charge of the exhibits; Mrs. W. F. Trenary is arranging for a company of "greeters" to meet the visitors; Mrs. H. S. Harper is attending to the automobiles, and Mrs. Walter T. Newman, the display in store windows. The plans for colored delegates is in the hands of Mrs. Alice Duggard Cary.

A reception will be given by the faculty of Cox College, which is located in the suburbs of Atlanta, and both it and Shorter College of Rome, will furnish music for some of the meetings of the Convention.

## THE RIGHT KIND OF CLOTHING FOR ATLANTA CLIMATE

"No summer clothes will be needed in Atlanta" is the word sent to National Headquarters by Mrs. T. E. Patterson, general chairman of the National Convention committees, in response to an inquiry as to what the delegates will require in the line of raiment. "Since early in September coat suits have been worn every day. Light weight dark silks can be worn with wraps and it would be well for the ladies to bring their heavy cloaks, though they may not be needed. Just about such weather as we had at Asbury Park last year may be expected in Atlanta at this season. It may be cold at night and in the morning and warm in the middle of the day, or clear, brisk, cold weather may prevail. White dresses in the evening would not be out of place but for day wear would not be appropriate."


## NOT DRUGS

### Food Did It

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were weakened and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested easily from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

# VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION A SPLENDID JUBILEE

HELEN H. GREEN

The Virginia convention coming at the victorious close of our magnificent campaign, has been one continuous jubilee. Officers have exulted over the splendid support of their workers, and delegates have lauded their leaders, while one and all have rejoiced in the victory won and have continually "praised God from whom all blessings flow."

The Virginia W. C. T. U., despite its long and arduous campaign labors *has never in all its history had so prosperous a year.* It has added to its enrollment 1,602 active members and its treasury is in a better state than for many years. Since the state paper, *The Virginia Call*, was re-established in March of this year, its list has more than doubled, six hundred of the new subscriptions being a result of the labors of "the silver-tongued orator of the Shenandoah," Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp.

Among the splendid reports was that of the field work of our peerless state president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, and her husband, Rev. Howard M. Hoge. These two have traveled over 8,000 miles up and down the state speaking for "statewide" indoors and out, teaching, arguing and always convincing. Last winter and spring they spent five weeks at the capital in the interest of the Enabling Act, and during the months that followed they have jointly put over five hundred dollars into the treasury.

Every worker in the state has felt that her work has been blessed as never before, and those brought in from the outside have rallied to our support magnificently.

The attendance at the convention was large and every meeting overflowed with enthusiasm. A full delegation will go to Atlanta to urge other states to try for "statewide."

The annual address of the state president was a feature of note in a list of fine things, as was the formal address of the convention guest, Mrs. Emma Howland, National organizer. The carefully systematized efforts of our leaders, the co-operation with the state Anti-Saloon League in meetings and plans, park programs, street parades, the wise distribution of thousands upon thousands of pages of pertinent literature, the use of 18,000 posters and 5,000 temperance fans, the Young Campaigners, and the ceaseless journeyings of the tireless workers, were some of the reasons for victory given by the delegates at an "experience meeting." Each one of our officers has done heroic work, Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, corresponding secretary, being especially burdened with literature and poster business in addition to an immense correspondence.

We have only just begun to realize that Virginia has gone dry, and that we are face to face with the situation we have craved for years. With all our rejoicing we know that the eyes of the world are upon us and that we have only entered the first gateway that leads to the free state! We are praying for continued blessings in wisdom, in incorruptible officers, in a staunch moral support on the part of the people, and an avoidance of the mistakes of some of the earlier prohibition states. May we not ask our friends throughout the nation to continue their prayerful interest in Virginia's welfare?

*"As thou wert constant in our ills*
*Be joyous in our joys,*
*Till cold, and stiff, and still are they,*
*Who wrought our walls annoys."*

Glory be to God, and praises to his name, *Virginia Has Gone DRY*, and we mean to make it so in very truth on November 1, 1916.

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*New York*, Niagara Falls, October 13-16.
*New Jersey*, Moorestown, October 13-16.
*Ohio*, Newark, October 14-16.
*Arkansas*, Van Buren, October 14-17.
*Massachusetts*, Lawrence, October 20-22.
*Iowa*, Creston, October 20-23.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.
*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.
*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.
*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 30-November 1.
*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.
*North Carolina*, High Point, Nov. 6-10.
*Florida*, Jacksonville, November 9-11.
*Georgia*, Atlanta, November 12.


**WHAT 15c WILL DO**

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and tha tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. ■ If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.**

**Become a Nurse**

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

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**Catalog** of 495 EZWEAR Shoe Styles and measurement blanks. Write today. **It's Free**

THE F. SIMON SHOE, 1589 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.


## PROHIBITION POINTERS

The statement is frequently heard in North Carolina that no aspirant for political office who does not believe in statewide prohibition would stand much chance of election.

Out of 1630 convicts in the Ohio penitentiary, 1458 claim that drink caused their downfall. That one fact is sufficient to make every decent man vote for statewide prohibition on November 3.


NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Atlanta, Ga., November 12-18, 1914.

**Special Reduced Fares From All Points**

**DATES OF SALE:**

From points north of Cincinnati, November 9, 10, and 11. Final limit returning November 24, 1914.

From Cincinnati and points south, November 9, 10, 11, and 12. Final limit returning November 23, 1914.

Privilege of extension to December 10, 1914, by deposit of ticket and payment of fee of $1.00.

**WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Cincinnati (Q. & C. Route) | 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, | November 10 |
| Arrive Chattanooga (Q. & C. Route) | 6:30 A. M., Wednesday, | November 11 |
| Leave Chattanooga (Southern Ry.) | 3:45 P. M., Wednesday, | November 11 |
| Arrive Atlanta (Southern Ry.) | 8:45 P. M., Wednesday, | November 11 |

Special train will remain at Chattanooga from 6:30 A. M. until 3:45 P. M., November 11. Visit Chattanooga and its scenic and historic places of interest: Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge, and Signal Mountain.

Party from the Chicago and the Northwest will leave Chicago in special train (White Ribbon special) via Pennsylvania Lines 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, November 10.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

(C. N. O. & T. P. Ry.) and SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

For sleeping car reservations and complete information, call on or write any one of the following representatives:

A. J. Lytle, N. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Chicago, Ill.
G. C. Blackburn, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.
John C. Volz, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.
A. R. Hebblethwaite, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Geo. E. Clarke, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Detroit, Mich.
R. M. Burr, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cleveland, O.
W. W. Dunnavant, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Pittsburgh, Pa
Stanton Curtis, A. G. P. A., Southern Ry.....Chicago, Ill.
G. A. Fisher, T. P. A., Southern Ry.....Cleveland, O.
W. A. Beckler, G. P. A., Q. & C. Route.....Cincinnati, O.



**TEMPERANCE** { POSTERS, PROGRAMS, PLEDGE CARDS, LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

Full set of 30 posters, 16x22 inches, in colors, for 35c postpaid.
Address: Presbyterian Board of Temperance, Conestoga Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828


## WHAT HAPPENED TO THE POSTER

One Ohio billboard that was erected to publish the advantages of the brewers' obnoxious "home rule" measure, is now preaching prohibition sermons. And a woman did it! The *Akron* (O.) *Beacon* tells the story as follows:

"An advertising crew from Cincinnati is going through the countryside, erecting billboards with arguments for the passage of the pro-booze amendment. All unsuspectingly they went through Springfield and began setting one up right alongside the Ellet homestead.

"Minnie J. Ellet saw it and the weatherman hung out the storm signal. She wanted to know what right they had to deface her neighborhood.

"'State road—public property,' said the bright young man in charge. 'Fifty dollars fine for any one molesting or disturbing this sign.' And he tacked a little tin sign to that effect on the bulletin board.

"Miss Ellet hunted up her lawyer. She came back with a smile and three great big prohibition posters which she carefully stuck up all over the bulletin board, entirely cancelling every last Cincinnati argument.

"'They haven't any rights there that the law recognizes,' said Miss Ellet. 'We'll post up our posters over every one of their bulletin boards wherever we can find them. I'm passing the word along to other places. We'll let old Demon Rum pay the freight for our advertising now."

---

The *Richmond Virginian* declares that the liquor traffic costs Virginia $450,000 more than it pays into the treasury.


**MOTHERS OF MEN**

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.


## OKLAHOMA CONVENTION REVEALS PROGRESS

### W. C. T. U. Committee Appointed to Deal Directly With Law Enforcement

Special Correspondence.

The annual convention of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., which met at Kingfisher, September 23-25, in many respects was considered one of the best conventions held for years. The fact that Oklahoma is a white state does not lessen the interest and enthusiasm of the W. C. T. U. in the great cause of temperance and prohibition. The attendance was large and the reports showed much splendid work accomplished the past year. The state president's splendid annual address, which treated of moral reform along many lines, was a most comprehensive resumé of the liquor question in particular. The corresponding secretary's report indicated that more and better field work was done by National and state workers than for several years. She reported that all local unions had co-operated very satisfactorily in carrying forward plans inaugurated by the National W. C. T. U. for National Constitutional Prohibition. About 50,000 votes were taken in the state on the resolution favoring that proposition. The treasurer's report showed that the finances of the state are in good condition.

The grand gold medal contest, given under the direction of the state superintendent, Mrs. Mary E. Rankin, would have done credit to a National convention. Six young ladies and one young man took part, the latter, a Mr. Skinner of the A. and M. college at Stillwater, winning the medal. The special musical numbers for the contest and throughout the convention were furunished by the professor and pupils of Kingfisher College of Music, which is rich in talent.

On the first evening the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion acquitted themselves with credit. No better state secretary of the L. T. L. can be found anywhere than Mrs. Nellie C. Woodson.

A specially prepared memorial program in honor of our departed National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, was led by our pioneer comrade, Mrs. M. Emma Miller, and was very impressive.

A W. C. T. U. commission to deal more directly with the matter of law-enforcement and co-operation with municipal authorities in the suppression of objectionable picture shows, dance halls, etc., was appointed at this convention. This commission will consist of five members representing different parts of the state. The best homes of the city were opened to the delegates, the convention was very graciously welcomed by the mayor, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the Ministerial Alliance, educational institutions and the local union. A distinguished courtesy shown the delegates by the Chamber of Commerce was an automobile ride.

We were most royally entertained at Kingfisher, which is a clean little city with a Christian mayor, whose wife is county president of the W. C. T. U. and was generalissimo of the convention.

To the regret and sorrow of all, Mrs. Katie McWethy, who has served the state so efficiently for twelve years as state treasurer, on account of physical conditions declined to accept office this year.

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer and lecturer, who was a guest of the convention, rendered much valuable service.


**You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should**

You can—*I know* you can; because I have *reduced* 32,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.

**You Can Be So Well!**

—if you only knew how well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

**Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.**

*One pupil writes:* "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my FREE booklet? Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**Susanna Cocroft**
Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.*



**The White Ribbon Special**

To Atlanta, Ga., occasion National meeting Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will leave Chicago over Pennsylvania Lines (Pan Handle Route) as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. CHICAGO (Union Station) | 9:30 a. m. | Tuesday, Nov. | 10 |
| Ar. CINCINNATI - - - | 6:30 p. m. | " " | 10 |
| Lv. " (Queen & Crescent) | 8:30 p. m. | " " | 10 |
| Ar. CHATTANOOGA - - | 6:30 a. m. | Wednesday, " | 11 |
| Lv. " (Southern Railway) | 3:45 p. m. | " " | 11 |
| Ar. ATLANTA - - - | 8:45 p. m. | " " | 11 |

Tickets will be sold November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, good returning to reach starting point not later than November 24, 1914. Privilege of extension of return limit to December 10 by deposit of ticket and payment of $1.00 at Atlanta. Round trip fare from Chicago $25 80. Proportionately low fares from other points. Pullman rates: lower $5.50, upper $4.40, section $9.90, drawing room $20.00.

Arrangements have been made for a most interesting day at Chattanooga visiting Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge and other points of historic interest.

Delegates from points in eastern and New England territory will undoubtedly have special service through Washington, D. C. Consult nearest Pennsylvania Railroad representative.

Have your home agent show you point of most convenient connection with White Ribbon Special. For reservations address:

**C. L. KIMBALL**
Assistant General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Lines
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.


### CAMPAIGN EDITION FOR MINISTERS

The W. C. T. U. of Lawrence county, Pa., as a compliment to the ministers of all the churches in the county, is sending them a free subscription to the CAMPAIGN EDITION. Money for ninety-eight copies has been sent to the Circulation department in payment of these.

### "SHE READ IT—SHE TOOK IT!"

We are making a house-to-house canvass in our work for statewide prohibition and will agree to use to the best advantage 1,000 leaflets, "She Read It—She Took It!" if you have them to spare.,

GEORGE F. HONEY, *Oregon*

*These leaflets telling the story of the value of* THE SIGNAL *were promptly forwarded and will be furnished freely to anyone who will use them. The price is postage only.*

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF LITERATURE,
*Evanston, Ill.*

### EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS

Somerset county and Elk county, Pennsylvania, each receive four copies of THE UNION SIGNAL because of an increase of ten per cent in their membership for 1914.

*The Young Crusader* grows better every year. It should be in every family of growing boys and girls. The parents should see to this.

TILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

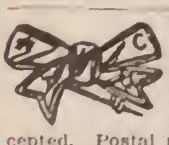
"We enclose subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* for nineteen public school teachers. We also enclose a list of thirteen yearly subscriptions. This last list is the result of the popular *Crusader* Bonnet Song, which was sung at our county convention."

WHITE RIBBONER

We think we can do much more in the great work we are doing in this section of the state by putting the telling paper, THE UNION SIGNAL, in the hands of our ministers, who are helping us, but who lack material.

MRS. ELIZA A. MCBRIDE
*New Castle, Pa.*


**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O., Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.


# "STATEWIDE PROHIBITION NOV. 3" CRY DELEGATES AT COLORADO CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

Sept. 30-Oct. 2, Colorado white ribboners met for their thirty-fifth annual convention in the hospitable little city of Salida, nestling in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Never were we made to feel more at home by any city. As we left our train, the national colors, artistically draped the entire length of the business streets, greeted us in welcome. This touch of hospitality was all the more appreciated because Salida is a wet town. Automobiles met the white ribboners at the trains and later the delegates were given rides around the city.

The meetings were held in the tastily decorated auditorium of the First Baptist church and were presided over by the able state president, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford. The guest of honor was the acting President of the National W. C. T. U., Miss Anna A. Gordon, who brought greetings and delivered an inspiring address on "The Prospect of National Constitutional Prohibition." In her annual address the state president dealt comprehensively and optimistically with the outlook for prohibition and urged the workers to greater consecration to the immediate work ahead.

From the opening moment of the convention it was evident to all that the key-note was statewide prohibition on November 3. Out of the nineteen district presidents, twelve responded with five-minute talks of vital importance on "Our Vision for the Coming Weeks."

Advance in many lines was shown by the state superintendents, who told of "Old Work in New Guise." A most interesting feature of the convention were "Some Campaign Experiences," of the field workers, Miss Margaret Bilz of Michigan, Miss Rose Davison of Ohio, both National W. C. T. U. organizers and lecturers, and Mr. Luther W. Wells of Colorado. These enthusiastic young people are campaigning in the out-of-the-way places of the state.

The campaign songs led by Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Codding and the state superintendent of music, Mrs. Schrader, did much to arouse the enthusiasm of the delegates.

The closing meeting was addressed by Hon. John Marshall of Kansas, who presented most convincing arguments in favor of statewide prohibition. A chorus of young people wearing campaign caps and pennants led the singing.

Much of the success of the convention and the comfort of the delegates was due to the leadership of Mrs. Margaret T. Phillips, who was ably assisted by Mrs. Ruth Spray and Miss Winona Jewell.

Each delegate left the convention with a new realization of her individual responsibility to do her part in pushing with resistless determination the battle against the liquor traffic at the coming election.

The state officers were all re-elected.

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS

**From Address of Hon. John Marshall, Candidate for Judge of Supreme Court of Kansas**

The big men of the country are non-drinking men. I was present at a hearing of the interstate commerce commission once, and all the big railroad men of the United States were there. They were all anti-saloon men—they didn't dare to be anything else. If you business men want to prosper join a dry community, for your best customer is the man who doesn't drink.

I am willing to wager that there are more violations of the liquor laws in license Colorado than in Kansas with its prohibition.

Kansas has tried prohibition and knows that it pays. Our newspapers will not take liquor advertisements. No man who drinks can run for public office; he would be politically killed if he did. China has forbidden opium, Russia the sale of vodka and Germany has forbidden its army and navy to use intoxicating liquors during the war. Why? Because they know that it pays, even as Kansas knows that it pays.

# ENGLISH WAR POSTER

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON NAVAL AND MILITARY WORK

TO ALL MEN SERVING THE EMPIRE.
It has been proved by the most careful
SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,
and completely confirmed by actual experience
In ATHLETICS and WAR
as attested by
FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, V.C., K.G., K.P.,
FIELD-MARSHAL LORD WOLSELEY, K.P., G.C.B.,
and many other Army Leaders, that
Alcohol or Drink

(1) SLOWS the Power to see Signals.
(2) CONFUSES Prompt Judgment.
(3) SPOILS Accurate Shooting.
(4) HASTENS Fatigue.
(5) LESSENS Resistance to Disease and Exposure.
(6) INCREASES Shock from Wounds.

We therefore most strongly urge you for your own Health and Efficiency that at least as long as the War lasts you should become
Total Abstainers

(Signed)
THOMAS BARLOW, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.V.O.,
Pres. Coll. Phys., Physician to H.M. the King.
FREDERICK TREVES, F.R.C.S., G.C.V.O.,
Hon. Col. R.A.M.C, T.F., Sergeant Surgeon to H.M. the King.
G. J. H. EVATT, M.D., C.B., Surgeon-General R.A.M.C.
VICTOR HORSLEY, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Captain R.A.M.C., T.F.
G. SIMS WOODHEAD, M.D., F.R.S., Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C., T.F.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 22, 1914 | No. 43

## In the Polling Booth

On election day, when you go behind the screen to register your vote, when you are alone with God and your thoughts, I want you to see that long line of little boys as sweet and fresh as any of your own going to the bar for the first time. I want you to see these boys, the cream of our land, turned into drunkards. I want you to see the long line of mothers, with eyes reddened from weeping and faces drawn and haggard, waiting in the night for the footsteps of the drunken father, and the little ones poorly clad and often beaten. If you back your ballot against them, I will not know what to think of you. I appeal to you men in the name of your manhood that you protect our homes and our children, and I tell you women that if there ever was a time when you should be aroused, it is now. I point to a better day, which will reverse the old order, a day of brave women and fair men.—*Mrs. Nellie McClung*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

"Safety First" Advocates Assail Liquor Traffic—The Truth About Maine—Boys Wanted—The South Is Going Dry—Our Comrades Over the Sea—Our Washington Letter.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## SENATE PASSES WAR TAX BILL—HOUSE PASSES PHILIPPINE MEASURE—ALASKA'S VAST COAL FIELDS OPENED TO WORLD BY PASSAGE OF COAL-LAND LEASING BILL—MOVING PICTURES OF SENATE SCENES WITHDRAWN—INTERPRETATION OF CONTRABAND LAW

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Since the Washington Letter was written, it has been announced in the press that the Senate has passed the war tax bill by a vote of 34 to 22. An agreement on the measure between the two houses probably will be arrived at before this issue of THE SIGNAL reaches the hands of subscribers.

This has been a full, busy week for Congress, both Houses looking toward an early adjournment. It had been declared by several party leaders that if strict attention were paid to business, they might reach an adjournment by today, Saturday, October 17, Congress having been in session five hundred and fifty-nine days up to that date, a notable record for the legislative branch of the government.

There has been considerable speculation as to how the House would receive the Senate war tax changes. Congress has been overwhelmed with protests against the tax on beer, the extra fifty cents making the regular tax $1.75 per barrel. Manufacturers of beer have flooded the Senate and House with telegrams, letters and petitions. Protests, too, have been received from temperance people over the country against the proposed tax on alcoholic liquors of any kind. Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, in formally opening the debate in the Senate on the war tax bill, stated that the pending bill had been modeled after the Spanish war tax bill.

The Senate agrees to strike out the tax on proprietary medicines originally proposed by the Senate committee. The wine section, as proposed by the committee, would tax all still wines, eight cents a gallon, and in addition, would tax the grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines, fifty-five cents a gallon. The committee also wrote into the wine schedule taxes of twenty-five cents a quart on champagne, ten cents a quart on carbonated wines, and twenty-four cents a gallon on cordials. The Senate agreed to vote on the war tax measure Saturday, October 17, and in this way help clear the docket for adjournment the following week.

### Philippine Bill Carries in House

The administration Philippine bill designed to grant a more liberal form of government to the Filipinos, and outlining the purpose of the United States to withdraw its sovereignty over the Islands and recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established, was passed by the House, Friday, the vote being 211 to 59. There were no Democratic votes in opposition to the measure, and seven Republicans and four Progressives were recorded in the final roll-call. It is the general understanding that the measure will not be taken up in the Senate in the present session. It will be sent to that body, however, within the next few days, and will be referred to the committee on the Philippines. The bill as it passed the House was practically in the form that it was introduced by the chairman of the Insular Affairs committee. The debate on the bill, which has been in progress more than a week, was closed by Representative Garrett of Tennessee. In the course of his speech he said: "The passage of this bill, with its preamble, means the taking of a decisive and definite step toward the consummation of an event which will be not only epochal, but unprecedented in the history of human kind—the voluntary and willing withdrawal of sovereignty over another people. We shall do a great thing when we take this step; we shall do a great thing when we maintain in its purity that ideal which has been the guiding star of our own national life. We shall do a great thing, and this shall be a historic day."

### Alaska Coal-Land Leasing Bill Approved by House

The Alaska coal-land leasing bill, an administration measure designed to open up the coal resources of Alaska under a leasing system, was agreed to by the House. It was in the form of a conference report, already adopted by the Senate. It now goes to the President for approval to become a law.

"This is the end of an eight-year struggle," said Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, on hearing of the Alaska coal leasing bill. "Eight years ago these coal lands of Alaska were locked up. Now her coal is to be opened up to the world under conditions that will prevent monopoly, and I trust insure development. This is an achievement of which Congress may well be proud. It is a real victory for a sensible anti-monopoly policy.

"We now have achieved three-fifths of our conservation program, a railroad for Alaska, a new reclamation law, and an Alaskan coal-leasing bill." According to the estimate of the Geological Survey, Alaska has coal fields of sufficient magnitude to supply the entire world at the present rate of consumption, for the next one hundred years.

### Moving Pictures of Senate Scenes Withdrawn

For the first time in the history of the Senate chamber, moving pictures were taken there one day last week, to be used in connection with a lecture on the government of the United States. An hour before the Senate assembled, the Vice-President, several members of the Senate, including Senators Luke Lea of Tennessee, Chamberlain of Oregon, and others, the chaplain of the Senate, F. J. Prettyman, the clerks and the pages, went through their respective parts in the regular proceedings of the Senate. There were no speeches, but the Vice-President went through the motions of calling the Senate to order, the chaplain offered the prayer, the journal was read, bills were introduced, etc. The next day, Senator Overman rose in the Senate and asked by whose authority the pictures had been made, and read the rules of the Senate prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate chamber. As there was such a difference of opinion concerning the granting of permission, the sergeant-at-arms having been called to the bar to explain, and being unable to fix the authority, the Vice-President declared, that "under the circumstances, notice will be given that the pictures are not to be used." We regret that this is so, as many people over the country are deeply interested in what transpires in the Senate, and this would have been a source not only of gratification, but of education as well.

### Interpretation of Contraband Law

In response to numerous inquiries, Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, gave out a statement this week, containing the administration's interpretation of the law regarding the shipment of contraband articles from the United States to countries now at war in Europe. It is to the effect that citizens of this country may sell anything to belligerent nations, even contraband of war, without violating American neutrality, and that it rests with foreign governments to prevent contraband shipments reaching their enemy, and not the duty of the neutral nation to bar these shipments in the beginning or at all. It says, "American citizens have the right to take orders from England, France, Germany, or any of the belligerents for armored automobiles, fire-arms, foodstuffs, or any kind of articles, and sell these articles to belligerents, but all such goods when shipped, if contraband, will be shipped at the risk of those who sell them. Neither the President, nor any executive department of the government possesses the legal authority to interfere in any way with trade between the people of this country and the territory of a belligerent. For the government of the United States itself to sell to a belligerent nation would be an unneutral act, but for a private individual to sell to a belligerent any product of the United States, is neither unlawful nor unneutral, nor within the power of the executive to prevent or control."

The fortieth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia was held this week in Washington. Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, president of the District union, and the other general officers were unanimously re-elected.

*Saturday, October 17, 1914.*

# "Safety First" Advocates Assail Liquor Traffic

## VOTE FOR ELIMINATION OF USE OF INTOXICANTS IN INDUSTRIES OF NATION

When the liquor question came up for discussion at the National Congress on Industrial Safety in Chicago, October 14, it is reported that not a single member came to the defense of alcohol. The discussion started when L. R. Palmer, chief inspector of the Pennsylvania department of Labor and Industry, said that "sixty per cent of industrial accidents are charged to liquor."

"Milk has taken the place with our men that liquor used to hold," asserted E. K. Prichett of the Macey company at Grand Rapids, Mich., "and this is how it happened. After forbidding the men to use alcoholic beverages, we arranged to have milk wagons call at the factories at ten o'clock each morning. We then permitted them to halt in their work and go out and buy bottles of fresh milk. We find this arrangement practically has solved our drinking problem."

Later the organization, represented by 700 delegates, unanimously and enthusiastically adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, It is recognized that drinking of alcoholic stimulants is productive of a heavy per cent of the accidents and dis ases, affecting the safety and efficiency of workingmen; be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this organization to go on record in favor of eliminating the use of intoxicants in the industries of the nation."

The members of the National Safety Council employ more than a million men.

# THE TRUTH ABOUT MAINE

**WILLIAM T. FOSTER, President of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and of the Oregon Social Hygiene Society**

My personal observation of the working of the prohibition law in the state of Maine extends over a period of twenty years. I have visited Maine at least once every year during that period and for seven of those years I was a resident and citizen of Maine.

During that period I have lived in three other states and I have visited nearly all the large cities in all the states. Everywhere I have learned what I could concerning various methods of regulating the liquor traffic.

Through this varied experience, the conviction has been forced upon me that the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is the only policy which the liquor interests regard as seriously damaging to the traffic and the only policy which greatly aids the cause of temperance.

After seven years of residence in Maine under the prohibitory law and seven years of residence in states under local option, I am convinced that my children, and other people's children for whom I may be responsible in school and college, are far better protected from the evils of the liquor traffic in prohibition Maine than in any local option state in which I have lived or visited. As far as the dangers of the liquor traffic are concerned, I would rather have my children brought up in prohibition Maine than in any state which forms a partnership with saloons by accepting a part of the profits.

What I say applies to Maine as it used to be. Even though the prohibition of the sale of liquor did not prevent the sale of liquor any more than the prohibition of the illicit practice of medicine wholly prevented such practice, or the prohibition of robbery entirely eliminated robbers, I would favor it.

But Maine today for one potent reason is able to enforce the prohibitory law as never before. That reason is the Webb law, a Federal regulation which now protects Maine in a degree never before known, from the onslaughts of dealers in adjacent local-option territory.

Every argument that I have read purporting to show the failure of the prohibitory law in Maine applies to conditions before this law went into effect. Then express companies operated in Maine for the sole purpose of selling liquor. They brought it into the state from Portsmouth and Boston and Chicago, labeled "breakfast food," "Ivory soap," and even "dry goods." No law could reach the traffic. *NOW* such goods can be seized in transit at any station or any platform, from any car or delivery wagon, and destroyed. Every state is, therefore, now far better prepared to enforce prohibition than Maine was in the period referred to by all the anti-prohibition arguments I have read.

I do not maintain that the prohibitory law in Maine even now completely stops the sale of liquor. What I do maintain, after years of experience in various states, is, first, that Maine formerly controlled the traffic better than local-option states, and that now prohibition in Maine, aided by new Federal laws, is more effective than ever before.

# VOTE OREGON DRY

**HON. OSWALD WEST, Governor of Oregon**

Oregon should go dry because there does not exist a single reason on earth why it should stay wet.

The war news from Europe strikes us with horror yet this great war with all its carnage, past, present and future, will not prove a drop in the bucket compared with the ravages which are being made throughout the land by booze.

We boast we are the greatest nation upon earth and in our efforts to preserve that position we boast we must strive constantly to raise, or at least maintain, the standard of our citizenship, and to accomplish this end we must unceasingly fight organized greed and graft, stamp out poverty, vice and crime, protect the home and make life more pleasant for those who have been less fortunate than others. It is idle, however, to talk of progress along these lines so long as King Alcohol occupies the throne.

Who grabs the pay check from the honest workman on Saturday night and makes his wife and little ones go ragged and hungry? Mr. Booze.

Who sows the seeds of poverty and distress everywhere? Mr. Booze.

Who fills our insane asylums, feebleminded institutions, penitentiaries and reform schools? Mr. Booze.

Who loads upon us most of our tax burdens? Mr. Booze.

The wets protest against our voting the state dry because it will close Paul Wessinger's brewery and be equivalent to the confiscation of his property, but they do not tell you how the brewery was built through the ruination of homes and the confiscation of pay checks. They do not tell you that every brick in the building represents a broken heart and the color of the building is emblematic of the blood which has dripped therefrom.

"Old Booze" is an outlaw who has been long pursued but never subdued. At no time and under no circumstances should he be given quarter and it is the duty of every good citizen to stand ready to sandbag him whenever he sticks his head in sight. All Oregon will have a chance to sandbag him on November 3, and for the Lord's sake let us make a good job of it.

### CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR ON REPUBLICAN TICKET DECLARES FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION

"I shall vote and work for a dry Colorado."

In these words George A. Carlson, Republican candidate for governor, at the first public meeting of the Republican campaign, in Denver, announced his stand on the liquor question. Mr. Carlson declared that his stand is a personal one, born of lifelong convictions.

"The other side has said that statewide prohibition cannot be enforced. I say it can be enforced, and that if I am elected governor and the state goes dry I shall enforce it, just as I have for years in my district, where I have been prosecuting boot-leggers and other violators of the law."

The *Colorado Springs Telegraph*, in reporting the incident, says, "Mr. Carlson rose from a sick bed to make his speech, and when he had concluded, the large audience swarmed into the aisles and over the platform to shake him by the hand. His personal declaration in behalf of statewide prohibition evoked long-continued applause."

# OREGON CAMPAIGN POSTER

## BOYS WANTED!

GENTLEMEN, YOU ARE STRONG MEN, COURAGEOUS SOULS, SO I WANT TO ASK A FAVOR. I WANT TO MAKE A PLEA IN THE INTEREST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The brewers and distillers have plenty of money. They are able to hire all the help they want. They can buy all the grain and hops they can use, but they can't run their business without boys. You see the old booze fighters will die and IT TAKES ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND BOYS A YEAR TO KEEP THE BUSINESS GOING. They can't buy these, so I am going to ask you for a donation.

I want your boy to put on the altar of sacrifice. Better send your girls along, too, for drink begets sensuality, and every drunken man implies a fallen woman or a disgraced wife. Come, now; don't refuse. You voted to license, and they can't run without boys.

What did you say—"not your boy, but your neighbor's boys?" Shame on the man that will sacrifice his neighbor's child and refuse his own. Your child, my brother, your son for drunkenness, your daughter for shame. Give me that young life that you love better than your own. Go home tonight and take that innocent girl from her mother's arms and that bright-eyed boy that is the hope of your life.

Take them on your knees, and recall the hour that wife and mother passed through the valley of death to give them birth, recall the joy of their babyhood, the glee of their childhood, and the promise of their youth. When all their worth is in your heart, say to the mother, "I have decided to make an offering to the rum fiend. He thirsts for blood."

Can you do it? No! Horrors! No! Well, then, with your children in your arms, and the little wife by your side, swear your allegiance to the cause of temperance, and on election day put the interests of those children and that loving wife on a white ballot.

Get on the firing line and do your duty and it will not be necessary for you, or any other father, to sacrifice his children.—*Prof. Newton N. Riddell, in "The New Man."*

**VOTE OREGON DRY NOVEMBER 3, 1914**

# Intense Enthusiasm for "Oregon Dry" Marks State Convention

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

A W. C. T. U. convention with the picturesque setting of a Spanish "rodeo," in combination with the manifold attractions of a county fair, is unusual, to say the least. But this circumstance in connection with the gathering of the clans at The Dalles, Oregon, in the thirty-first annual meeting, Sept. 30-Oct. 2, contributed to the most enthusiastic convention in our history. A wet town is calculated to evoke enthusiasm in the W. C. T. U. hosts, and when to the background of open saloons is added a foreground of Indians in the most gorgeous of gaily colored trappings—natives who need the impressive lesson of American womanhood arrayed against the white man's whisky—it is easy to comprehend the spirit with which the white ribbon delegates marched in triple column up and down the main avenues of The Dalles.

### Imposing Hosts Proclaim "Prohibition for Oregon"

The poster parade signalized the last day of a meeting that had overflowed from start to finish with enthusiasm for "Oregon Dry." Under the blue and gold of a perfect Oregon day, with "Old Glory" fluttering from hundreds of standards and flanked always by the significant posters with their many messages which united to proclaim "Prohibition Promotes Prosperity," the imposing procession, over four blocks long, moved slowly between the solid lines of idle, curious and sympathetic humanity. Applause was often given, but no word of derision was heard. The marshal of the day, Mr. Ben Vail, president of the Campaigners' Club, mounted upon a superb white horse, skillfully piloted the marching hosts. Of course, there was a band and a tallyho full of Young Campaigners; women old and young, marched, as they sang, "Oregon's Going Dry," and "On the Third November Morning, We'll Be There." Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, the irrepressible, caught the contagion and flung back from the motor car in the lead the slogan that was blazoned on every convention badge, "Let'er Go Dry."

The enthusiasm which found outlet in the parade was in evidence during the entire convention. An hour was set apart to consider the "Oregon Dry" campaign, which we launched one year ago. But the interest in our effort to outlaw the liquor traffic found outlet in every report and every meeting.

"Oregon, Oregon, My, My, My!
V—I—C—T—O—R—Y,
My Oregon Must Go Dry!"

This favorite cry resounded with emphasis many times a day.

### Fine Leadership Appreciated.

Ninety unions from twenty-one counties were represented by 140 delegates. The convention showed its great appreciation of the marvelous executive ability with which Mrs. Henrietta Brown had led the hosts, taking up the work in the middle of the year upon the death of Rev. Edith Hill Booker, our president, before definite campaign plans had been outlined. Mrs. Brown's inspiring address and the corresponding secretary's report gave a new vision of the immense amount of work done under their leadership. The treasurer's report showed we had money on hand and that we had gained nearly 1,000 members this year. Three counties and ninety-five new unions have been organized. From five to ten workers have been constantly in the field nearly all of the past six months. Our campaign work has centered on this house-to-house canvass of voters. About 51,840 homes have been visited and on a very conservative estimate at least 65 per cent of the voters are reported as favoring "Oregon Dry." In eight counties our women are notaries and are "going about doing good" work registering the voters in their homes. Pendleton has gained 107 members, the largest gain of the year. Central union (Portland) is the largest union, numbering 156.

One of the newly organized counties, Clackamas, is doing most effective work. The county president is a notary and has given six weeks to registering voters. Lima county has found institutes and medal contests most useful in reaching the people with "Oregon Dry" facts. Nine institutes have been held and many medal contests conducted in country schoolhouses.

The county presidents' conferences were full of interest. These women will help each other during the year by a "round robin" letter. Superintendents and Y. and L. T. L. leaders also held many conferences.

Mrs. Brown, acting president, Mrs. Swope, corresponding secretary and Mrs. Marsters, recording secretary, on the nominating ballot received a large majority vote, but for good reason each felt it necessary to decline re-election. The officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Henrietta Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary D. Russell; recording secretary, Mrs. Madge Mears; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Houston. Under the inspiring presentation by Mrs. Armor of the needs for state work during the coming year over $1,000 was pledged.

The evening meetings were excellent and well attended. In addition to the cordial welcomes and responses on the first evening, Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., gave her illustrated lecture on "The Temperance Movement in Picture, Song and Story." This was so well liked that Mrs. Hatcher is being urged to return later. Mrs. Hatcher was our guest during the convention and added much to the interest of the meetings. At the memorial hour she paid a beautiful and touching tribute to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, our promoted leader.

A class from the Arlington L. T. L. competed in an L. T. L. gold medal contest. The little ladies all did so well it was difficult to select the winner. Miss Wilma Beardsley received the medal. While the judges were conferring, girls in costume sang "The *Crusader* Bonnet" and secured sixty-eight subscriptions to *The Young Crusader.*

Friday night Mrs. Mary Harris Armor spoke to a packed house which applauded almost constantly. Mrs. Armor is greatly loved in Oregon and it was a joy to have her with us.

Throughout the convention the music was an inspiration. Splendid solos and our stirring campaign songs were often heard. Generous citizens presented the convention with a large supply of delicious peaches and grapes.

The church was beautifully decorated and the W. C. T. U. sisters and their friends of The Dalles left nothing undone to show us we were more than welcome.

The Young Campaigners' Club rendered great assistance. It was noised about that members of this club were arrested for pasting the little blue "Liquor Traffic Must Go" stickers on some vacant buildings, and spent the night in jail, where they wrote all over the walls, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." The Young Campaigners are certainly "leaving their mark" in this "Oregon Dry" campaign.

(Continued on Page Nine)

# OUR COMRADES OVER THE SEA

ANNA A. GORDON

Letters from our white ribbon comrades in the war zone come to us heavily laden with anxiety and sorrow, but shining through the awful gloom in these countries so darkened and divided by hatred and strife, is the love of white ribboners expressed for one another and the affectionate messages they send to us in the United States.

Very tenderly do we sympathize with white ribboners in all the warring nations, whose best beloved are among the enlisted men. For Madame Fallot, our president in France, we feel the keenest grief. A letter written September 22 by Mlle. Weyer of Paris, the national corresponding secretary, brings us the sorrowful word that Madame Fallot's eldest son has been killed in battle. He leaves a young widow, only last March a bride. "Our dear president," writes Mlle. Weyer, "has another son at the front and Madame Koechlin, our vice-president, has two sons in active service and a daughter with a Red Cross ambulance corps."

The only son of Lady Henry Somerset is on the battle field.

Our warm-hearted friend, the Baroness de Laveleye, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Belgium, is ministering to the suffering in Liege, her home city.

All our co-workers abroad are deeply engrossed in making supplies for the soldiers in hospitals and on the field and in relief work for the thousands of homeless and destitute families, whose sad plight can only be faintly imagined.

We thank God for the sacred comradeship of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

# California Hosts Work Night and Day for "Statewide"

## STRONG RURAL VOTE CHIEF RELIANCE

MARY M. COMAN

All up and down the Pacific Coast, the temperance hosts are wide-awake and active these days, for there are strong hopes that all the land bordering on the sunset sea will carry state constitutional prohibition amendments at the coming election, November 3. In the states of Washington and Oregon, the issue is a clear-cut one—saloons or no saloons—but in California the liquor men have entrenched themselves, in most cowardly fashion, behind the wine industry, and practically nothing is said of the saloon itself, but great stress is placed upon greatly increased taxes, the loss of the large and flourishing (?) wine grape industry, the distress of the thousands of workmen thrown out of employment, and the diversion of the thousands of wealthy tourists to other states, if the amendment carries. Then there is always the stock argument: "It has been shown in other states, where prohibition is in force, that it does not prevent the sale and use of intoxicants, but on the contrary provides a lucrative field for illicit traffic." Throughout the state the liquor organization, The Royal Arch, is flooding the mails, libraries and newspapers with these false statements, which in turn are being everywhere effectively met by leaflets, posters, strong speakers, and splendidly organized work by the W. C. T. U. and the Dry Federation. Fully half of the power, money and time of the liquor interests on the coast is concentrated just now upon California, where, because of the complications, there is greater hope of downing the temperance vote. Many of the influential newspapers, and supposedly honest men and women, including some sadly mistaken clergymen, are on the wrong side of the question, because of the financial interests involved.

### Forty-eight Amendments to Be Voted Upon November 3

Again, in this state, the two great moral issues, the prohibitive amendment and Red Light Abatement Act, in which the white ribboners are so vitally interested, are but two out of forty-eight constitutional amendments submitted to the people, and the very multiplicity of these amendments, some of which are complicated methods for the machinery of state government, will cause many voters to have nothing to do with any of them.

But in spite of the unfortunate complications, there has been splendidly efficient and magnificently organized work going steadily on all summer, the W. C. T. U. working in absolute harmony with the Dry Federation, and having full charge of the work of the young people and the Young Campaigners. The latter phase of the campaign has been in charge of Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, and has been a strong influence for good. The bright-faced, happy children, with their attractive regalia, stirring songs and rally cries have been a prominent feature of every convention, mass meeting and Sunday school rally all the summer and fall.

Realizing fully the value of each individual vote, much time and effort have been given to checking up all voters in every precinct, and registration was closely followed, with the result that the registration is unusually heavy and the outlook is good for the largest Christian vote in the history of the state. Everywhere there is keen resentment of the imputation that the wonderful resources and opportunities of California are dependent upon the maintenance of the saloon and winery, and leading men and women are optimistic that the state will vote dry by a goodly majority. The great annual conference of the Methodist Church of Southern California, recently held in Pasadena, resolved itself into a tremendous prohibition hallelujah chorus, of over four thousand, with such men as Lieutenant Governor Wallace, Dr. Charles Locke, Dr. Matt Hughes, Senator Charles Bell and Bishop McConnell predicting a clean state, forever freed from the liquor curse.

### Posters Do Excellent Campaign Service

The vital value of posters has been realized as never before, and everywhere, on great city billboards, church lawns, in thousands of windows, in store fronts and tacked to numberless telephone poles, are posters of all sizes and kinds, all carrying the thought-arresting message of the evil of the liquor traffic and the blessings of prohibition. The Los Angeles county organization has put out a fine poster, as has the Christian Endeavor organization, while the state W. C. T. U. and Dry Federation have printed excellent bulletins for window display.

The superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Bertha Phelps Allen, has sent to every teacher in southern California circular letters which cover the situation admirably, answering briefly but effectively the financial argument of the opposition, the labor problem and the old story that prohibition does not prohibit, and most aptly making a strong plea for the children of the state.

Other departments have adapted their work to the campaign in a really remarkable manner and the general awakening of public conscience has resulted in many new members for the W. C. T. U., and work has been found for all.

### Last Days of Campaign

The state officials have been busy almost night and day, and at headquarters the demand for dry buttons, literature and posters has been beyond all expectation. These last three weeks of the campaign promise to be of intense activity, the climax of all the months' work coming in the closing week. Practically every Sunday school in southern California, through lessons, songs, recitations and parades, will make on Sunday (November 1) two days before election, a strong demonstration for prohibition.

The outlook is good for success; prayer meetings have been and are being held to that end; the women's clubs are studying and talking the humanitarian amendments, chief of which are the prohibitive and Red Light Abatement Act; in all churches the ministers are to speak at every service until election upon prohibition, and mass meetings and rallies are planned for practically every day and evening.

### Liquor Amendment Antagonizes Good Citizens

The liquor men's amendment, put in at the last moment, is so extreme and iniquitous that it will have little chance of passing, if the voters rightly understand the issue. If carried, it would forbid any election on the liquor question for eight years, its most mischievous clause being the one which would make license territory automatically of all territory which votes wet at this election. It is eminently non-American, since it takes the power away from the people.

We are almost too busy working to write or do the ordinary things which so largely occupy women's time usually. But the issue is so great, that we feel that "this one thing we *must* do"— secure statewide prohibition for California on November 3, 1914.

## SECRETARY OF STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA SAYS LAW IS EFFECTIVE

"Prohibition has proven a decided success in West Virginia. I defy any one to show the contrary," said Stuart F. Reed, secretary of state of West Virginia, in addressing a large audience in Toledo, Ohio.

"The manufacturers and mine owners, who opposed prohibition so bitterly during the campaign, are now enthusiastically in praise of it," continued Mr. Reed. "The leaders of organized labor and many of the rank and file who were likewise strongly against prohibition, now declare that it has proved a boon to the working man.

"The state labor commissioner, after a canvass of all industries, says that labor and capital both agree that the efficiency of the working men has increased at least twenty-five per cent."

# The Story of Georgia's Great Moral Battle

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

A notable contribution to the valuable literature which gifted women of our organization have created, is found in the "History of the Georgia W. C. T. U.," by Mrs. J. J. Ansley, which is just off the press.

This book is of compelling interest to every one who cares for the cause of temperance and has great historical value. It runs with the swift flow of an exciting story in which the promise of the happy end is seen from the beginning.

Mrs. Ansley, the author, was promoted to a heavenly home about six months ago. She was a consecrated Christian, an earnest W. C. T. U. worker and a successful writer, having contributed extensively to leading magazines and religious papers.

Some of our white ribboners who helped to make this history, after reading the original manuscript, had the following to say concerning it:

**From Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who was president of the Georgia W. C. T. U. when the climax of the book was reached.**

"In the light of Sacred Writ no one can doubt that God would have us hold in grateful and perpetual remembrance His wonderful deliverances. 'Hell's foundations quiver at the note of praise.'

"When the pain and the peril of the wilderness journeyings were over, and the Children of Israel, by the power of God, had crossed the Jordan dryshod, God commanded that twelve stones should be taken out of the bed of the Jordan, 'Where the priests' feet stood firm' and these stones were to be 'A memorial unto the Children of Israel forever.'

"When Georgia was freed from the curse of the saloon, it was indeed a great deliverance, no less miraculous than that which ended the weary wanderings of the Children of Israel and swept them triumphantly into the Promised Land.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia felt that they, like God's people of old, must establish a memorial, which should teach their children how God in these latter days had led his people in this state, 'with a pillar of cloud and fire,' out of the wilderness of the legalized liquor traffic, into the glorious Promised Land of statewide prohibition.

"After prayerful counsel, it was decided that this memorial should take the form of a beautifully bound and illustrated volume, 'The History of the Georgia Woman's Christian Temperance Union,' and that this volume should be dedicated to the brave men of the 1907 legislature, who gave us our law.

"To the writing of this book, Mrs. J. J. Ansley was persuaded to bring her gifted brain and fluent pen. She came to her task with a great purpose to serve God and humanity, with a mind enlightened by truth, and a heart aglow with love. She could not fail to write a book worthy of the great cause that has for its ultimate object the enthroning of Jesus Christ in the hearts and homes of men."

**From Miss M. Theresa Griffin, recording secretary of the Georgia W. C. T. U.**

"These pages make up the story of a great moral battle, and, thank God, of a great victory. It tells of the aspiration of Oglethorpe and of many of the early builders of our great state, that Georgia should be free from the plague spot of liquor selling; it sketches the stress and strain of twenty-five years of woman's humble work; how our white ribbon women gently plead and prayed and endured; how they taught the children, how they warned and persuaded the men; how they besought the ministers of God to join them in the work and give them the sanction and prestige of the church; how the temperance men strove by forensic eloquence, diplomatic skill and virile strength of purpose to beat back the army of liquor sellers; and how, by the blessing of God, they succeeded at last in branding these debauchers of our state with the brand of outlawry. Let the children and grandchildren of these men and women read and understand, if they can, what this struggle meant to those who went before. If even a few may sense from it the grandeur of our cause and the joy and glory of working for it—then the story of the Georgia W. C. T. U. from 1883 to 1907, is not written in vain. Not only to the temperance worker, but to every lover of right and justice, every student of human nature, is the story one of point and value.

"And then it is so beautifully told. Mrs. J. J. Ansley is peculiarly fitted to be the historian of a religious and patriotic movement, for her consecration, enthusiasm and rare spiritual insight march hand in hand with her reverence for truth. Mrs. Ansley's style of writing also suits the purpose of the book; eloquent, quaint and unworldly, it moves serenely 'on the heights.'"

**From Mrs. William C. Sibley, first president of the organization.**

"Never have I ceased to thank God that I was in it all, that I fought and suffered with my blessed comrades and had the privilege of being their leader for so many years.

"The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has become a part of the history of Georgia now. Mrs. Ansley's 'History' is true, thrilling and beautifully written. I rejoice that it is to be handed down to posterity. It is full of interest to all the people in showing the faithful and devoted service rendered them by these patriotic, courageous, self-sacrificing women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in their efforts for the redemption of the home and state from the great liquor curse.

"As the years roll on and posterity reaps more and more the beneficial results from the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union it may be inclined to be grateful and give them the honor that is due them."

**From Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, the second president of the Georgia Woman's Christian Temperance Union.**

"In presenting to the public this history, the Georgia Woman's Christian Temperance Union supplies, most richly, a long felt want, for it is the setting forth of the organization's birth, its aims, its divine guidance and its God-crowned successes; and the able author of this book, Mrs. J. J. Ansley, has well used her facile, graceful pen in so doing."

**From Mrs. Lelia A. Dillard, vice-president Georgia W. C. T. U.**

"Knowing that this book would stand as a record of our work for future generations, and that it would go out into the world as a representative of the white ribbon sisterhood, I began to read critically. I soon found it difficult to read with any thought but eager interest in the thrilling story of heroism. I need not say that the story is gracefully and forcefully told when I state that at times I read with eyes tear-dimmed; again with heart pulsating with that indescribable feeling awakened by martial music; and with soul filled with gratitude and prayer."

The illustrations are particularly attractive, being all of fine quality of photo-engraving and from good photographs. There are some eighteen or twenty of them, and while they do not by any means represent all of the distinguished temperance workers of Georgia, they do include many of those most beloved in the W. C. T. U., and add much to the value of the book. There are pictures of Mrs. Ansley, the author, James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony of Georgia, Mrs. W. C. Sibley, Mrs. Sibley's home in Augusta, where Frances Willard was entertained in 1883, Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Armor, Mrs. Dillard, Miss Missouri Stokes, Mrs. Witter, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Moore of Oxford, Judge Covington, Hon. William J. Neel, Dr. Hardman, Rev. Sam P. Jones, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. Armor's Wet and Dry Map of Georgia in 1906 and an autograph letter of Miss Willard's.

The price of the book has been put so low as to be in the reach of all of our women, $1.50 a volume, but the first edition is only five hundred volumes so that those who want the book would better put in their orders promptly. Order from Miss M. Theresa Griffin, 1530 Third Avenue, Columbus, Georgia.

# Illinois Convicts Favor Prohibition

At a meeting of the inmates of the Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary, it is reported that 1,200 of the 1,300 convicts expressed themselves as eager to sign a petition for a dry state. Many of the men claimed that the alcohol habit was responsible for wrecking their lives, while scores were serving terms for crimes committed under the influence of liquor.

The petition, in part, reads as follows:

"Your petitioners, representing the major portion of the Illinois state penitentiary of Joliet, respectfully aver that we believe if the sale of intoxicating liquor were prohibited by the enactment of laws by your honorable body the effect would be to reduce crime at least seventy per cent. We respectfully pray that you will favorably consider the introduction of any measure having for its object the curtailment of the sale of intoxicating liquors and use the great power with which you are clothed to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the bounds of Illinois."

The petition ends with the assurance that it comes as "the voluntary deed of a body of earnest men, acting entirely on its own initiative."

Owing to the interference of the warden of the institution, this significant document has not yet been signed, but it is believed by the temperance workers in the state that the "end is not yet."

Temperance leaders declare that many prisoners serving short terms, who wish to begin life on a new and square basis after release, heartily desire to find the temptation of the saloon removed from their sight. They earnestly hope that a statewide prohibition law will have closed every barroom before the sentences of the petitioners have been served.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, the well-known authority on sociology and criminology, is reported to have said that the estimate of seventy per cent of crime as due to intoxicating liquors was not overstated.

# THE SOUTH IS GOING DRY

*Brought up to date, with apologies to the author*

Lay the jest about the julep in the camphor-balls at last,
For the miracle has happened, and the olden days are past!
That which made Milwaukee famous does not roam in Tennessee,
And the lid in old VIRGINIA is as tight-locked as can be:
And the comic-paper Colonel and his cronies well may sigh,
For the mint is waving gaily, and the South is going dry!

By the still-side on the hillside in KENTUCKY all is still,
And the only damp refreshment must be dipt up from the rill.
Nawth Ca'lina's stately ruler gives his soda-glass a shove,
And discusses Prohibition with the WEST VIRGINIA guv.

It is useless at the fountain to be winkful of the eye,
For the cocktail glass is dusty, and the South is doing dry!

It is "water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink!"
We no longer hear the music of the mellow crystal clink;
When the Colonel, and the Major, and the Gen'ral, and the Jedge
Meet to have a little nip, to give their appetites an edge;
For the egg-nog now is nogless, and the rye has gone awry,
And the punch-bowl holds carnations, for the South is going dry!

All the nightcaps now have tassels, and are worn upon the head!
Not the nightcaps that were taken when nobody went to bed;
And the breeze above the blue-grass is as solemn as is death,
For it bears no pungent clove-tang on its odorific breath;
And each man can walk the chalk-line when the stars are in the sky,
For the fizz-glass now is fizzless and the South is going dry!

Lay the jest about the julep 'neath the chestnut tree at last,
For there's but one kind of moonshine, and the older days are past,
The water-wagon rumbles through the Southland on its trip,
And it helps no one to drop off to pick up the driver's whip;
For the mint-beds now are pastures, and the corkscrew hangeth high;
All is still along the still-side, and the South is going dry!

—*Anonymous*

# West Virginia's First W. C. T. U. Convention in a Dry State

Special Correspondence.

The thirty-second annual convention of white ribboners of the Little Mountain state was held in the M. E. church of Buckhannon, Sept. 22-25. Unusually fine weather prevailed and the convention was largely attended, delegates from every section of the state being present. Great enthusiasm and perfect harmony marked the session. Meeting for the first time in a dry state, this annual coming together of West Virginia's loyal women was a season of great rejoicing.

Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, our beloved and efficient state president, presided. Her words of praise for the great work accomplished by her devoted women filled every heart with a desire to make still greater endeavor in the future. Law enforcement was the theme all through the convention, with National Prohibition the *ultima thule* toward which our organized efforts shall be directed.

Reports of general officers, county presidents and superintendents of departments showed more systematic and thorough work done than in any former year. Excellent "live wire" talks were given by the county presidents.

The convention was welcomed by Mrs. Arthur Brooks, for the local union; Mr. J. M. Downes for the Ratification Federation; Rev. H. D. Clark for the church; Prof. W. R. Grose for the city schools; Miss Ethel Zickafoose for the school children; Dr. C. G. Doney for West Virginia Wesleyan College; Judge J. C. McWhorter for the county bar; Dr. O. B. Beer for the Medical Association; and by Mrs. G. W. Pollock for the women's clubs. A charming response on behalf of the state union was made by Mrs. Alma McWhorter West. An informal reception to delegates and friends followed the evening program. On the second morning of the convention a consecration service was led by Miss Jennie Williams at which time original Crusaders occupied seats on the platform. Later, there was an impressive memorial service in charge of Mrs. Engle. A fine address upon "Our Cause at the National Capital" was delivered by Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine of Washington, D. C., and was followed by brief addresses by Mrs. Ellen M. Cheuvront and Mrs. S. E. Leith.

Other features of the convention were a unique and beautiful musical program in charge of Mrs. Blaine, a splendid suffrage demonstration under the direction of Mrs. Alma McWhorter West; an eloquent address by Mr. George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the West Virginia Anti-Saloon League. He substituted for Hon. Fred O. Blue, state commissioner of prohibition, who to the disappointment of many was not able to be present. The committee was indeed fortunate, however, in securing Mr. Crabbe for the occasion.

Mrs. Blaine's splendid musical program of Wednesday was greatly enjoyed. Nothing could be more effective than the *Crusader* bonnet girls, and girls costumed to represent West Virginia, the black, license states, the gray, county and local option states, and the white, prohibition states. A demonstration in which one hundred and fifty Sunday school children took part was also given under her direction. The same evening a diamond medal contest conducted by Miss Lura Bonnett took place, the prize being won by Miss Delta Deitz. A short talk, "Publicity and Temperance," given by C. S. Clark of Cincinnati, O., was of interest.

Warm praise is due the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. J. M. N. Downes, and her corps of able assistants who displayed great executive ability as hostesses of the convention. The excellent music rendered was under the able direction of Mrs. U. S. Jarrett, with Mrs. Edith Mohler Sweet as pianist.

Men visitors at the convention openly commented on our ability to dispatch business and to outline new plans for future achievements.

Great enthusiasm prevailed when the news of the dry victory in Virginia reached the convention, and hearts were lifted in a prayer of thanksgiving, the delegates afterwards singing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow." Virginia has won a splendid victory, and we heartily congratulate the good people of the Mother state.

The officers were re-elected.

# NEBRASKA IN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

## LOOKING FORWARD TO STATEWIDE PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

The fortieth annual convention of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., held September 22-24, was attended by one of the largest, most enthusiastic delegations ever known in the history of the state. Hastings, the hostess city, was most hospitable, and on welcome night, every worthy interest of the city was represented and extended to the white ribboners a royal welcome. While there has been unprecedented activity along suffrage lines, (38,000 of the 48,000 signatures to the suffrage petition having been secured by white ribboners) many new unions, Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s and a great gain in membership indicate also an increased interest in prohibition.

### Unions Adopt Study Course

A plan previously considered by the general officers and finance committee for a uniform course of study by the unions was adopted. "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem" and some work on civics will comprise the course. This study is intended to prepare our women for a campaign for constitutional prohibition which, as our state president, Mrs. M. M. Claflin, remarked, would begin November 4, 1914, the day following the election. We expect to win a victory for suffrage, but we realize that we have a bitter, crafty foe to fight, and therefore have engaged some of the very best speakers and workers in the country to help us. The W. C. T. U. has been fortunate in securing Mrs. A. C. Zehner, who is to be with us until election day. From all over the state calls come for Mrs. Zehner, and everywhere she goes she wins converts to the cause. Systematic plans were formulated for observing Suffrage Day by the writing of personal letters to indifferent voters and by house-to-house visitation. During the convention a suffrage automobile parade took place, the chamber of commerce furnishing the automobiles and assisting in every way to make it a success. An invitation was extended by the president and faculty of the Presbyterian college for the participants in the parade to stop at the college and partake of light refreshments.

A plan to divide the members into groups of five hundred each was exploited this year for the first time. In this way it is hoped that provision may be made for members in the isolated parts of the state to have an opportunity to attend the National Convention, as it was voted that each district pay the expenses of its delegate.

With the exception of the recording and corresponding secretary there was no change in the officers. The recording secretary, Mrs. Lela Dyar, was advanced to the position of corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Maude Remington of Cambridge was elected recording secretary.

Great activity along all lines of department work was shown, and excellent plans were outlined in the superintendents' conference, which has become a special feature of our state convention.

A full delegation, including all general officers, will be in attendance at the National Convention. In addition

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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Evanston, Illinois, October 22, 1914


*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC**

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia.

**STATES WHICH WILL VOTE ON NOVEMBER 3 FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION**

Washington, California, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and Ohio.

## IMPORTANT

The president of the Georgia W. C. T. U. has sent notice that seats in the first balcony of Broughton's Tabernacle, the meeting place of the National W. C. T. U., will be reserved for visitors at $1 each. If you wish such reservation write Mrs. B. J. McCain, College Park, Atlanta, Ga., enclosing $1. There is not a poor seat in the entire building, and seats in the first balcony are all excellent.

## COLORADO AND NEBRASKA DELEGATES

Round trip tickets for our Convention will be sold from Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs to Atlanta and return for $54.50 and from Omaha for $38.40, these tickets good either via Chicago or the southern routes. If you expect to come via Chicago, kindly notify Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill., stating what reservation you wish held for you on the "White Ribbon Special" from Chicago.

The illustration used this week on the cover page is a picture of Mrs. H. L. Cornell and children of Hannibal, Mo. Mrs. Cornell is a Loyal Temperance Legion leader and has composed a number of delightful temperance songs for the children.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

## DON'T IMITATE KANSAS!

Across one of the prominent streets of the city of Denver, the opponents of the prohibition movement have suspended a sign which, in mammoth letters, warns voters, "Don't Imitate Kansas" by voting out the saloon.

One reads in this appeal the desperation of the liquor interests, whose days and nights are tortured with the fear that on November 3 the voters will "imitate Kansas" and wipe from the state of Colorado the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

No, citizens of states who are to vote on the liquor question at the next election, don't imitate Kansas unless you are prepared to have your poorhouses emptied and the inmates of your jails reduced to a negligible quantity. Don't imitate Kansas by voting out the saloon unless you want to take the risk of precipitating upon your state an era of happiness and prosperity such as is enjoyed by the Sunflower state, which has had prohibition over thirty years.

## FACTS DO NOT COUNT?

"Facts do not count," complain the liquorites, in endeavoring to explain their failure to defeat statewide prohibition in Virginia.

As a matter of fact, every statewide battle is a campaign of facts versus falsehoods. This was pre-eminently true of the recent campaign in the Old Dominion. Facts, definite, disagreeable, distressing, that appealed to the reason and the conscience of the voters won the notable victory of September 22. The following, taken from the annual report of the state board of Charities and Corrections of Virginia, are some of the facts which led its citizens to cast their ballots for a white state:

*"In the 100 counties and 18 cities of independent government there were 17,978 prisoners in confinement during 1911.*

*"Two wet counties and 11 wet cities furnished 13,497 of these criminals. That was one to every 31 of the population in this wet territory.*

*"Thirty-two partly wet counties furnished 2,549, or one to every 264 of population.*

*"Sixty-six dry counties and eight dry cities furnished 1,951, or only one to every 491 of the population.*

*"In the 34 wet counties (or partly wet) and the 11 wet cities the criminal expenses were $158,241.92.*

*"In the 66 dry counties and eight dry cities the criminal expenses were $99,001.19.*

*"In the almshouses and otherwise dependent on the taxpayers of Virginia, there were 9,873 persons, 47 per cent of whom were made dependent directly by the saloon.*

*"To support these 4,640 paupers it cost the taxpayers of Virginia $176,949.*

*"In the four great hospitals for the insane in Virginia there were 4,076 insane. Thirty-five per cent of the insanity was directly traceable to the saloon."*

Similar facts in every state will count against the liquor interests on November 3, 1914.

# PROHIBITION POINTERS

An assessment of one per cent on accounts payable is being levied by Cleveland brewers on all Cleveland and outside business firms doing business with them.

A saloon license was listed at only $100 in an inventory of a personal estate filed in the Cincinnati probate court the other day, the attorney explaining to the court that the danger of the success of the statewide prohibition movement made it worth no more than that amount.

November 1, the Sunday preceding election day, is to be observed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as a day of prayer for the states engaged in prohibition campaigns. In many places World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on that day, rather than November 8, and pastors of churches and Sunday school superintendents will be asked to give a special message to the voters on their responsibilities and duties on election day.

Hon. J. Stitt Wilson, the noted Socialist, in his campaign speeches, is asking a question that ought to set every right-minded voter thinking, and the thinking ought to result in a vote for the abolition of the liquor traffic. The question is:

"If you had never known of alcohol, and someone showed you what it would do to a man, would you say, 'Let's start saloons going?' If you wouldn't, then why not vote to stop them?"

It is reported on good authority that the distillers of Peoria, Ill., will not make a lease for a longer term than five years, and some of them refuse to extend the time beyond two years. Evidently they fear something may happen in the state or the nation in the next few years. Let us not disappoint them!

Frank B. Willis, Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, has declared for the prohibition amendment and against the brewers' "home rule" measure. When questioned on his attitude on the liquor question he is reported to have said:

"I consider the 'home rule' amendment inadvisable in that it represents a backward step in temperance legislation. I think the prohibition amendment a forward step and I believe in going forward. Personally, as an individual, I will vote for the prohibitory amendment. As a governor, I would be compelled to carry out the will of the people expressed in this amendment vote."

The backrooms of 445 saloons in Chicago are said to contribute to the delinquency of more than 1,400 girls every twenty-four hours, according to the *Chicago Tribune*. This was the conclusion reached by an investigator of the South Side Woman's clubs of Chicago.

## EMERGENCY SERVICE OF ENGLISH WHITE RIBBONERS

AGNES E. SLACK, Honorary Secretary
World's W. C. T. U.

English white ribboners are meeting courageously the great emergencies created by the war. Our members are making garments for troops at the front. We have sent an appeal to all our Branches urging that at this anxious time attention be called to the criminal waste of expenditure on alcohol and that a special effort be made to secure shorter hours for public houses during war time. On September 9 at the Thames police court the number of charges for drunkenness was reduced from seventy-eight on the previous day to twenty-six, owing to the fact that earlier closing had been adopted in that area. The appeal of white ribboners also asks that soldiers be supplied with water and temperance drinks as they pass through railway stations. We are issuing special posters urging the public not to give our soldiers intoxicants. I have promised to address, in French, meetings of Belgian refugees. The homeless Belgians are crowding to our country and Great Britain is receiving them with open hearts and homes and providing freely for them. The demand on us this coming winter will be very great. As I write I hear the sound of guns—our men practicing—and the booming of cannons reminds one of what is going on away on the battlefield and it seems to bring the war very close.

## MAINE'S SHERIFF REFUTES STATEMENT OF LIQUORITES

### Challenges Colorado Liquor Advocates to Prove Statement

The assertion that the saloons of Portland, Me., are running as freely as licensed places is being made by representatives of the Denver (Colo.) Home Rule League. Like the majority of their publicity statements it is false.

Mr. King F. Graham, the sheriff of Cumberland county (in which Portland is located) replies to the accusation in a letter to the president of the Maine W. C. T. U. as follows:

"The statement of Mr. Thomas Howell of the Denver Home Rule League in the clipping that you sent me in regard to saloons running as free as licensed places, is absurd. I will give Mr. Howell $500 for any saloon he can find in Portland running under the conditions he names. That liquor is being sold in Portland on the sly we cannot deny, but the whole source of supply is from the licensed states on our border. It is only three hours' run by auto or five hours' run by motor boat from Portsmouth to Portland, and we have a long coast line and many roads to watch, so you can see the difficulties we have to contend with. Not one of the large hotels in Portland sells a drop of liquor of any kind. A few of the cheap houses may smuggle in a little to their customers.

"Yours for National Prohibition, which would make our state law effective,

(Signed) "KING F. GRAHAM, *Sheriff*"

Joseph Walker, Progressive candidate for governor of Massachusetts, has very recently taken the total abstinence pledge. In an open letter he recently announced his principles as follows:

"I am enlisted in this crusade and intend to fight until nation-wide prohibition is an accomplished fact. I am not willing to weaken my influence in this matter, and, therefore, from now on I spurn alcohol and drinks, in whatever form, consistently and perpetually. I take no credit to myself for taking this stand. My father and mother were total abstainers and my use of alcohol has been so light that I shall never miss it As to state-wide prohibition, I am not opposed to it."

## COLORADO FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS ENDORSES PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Amid great enthusiasm and applause, the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting at Greeley, Colo., on October 7, by a unanimous vote went on record for statewide prohibition. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas the liquor traffic is responsible for three-fourths of the crime, vice, and misery in this country,

"Be it resolved, that the women of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs place themselves on record as opposed to the liquor traffic and in favor of the initiative amendment to the constitution, which prohibits the importation, manufacture, sale, or gift of intoxicating liquors in Colorado after January 1, 1916."

## GIFTS TO CHRISTMAS SHIP

### A Word to Young People's Branches

ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER

The Christmas Ship will sail November 10, bearing its cargo of love and cheer in a most practical form to the children of the warring nations. Perhaps, due to former notices in THE UNION SIGNAL, you have already planned a contribution. If so, will you not send it from the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of (whatever your town may happen to be), or, if it is an individual offering, please send it as a member of the Young People's Branch. If you have not already arranged to do so, surely every Branch in the United States would wish to have a part in loading the Christmas Ship. But what is done must be done quickly. Decide on the nature of your contributions, then without delay, meet together some evening, pack your box and send it direct to the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. Having done this you may feel assured of a happier Christmas for yourselves.

## MEMORY OF NOTED CRUSADER HONORED

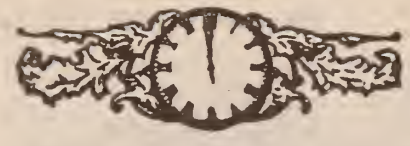
### "Aunt Sally" McDowell's Portrait Placed in Hillsboro Memorial Crusade Room

On that memorable day in November, 1873, when Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson led the Crusade band in its visit to the saloonkeepers of Hillsboro, there walked by her side another "undismayed" saint, Mrs. General McDowell, known familiarly as "Aunt Sally" McDowell. On September 30 last, at a meeting in the Crusade memorial room, connected with the Hillsboro Presbyterian church, there was presented a handsome portrait of Mrs. McDowell, the work of Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle, daughter of Mrs. Thompson. With grace and dignity, Mrs. Marie T. Rives, another daughter of Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. L. McDowell Ferris made the presentation. Mrs. General Runkle and Mrs. Stockton related interesting facts in the family history and gave a vivid character sketch. An interesting reference was made to General McDowell who was converted to the true faith during the Crusade and united with the church. The portrait of Mrs. McDowell has been appropriately framed and will hang beside that of Mrs. Judge Thompson.

## INTENSE ENTHUSIASM FOR "OREGON DRY" MARKS STATE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Four)

Special cars were provided by the O. W. R. and N. R. R. for our party between Portland and The Dalles, both going and returning. Posters were placed in the car windows, literature distributed at each station and our rally cries enthusiastically given. A chorus of women sang "Oregon's Going Dry" and no one who was near could doubt the intense interest in this fight for Oregon homes against the liquor traffic.



## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war.*

*On Tuesday, November 3, the following states are to vote:*

*California,*
*Arizona,*
*Colorado,*
*Washington,*
*Oregon,*
*Ohio.*

**We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:**

MRS. SARAH A. STOUT, of Long Beach, Calif., ninety-two years young, state evangelist of the Southern California W. C. T. U. "Mother" Stout had been identified with the temperance cause since the days of the Washingtonian movement; was at different times state evangelist in Illinois, Iowa and Texas, and from the beginning of the W. C. T. U. a loyal member of the organization.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. P. WHITE, Newberg, Oregon, on October 8. In 1880, Mrs. White, then residing in Portland, was appointed by the National W. C. T. U. as vice-president for Oregon. Mrs. White soon removed to a ranch, fifty miles from a railroad, but by correspondence she started the work and secured the organization in 1881 of the first union in Portland. Because of her distance from centers of population, Mrs. White resigned. Until the very last she retained her keen interest in the work. She was much beloved and will be greatly missed by all Oregon white ribboners.

MARTIN ABBOTT, an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. of Waukegan, Ill.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Levi B. Salmans, of Guanajuato, Mexico, was a welcome visitor recently at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Mrs. Salmans is World's superintendent of the department of Anti-Narcotics. She soon returns to Mexico, where she is deeply interested in W. C. T. U. enterprises.

## PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

*My Dear Comrades:*

This is simply to stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance. Very few reports have as yet reached me. Every year, National superintendents are obliged to rearrange and retype their reports or sorely disappoint the late "senders." We are a reform organization. Let us radically reform along this line. If any superintendent has failed to receive her report blank, do please notify me at once, addressing me at Portland, Mich., and so gladden the heart of

Yours anxiously,

A. S. BENJAMIN

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

# NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

## ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 12-18

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTION, HOTEL ANSLEY
CONVENTION MEETING PLACE, BROUGHTON'S TABERNACLE

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, 97 Capitol Square.
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Mrs. Annie Webb, 27 Garfield Place.
SOCIAL COMMITTEE, Mrs. Henry H. Tucker, 677 South Pryor.
PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, College Park.
MUSIC COMMITTEE, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, 387 East North Ave.
USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. H. C. Bucholz, 237 Ponce de Leon Ave.
BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. W. H. Preston, 60 East Georgia Ave.
PUBLICITY, Mrs. Mary Carter Winter, 555 Spring St.
FINANCE, Mrs. J. B. Dobson, 308 Grant St.
BAGGAGE, Mrs. J. L. Gilette, 104 Orange St.
LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION, Mrs. J. E. Warner, 104 Orange St.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH, Mrs. E. W. Brogdon, 46 S. Gordon St.
BADGES, Mrs. K. L. Reeves, 70 East Ellis St.
INFORMATION, HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR VISITORS, Mrs. M. L. McLendon, 139 Washington St.
SEATS IN AUDITORIUM, Mrs. B. J. McCain, College Park.

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Leila Owen Stratton, National W. C. T. U. lecturer and organizer, has given thirty-one weeks to field work during the past year, in the interests of statewide and nationwide prohibition. Mrs. Stratton has worked in six different states and reports strong and increasing interest and progress in our great cause everywhere.

The Wells county (Ind.) W. C. T. U. convention met in the Methodist church of Bluffton, October 2. The attendance was good, and reports showed much work accomplished during the past months. The department demonstration in the evening was an attractive presentation of the work of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. D. A. Walmer was re-elected county president.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Hamilton county (O.) W. C. T. U. met in Cincinnati, September 23. Earnest enthusiasm and harmony of feeling prevailed throughout the session. Rev. George W. Bunton of Covington, Ky., gave the principal address on the subject, "The Field and the Fighters." The county officers were all re-elected.

The American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., through the efforts of white ribboners who are students in the school, has granted permission that two lecture periods, October 25-26, be allowed for temperance addresses, and Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., will be the speaker. For the first time these students, about 900 men and women from all walks of life, lawyers, ministers, college professors, school teachers, nurses, etc., and representing all nations will be given temperance instruction under the auspices of the school.

Missouri white ribboners are rejoicing over the large circulation of their state paper. They now have 10,780 names on their mailing list.

The campaign workers of the Oregon W. C. T. U. are offering a prize of ten dollars for the best essay by a pupil in the grammar grades on "The Effect of the Oregon Dry Amendment on the Children of the State." A prize of fifteen dollars will be given for the best essay by a high school pupil on "The Effect of the Oregon Dry Amendment on the Industrial and Economic Conditions of the State."

The tenth annual convention of the Pike county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. met in the M. E. church at New Salem, September 24-25. Miss Louise Hollister, National and state organizer, and a favorite in Pike county, delivered an excellent address on Thursday evening, and was the leader of the instructive program the following day. The new county president is Mrs. J. Etta Roosa, who succeeds Mrs. Lizzie Noyes, who for five years has faithfully served the county organization as its leader.

The St. Lawrence county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. convention was held in Winthrop, September 24-25. For amount of business transacted, quality of reports by superintendents and local presidents, and standard of Contest work, this convention surpasses those of former years. Prof. H. Philbrook Morrell of St. Lawrence University gave a most convincing address, and as a result received invitations to speak in nearly every union represented at the meeting. Mrs. Harriet Stanton was elected to succeed Mrs. Huntley, who for five years has led successfully the county forces.

Miss Christine Tinling, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, spent the week of September 23-28 in Fort Wayne, Ind., where, through the efforts of the president of Allen county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Martha J. Ridenour, and Miss Minta Hacker, S. T. I. superintendent, she was given an opportunity to speak in the schools of the city. She gave twenty-three talks which were heard by over 3,000 children in fourteen different schools. On Sunday she preached two fine sermons. The W. C. T. U. gave a reception in her honor in the auditorium of the James H. Smart school when she spoke to the teachers and their friends, after which the audience adjourned to the spacious hall where each of the thirty-seven department superintendents demonstrated the work of her department and distributed literature to those who were interested. Many of the teachers are greatly enthused and white ribboners of Allen county feel that great good has been accomplished by Miss Tinling's work in the schools.

The Monroe county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. convened in large numbers at the Second Baptist church of Rochester, September 24-25, for the thirty-ninth annual gathering. In spite of many deaths during the past year there has been a large increase in membership. The youngest union had made an increase of nearly 300 per cent and was the guest of honor at a banquet held the closing evening, on which occasion the county president was toastmistress. The county has placed six prohibition posters bearing inscriptions in colors and striking illustrations in the street cars of Rochester and one suburban line. A considerable amount of money has been raised for this purpose, and over $200 was pledged at the convention. Mrs. Frances W. Graham, vice-president of the state W. C. T. U., was the convention speaker, and both by word and song charmed her audience. Memorial services were held and fraternal delegates from the Educational and Industrial Union and the Political Equality Club were introduced and brought greetings. A paper on "Essay Work in Grade and High Schools" was read, and Miss Mildred Moody, vice-president of New York state Young People's Branch, spoke on "Enlistment for the War." A report of the state meeting was given by the county Branch secretary, followed by a demonstration by the Y. P. B. of Rochester. The reports of superintendents showed advancement along all lines.

## STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*Iowa*, Creston, October 20-23.
*New Hampshire*, Concord, October 21-23.
*Louisiana*, Vivian, October 21-25.
*Mississippi*, Eupora, October 23-26.
*Vermont*, Brattleboro, October 26-28.
*South Carolina*, Florence, October 30-November 1.
*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5.
*North Carolina*, High Point, Nov. 6-10.
*Florida*, Jacksonville, November 9-11.
*Georgia*, Atlanta, November 12.

# "Woman's Ballot for the King's Business" Cry North Dakota Delegates

Special Correspondence

North Dakota's twenty-fifth annual convention was held in the Presbyterian church of Fargo, September 24-28. It seemed fitting that this notable, epoch-making gathering should be held in Fargo, the metropolis of the state, "the biggest little city in the world," the home of three hundred white ribboners and of the largest Scandinavian union in the United States. Here are found men and women who have helped North Dakota to stand for "prohibition, prosperity, progress," and many of them are now active in the suffrage campaign. Four times has this most hospitable city extended royal welcome to a state W. C. T. U. convention, but this occasion excelled all others.

The convention was characterized throughout by an unusually large attendance, much enthusiasm and a spirit of harmony. On the first evening a delightful banquet was served in the Commercial Club rooms. Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson was toastmistress and Governor L. B. Hanna welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state; his honor, Mayor Emery, for the city; Mr. J. P. Hardy for the Commercial Club; Superintendent W. E. Hoover for the schools; Rev. J. M. Walters, D. D., for the churches; Attorney R. M. Pollock for the bar; Mrs. Kate Selby Wilder for the district; Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best for the local union; Mrs. M. A. Hildreth for the Woman's Clubs and Mrs. E. M. Darrow for the Votes for Women League.

Appropriate responses were made by Mrs. N. C. MacDonald, of Valley City, and Mrs. R. T. Crawford, of Dickinson.

The keynotes of the convention were "Thanksgiving and Praise" for mercies past, and "Woman's Ballot for the King's Business" for future work. The opening praise service was in charge of Mrs. L. L. Muir, a veteran member.

A tender memorial service for our beloved Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens was conducted by Miss Marie Danielson of Hillsboro.

The magnificient annual address of the state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, received the closest attention and frequent applause of the large audience. Her words made a profound impression and her call to nobler service found response in many a heart.

Rev. F. L. Watkins, superintendent of the State Enforcement League, gave a forcible address on "Law Enforcement, Past, Present and Future." Mr. Watkins is brave and faithful in the duties of his office, and is doing an excellent work in the state.

### Resumé of History of State Work

At the anniversary hour Mrs. Anderson gave an interesting resumé of the work of the state W. C. T. U. since its beginning. Short addresses were made by original members and messages were read from absent ones. It was found that twenty-eight delegates present had been in the state work twenty-five years and a photograph of them was taken.

The report of the corresponding secretary showed eight National and eight state field-workers employed during the year, besides numerous volunteers in the suffrage campaign. Forty-three local unions have been organized and 247 new members gained, above all losses. Fourteen unions made a twenty-five per cent gain in membership. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Heidel, showed finances in good condition, $7,790.88 having been handled during the year, nearly $2,000 of this being for the suffrage campaign fund.

"A Mother's Pension Law for North Dakota" was discussed by Mrs. Jean McNaughton Stevens of Towner. The state superintendents and the district presidents briefly reviewed the year's work. Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, who has done such extensive field work during the year, explained how a local union is organized.

At Young People's Hour, Miss Anna Buck gave an address on "The Tragedy of Lost Childhood;" Miss Gladys Powell read a paper on "Temperance Music, Its Place and Mission," and Miss Ethel E. Halcrow gave an account of the very successful work of the Y. P. B. at the State University. Dr. E. F. Ladd, pure food commissioner, delivered a very instructive address on pure food laws. A humorous and suggestive dialogue entitled "Parliamentary Voices" was given by members of the Fargo unions, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder in the chair. Local presidents in one sentence each told, "The Best Thing Our Union Has Done in the Suffrage Campaign." On Friday afternoon, from five to seven, the delegates were entertained at tea at the Florence Crittenton Home by the superintendent, Miss Lillian Grace Topping.

### Miss Anna Gordon Speaks

We were highly honored in having with us on this anniversary occasion Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National W. C. T. U., who was present at the organization of the state union twenty-five years ago, and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, superintendent of Franchise for the National W. C. T. U. The convention honored itself by making these distinguished guests life members of the state W. C. T. U. Their presence was a source of help and inspiration. On platform night, Miss Gordon gave interesting reminiscences of the organization of the state union at Yankton, S. D. Mrs. Livingston spoke hopefully of the present suffrage outlook and Judge Charles A. Pollock made a strong address on National Constitutional Prohibition.

A beautiful picture of our promoted leader, Mrs. Stevens, was presented by the Fargo union to the state W. C. T. U. headquarters at Jamestown. Mrs. E. W. Blackwell, superintendent of the banner L. T. L. of the state, gave an interesting account of her success in introducing L. T. L. work into the public schools.

Sunday was a day long to be remembered. Resident pastors assisted at all services. In the afternoon the annual sermon was given by Miss Gordon. Sweet and tender was her wonderful message on the great subject of love—radiant, Christ-like love, out of which grows the work of temperance and prohibition. It touched the hearts of all who heard it. A service was also held at the same hour in the First Methodist church, Mrs. Best presiding. Splendid addresses were made at both of these services by Miss Gordon and Mrs. Livingston. Mrs. Walter R. Reed, state W. C. T. U. musical director, favored both audiences with a soul-stirring rendition of "Victory."

The officers were re-elected with the exception of the treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Heidel, who declined re-election after having faithfully and acceptably filled the office for the last four years. She was made delegate-at-large to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, and Mrs. Edna F. Salmons was elected treasurer.

At the close of the convention, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston continued her work in the state for nearly two weeks, and by her sweet, womanly presence and persuasive eloquence, created sentiment for suffrage everywhere she went. Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, and organizer, has met with her usual fine success in the state. Mrs. Kate S. Wilder and Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, with other state workers, will continue the campaign until election. Prospects are good for a suffrage victory November 3, and were it not for the unreasonable proviso—a majority of all votes cast—we should be absolutely sure of success. As it is, we are working, praying and hoping.

# "UTAH MUST GO DRY"

## SLOGAN OF STATE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Utah W. C. T. U. was held in the Methodist church in Ogden, September 23-24, with the best attendance in the history of the work. The Ogden federated unions left nothing undone to make the stay of the delegates pleasant and the weather was ideal. Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, state president of the Utah W. C. T. U., had just returned from the Montana state convention, at which she was the speaker, and was full of enthusiasm because of the glorious victory that is coming to our cause all through the west. Utah white ribboners rejoiced with Virginia in its great victory, and felt that with the November elections there would be still other victories to cheer their hearts.

Rev. Eugenia St. John, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, was the convention speaker and she certainly was a minute woman, ready to help at all times and anywhere. She addressed the pupils of the Ogden high school and pleased them with a most enlightening discourse. An excellent report of the biennial convention of the women's clubs held in Chicago this summer was given by Mrs. A. J. Gorham, state president of the Utah federation. Since the federation has endorsed prohibition and suffrage it is indeed a sister of the W. C. T. U.

The second evening a matrons' contest was held, six young women coming from Salt Lake City for the occasion, and it was good—so good that the judges had difficulty in awarding the medal. While the judges were out, Mrs. Marcus Jones, one of the three poets of the Salt Lake union, read an original poem, describing the convention from its opening, much to the amusement of the audience.

On welcome night there were most excellent speeches by the superintendent of schools, Mr. J. M. Mills; by Rev. Rasweiler for the churches; Mrs. Porter for the clubs, and Mrs. J. S. Gordon for the W. C. T. U., and to all of these Mrs. Stearns, another poet of Salt Lake City, voiced response in a most excellent poem of her own composition.

One of the most impressive services was the dedication of four little ones to the cause of temperance. Mrs. Q. R. Craft, state vice-president, whose baby girl was dedicated at the National convention in Portland, brought forward her new baby boy, and the white ribbon was tied about his wrist. As a close to this touching service, the audience sang, "When He Cometh to Make Up His Jewels."

Every question discussed led up to the one final decision, "Utah must go dry in 1915," and to that end the women, re-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Kentucky Convention Sounds Triumphant Note

Special Correspondence.

The thirty-fourth annual session of the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held October 2-6, at Winchester, sounded a note of victory over the gratifying results of the recent elections in the state when the temperance forces won nine out of twelve counties by a majority of 2,881.

The convention opened Friday evening with hearty addresses of welcome by Dr. Cumming, Prof. Darnaby and Mrs. J. E. Grubbs, to which Mrs. Juliet Powers, state vice-president, responded in happy vein.

Among the speakers of note at the convention was Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the gifted president of New York W. C. T. U. Mrs. Boole charmed her audience. She declared that if the liquor traffic were destroyed in every other city and every other state in the Union, and allowed to exist in New York City alone, that it would still be a menace to the life and health of the nation. Mrs. Boole also addressed the student body of Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Winchester, and many expressions from the students testified to appreciation of her remarks.

### Strong Resolutions Passed

Strong resolutions embracing a declaration of principles for the ensuing year were adopted. These resolutions declared against the liquor traffic; against tobacco in every form; violation of law in the breaking of the Sabbath, and traffic in women; and allied the organization with every effort to bring about peace and arbitration among the nations; to secure systematic instruction in the Bible in the public schools, and heartily endorsed the granting of the ballot to women as just and right. The organization went on record as endorsing the Hon. W. M. Webb, representative in the last legislature, for Congress, on the grounds of his fidelity and devotion to the prohibition amendment submitting the question of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors to the vote of the people.

The annual address of the state president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, was most appreciatively received. She made a strong appeal for mighty and vigorous efforts in battling against the domination of the liquor traffic and in referring to the signs of the times pointing to ultimate destruction of the enemy of mankind, she said:

### No Place for the Drinker

"We are cheered along the way by all the great industries of the land. The saloon does not want a drinking barkeeper; the distiller will not have a drinking bookkeeper; the railroads will not have a drinking fireman or conductor; the periodicals and papers decline to put their business in the hands of drinking men. The press is with us; the church is on our side; the labor union lifts our standard; the fraternal organizations refuse admission to the drinking man. The daily walk and conversation of the business man slants our way. The call is clear and distinct with everything to encourage us—let no one be found wanting."

### Dr. Samuel Dickie Among Speakers

The addresses delivered by Dr. Samuel Dickie, president of Albion College, Michigan, Sunday afternoon and evening, were received with enthusiasm. Dr. Dickie was a delegate to the peace conference at Constance, when the hostilities began, and with his wife, had thrilling experiences. He studied the situation carefully and was in position to give authentic information. He has been in close touch with the diplomats and foreign officials and no one is better fitted to give a true account of the situation as it exists.

The state union went on record as being in favor of an immediate campaign for statewide and nationwide prohibition, and a collection amounting to $700 was taken. Upon presentation of the work of the mountain settlement school at Hindman by Miss Mae Stone, who is devoting her life to that cause, a collection of $800 was raised for the benefit of the institution.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp; vice-president, Mrs. Julia R. Gunn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anna B. Wheeler; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Myall; treasurer, Mrs. Norah B. Taylor.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# PENNSYLVANIA'S RECORD-BREAKING CONVENTION

MEMBERSHIP GAIN OVER 7,000

Special Correspondence

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania has just closed a most harmonious convention. The committees did their work well in housing and caring for the delegates, as well as keeping the convention church beautiful with decorations and flowers.

The onward march of time brings many changes in the personnel of the convention. For the first time in many years Mrs. H. H. Forrest, former publisher of the *Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. Bulletin*, was absent, also Mrs. E. W. Gormley, one of the original Crusaders, and Madame Layyah Barakat, National evangelist, who for ten years or more has been giving the Bible readings during each convention day. Madame Barakat's absence was caused by an accident which befell her on her way from Old Orchard to Philadelphia in September.

The honorary president, Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, who was not able to be present, sent a loving message. The officers, Mrs. Ella M. George, Mrs. A. B. Parsels, Mrs. S. B. Norrish, Miss M. F. Irwin and Mrs. L. C. Marion were all enthusiastically re-elected.

The gain in membership was over 7,000, making the present membership 37,359. Sixty counties helped to make this gain, and as the county presidents told of how it was done many said, "Our state president was with us," others, "A great evangelist was in our midst," and still others, "Mrs. Parsels visited us."

Mrs. Mecca Marie Varney gave magnificent help during the entire convention and launched the project of writing one million letters to President Wilson as a New Year's greeting, asking him to use his influence for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The suffrage hour was full of interest. Strong addresses were made by Rev. James A. Patterson, D. D., of Franklin and Mrs. Jennie Roessing of Pittsburgh, president of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association.

The following lines sung by Miss Marion Whipple, of Oil City, to the tune, "Coming Through the Rye," were enthusiastically received by the convention:

"If a lassie wants the ballot
To help to run the town,
And the lassie gets the ballot
Need a laddie frown?
Many a laddie has the ballot,
Not so bright as I,
And many a laddie votes his ballot
Overcome with rye.

If a lassie works for wages
Toiling all the day,
And her work the laddie's equals
Give her equal pay.
If a body pay the taxes
Surely you'll agree
That a body earns the franchise
Whether he or she."

The report of Mrs. Annie Jane Bartram McDairmid, Franchise superintendent, showed encouraging progress. The display on exhibit during the convention was creditable to the superintendent and enlightening to the spectators. A poster announced that 4,000,000 women vote in the United States. Appropriately robed dolls showed the countries in which women have the franchise.

Throughout the convention the mention of either National Constitutional Prohibition or woman suffrage brought resounding applause. The women are hopeful that the franchise bill, passed last year by the legislature, will pass again this year, and of course they continue to look for "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

The county making the largest gain in members was Luzerne, with 1,292 members. The Nanticoke local union of the same county throws down the challenge for any local union to show a larger membership than theirs, which is 405.

The treasury is so well supplied with the income from the increased membership that at the suggestion of the treasurer the five cents per member contribution that has for years been used as an organizing fund has been discontinued.

Resolutions adopted emphasized the grief and loss sustained by the passing of the beloved National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and also of Dr. H. H. George, husband of our own state president, decried the dreadful European war with all its horrors and re-affirmed the confidence of white ribboners in the ultimate triumph of our cause.

The convention rejoiced over the announcement that the Supreme Court sustained the action of Judge Criswell in refusing licenses to Venango county. It was an added enjoyment to the white ribboners to know that they were meeting in a dry county.

### Convention Sidelights

Mrs. Ella M. George, by her seven years of service, her fair and impartial presiding, her helpful addresses and her unfailing kindness to all has endeared herself to the thirty-seven regiments of members in the Keystone state who, by their unanimous action, have pledged her their loyal co-operation for another year.

Mrs. Varney was admired by all for her forceful speaking and also for her charming friendliness. Mr. Varney's presence was also appreciated.

Mrs. Martha A. Irwin, superintendent of Sunday School work, was sent as a fraternal delegate to the Sunday School convention at Scranton. The rally of the Oil City Sunday schools was a great success.

All of the officers of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. expect to attend the National Convention at Atlanta.

The next convention, by a cordial invitation from Mrs. Mayme Wetzel, will be held in York, and plans are already made for a day at Gettysburg.

The seven dry counties, Greene, Bedford, Mifflin, Laurence, Juniata, Huntingdon and Venango, were much in evidence with banners and posters.

Miss Sara Phillips Thomas reports prizes given for the best essays to Mr. John C. Porter, University of Pittsburgh, $25; and to Mr. Chester K. Lehman, Millersville Normal school, $20.

# Minnesota Marching Toward Prohibition

## "VICTORY" KEYNOTE OF STATE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

"Victory" was the keynote of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. Never in its history has success been so great as during the past year, or prospects so encouraging for a victory of victories—the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic in the state. The people of the "North Star state" move slowly but surely and the seed sown for many years is beginning to bear fruit. "Stepping Stones to Victory," by district presidents, all told of new dry territory gained and showed an optimistic outlook upon the work as a whole. Another encouraging feature was the great gain in membership, the largest in Minnesota's history. There are now 268 local unions with a total membership of 6,643—a gain of 1,321. There are 779 honorary members and the Loyal Temperance Legion has doubled its membership. The Huntley union received the prize for the largest gain in membership—from 24 to 132. It also has 128 honorary members. Ten unions have doubled their membership.

The convention city, Red Wing, is ideally located on the Mississippi River. We were most heartily welcomed, not only by the various societies of the city, who formally extended greetings on Wednesday evening of the convention, but by the gracious hosts and hostesses, whose homes were opened to us. The wonder was how the Red Wing union could, with such apparent ease, take care of so large a convention.

The president's address was characteristic of our studious, painstaking leader. It thoroughly reviewed the progress made by the temperance cause in state, nation and world, and offered suggestions for further achievements. A motion prevailed to have copies of this address sent throughout the state. In closing Miss Hendrix said:

"As I look into your faces, I know you are strong for the right and that you will not falter, but will stand ready to do whatever is best for our cause, whatever will bring the glad day for which we are working—the day when we shall have a prohibition law written in the constitution of our state, when the Stars and Stripes shall float over a saloonless state. This battle is not ours, but God's. He is leading us on and we shall win. The opportunity for service will soon pass, so let us make the most of the time."

(Continued on Page Fifteen)


**FOUND OUT**
**A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect**

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee a nurse in Pa. writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion.

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observed a curious fact about Postum when used by mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. But when it is prepared according to directions on package and served hot with cream, it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# Wisconsin White Ribboners Out to Win

## 568 New Members Cheer the Hearts of the Workers

Special Correspondence

A note of jubilation rang through Wisconsin's recent state convention at Antigo, as from that "mount of vision" a survey was taken of the year just closing, with its splendid achievements—local, statewide, nationwide and worldwide. Optimism pervaded the president's address as victories were recounted, and the standard set far in advance for another year of effort. She closed with the memorial service, in which, after tender words for the many of "our own" who have laid aside the armor and gone away to meet the benediction, "well done," she struck a rich and harmonious chord of music, and, as she held the full dominant note, other parts of the harmony were struck again and again by those who added their testimony of love and praise for our dearly loved and honored leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who has gone from our sight, but whose memory will continue always to inspire to fresh endeavor for victory.

More than 1,300 new members have been added to the enrollment during the year, but the death angel has been busy, and not all who were once members have "stayed by," but the net gain in membership of 568, the biggest gain in the history of the organization, has cheered the hearts of the workers. Seventeen new unions, including two Y. P. B.'s, have been organized, and Dane county, the seat of the state capital, has won the distinction of the largest membership, even sufficient to elect its own delegate to the National Convention. All these signs of progress proved the activity of the state president, organizers and county and local workers, and were abundant cause for rejoicing. Moreover many new dry spots in the Badger state were reported, in the bringing about of which happy state of affairs white ribbon activities have had no small share.

Department work along all lines has been advancing. Two new departments, Health, and Poster and Young Campaigners, were adopted. The first named combines that of Health and Heredity with that of Physical Education, with Mrs. Matteson as superintendent. Posters and Young Campaigners will be in charge of Mrs. E. C. Lewis. In many localities the Franchise department has co-operated with the State Suffrage Association, the general work developing largely. Press work has been pushed along the lines marked out by our National leaders. It means much that in a state dominated by the brewing interests twenty-seven papers, headed by the *State Journal* at Madison, refuse liquor advertisements.

The department that has received most attention—and deservedly so—is that of Scientific Temperance Instruction. In more and more of our schools this teaching is finding a place with the aid of charts, manuals, *The Young Crusader*, and other helps, especially the prize essay contest, of which many more have been held than ever before. At the convention the department of Circulation of Official Papers was made conspicuous in a UNION SIGNAL and *Crusader* shower, which added to the circulation of these papers forty-eight weekly SIGNAL subscriptions, nine for the CAMPAIGN EDITION, and twenty-six for *The Young Crusader*.

The Sabbath was made memorable by the splendid addresses of two of our most eloquent National lecturers, Mrs. Florence D. Richards and Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, the latter for the first time (except at the Milwaukee convention in 1911) charming a Wisconsin audience with her southern wit and wisdom. Mrs. Richards has so often visited the state and has helped in so many campaigns and accomplished so vast an amount of good that we almost dare to claim her as ours.

Saturday evening a large and deeply interested audience greeted Miss Ruth Davis, the gifted daughter of a great mother. Wisconsin is proud of these two women who are wholly and undoubtedly our own. Miss Davis presented vivid word pictures of life in Japan, also showing fine stereopticon views of the wonderful scenery of the country and its famous temperance workers.

The strongest and most lasting impression upon Antigo was probably made by the parade on Saturday afternoon. The W. C. T. U. has long realized the value of these object lessons and has made good use of them. The Antigo white ribboners, with the aid of their convention comrades, earnestly and enthusiastically planned and carried out this demonstration of the work of the great organization, especially as it relates to and stands for the protection of the children and the home. Floats of many designs formed the vanguard and set forth the work of the various W. C. T. U. departments. Each was beauteous with flowers and gay with bunting, while banners, mottoes and pennants told their story. Following came a host of women carrying county or local banners or pennants inscribed with the names of the white states. The glowing suffrage pennants were also much in evidence as were the significant Sabbath Observance charts. And they sang! The great companies of children in the floats and the marching women ever and anon broke forth in the victory chorus, "It's coming, the morn for which we pray!" The men, women and children who thronged the streets and gazed on this great display must have received an indelible impression of the "cloud of witnesses" that "compass us about." At the end of the parade, from an automobile, stationed on the most crowded street corner, Mrs. Richards made a most earnest appeal to these people, and it is our hope that the seed sown that afternoon may help the earnest women of Antigo to wipe out some of the saloons.

Antigo citizens made this convention memorable to those who attended it by giving them a delightful automobile ride over the fine roads through the surrounding country, rich in its autumn glory and teeming with the abundant harvests which make famous this part of the Badger state.

The splendid leadership which has made Wisconsin's motto, "Forward," the watchword of the white ribbon army, was recognized by the return to office of the entire executive board, viz., president, Mrs. W. A. Lawson; vice-president, Mrs. Annie W. Warren; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. W. Follett; recording secretary, Miss Julia H. Hutchinson; treasurer, Mrs. Ida M. Cooke.

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. Salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1914 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago

**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

## "UTAH MUST GO DRY"

(Continued from Page Eleven)

gardless of party affiliations, were urged to vote this fall for candidates who stand for prohibition.

The state officers were all unanimously re-elected, with the exception that Mrs. E. P. Pratt and Miss Leota Kennedy were made secretaries of the L. T. L. and Y. P. B. respectively.

Mrs. Shepard, and Mrs. C. A. Walker, president of the Central union of Salt Lake City, will represent the Utah W. C. T. U. at Atlanta. Mrs. Shepard left Utah the first of October to do campaign work in Ohio until election, and will attend the Ohio state convention at Newark.

## NEBRASKA IN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page Seven)

many white ribboners of the state are expecting to accompany the delegation as visitors. Omaha was chosen as the place for the next convention.

### The Memorial Shower

The call for subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL was loyally responded to and in a very brief period the number of subscriptions corresponding to the years of Lillian M. N. Stevens' earthly life, were received. Never since the prohibitory amendment campaign in 1890 has there been such a demand in the state for W. C. T. U. literature and supplies as this year.

Immediately preceding the memorial hour, the convention sermon was preached by Mrs. Marie Wilcox, state Evangelistic superintendent. Nebraska considers that in Mrs. Wilcox it has an evangelist of rare qualities of mind and heart.

When the news of the victory in Virginia was received there was great rejoicing.

Mrs. William J. Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State, is among the latest to announce herself in favor of woman suffrage. She says: "I have been a firm believer in suffrage without a sex qualification for twenty-five years and I wish success to the equal suffrage movement in Nebraska this fall. Our oldest daughter has been an interested voter in Colorado, and our youngest a member of the college equal suffrage league of the University of Nebraska."

**TEMPERANCE** { POSTERS, PROGRAMS, PLEDGE CARDS, LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

Full set of 30 posters, 16x22 inches, in colors, for 35c postpaid.
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# If Your Children

are delicate or frail, if they catch cold easily or are backward in studies, give them the pure medicinal nourishment in *Scott's Emulsion.* It is rich, strength-making growing-food.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL

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**HISTORY OF THE GEORGIA W. C. T. U.**

from its organization in 1883 to the passage of the statewide prohibition law in 1907.

BY MRS. J. J. ANSLEY

Fully illustrated with photo engravings of prominent temperance men and women. Beautifully and eloquently written by one who had her whole heart in the cause.

Price $1.50 postpaid (bound in cloth). A limited edition, so order at once from

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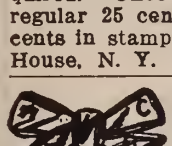
**ACIDITY**

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O., Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**MOTHERS OF MEN**

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.

## "JOHN BARLEYCORN" MOVIES PRESENTED AT RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION

Special Correspondence.

The fortieth annual convention of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., held in Providence, October 6-8, was the very best in the state's history. Reports showed increased work in nearly all of the departments and a gain in membership of more than 200. The superintendents' reports were given briefly in a platform demonstration, the superintendents, bearing card bannerettes inscribed with the name of the department, being grouped in the following divisions: organization, prevention, educational, evangelistic, social and legal. The first evening a double diamond medal contest was held. Rhode Island has the distinction of holding the first diamond musical contest in the world and the further distinction of designing all the musical medals of the series except the first and that was re-modeled from the original design by the same young woman who designed the other two.

The song that won the medal at this contest was composed by the state superintendent of Medal Contest work. At the close of the contest the winners were presented with diplomas showing that they had completed the course. The second evening the moving pictures, "John Barleycorn," were shown to an immense audience. On the following afternoon these were again shown to school children of the city.

Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke was unanimously re-elected to lead Rhode Island W. C. T. U. forces for the coming year, as were all the general officers.

A large number of fraternal visitors were present and brought greetings from the organizations they represented. National evangelist, Cassie Smith, was present and helped with her sweet face and gracious speech.

A cantata, "A Saloonless Nation" was presented in a very creditable manner by Providence boys and girls. Work among the children and young people is receiving special attention, and several new Y. P. B.'s have recently been organized.

## MINNESOTA MARCHING TOWARD PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

### Suffrage Demonstration a Taking Feature

A special feature of the program was the suffrage demonstration conducted by Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, in which between fifty and sixty women, carrying banners and pennants, took part. All the states in the Union were in line, the first group representing the "Spirit of '76," or the thirteen colonies. Then came the states that have no suffrage, those with partial suffrage, and lastly the "square deal" or suffrage states. There was prolonged applause as each division of the parade came forward, and the "Ten Little Anti's," who closed the demonstration, were greeted with peals of laughter. After the demonstration the convention marched to one of the main streets, where Mrs. Florence Richards, the convention speaker, gave a stirring suffrage address. The next morning Mrs. Nelson was tendered an ovation.

The church was filled to its fullest capacity to hear the convention address by Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Thursday evening of the convention. Her strong appeal for prohibition and equal suffrage was pronounced by the Red Wing people to be the best lecture on those issues ever heard in the city. Her audience was kept in the best of humor by witty comparisons and catchy phrases, which she used to illustrate her main points.

The officers were all re-elected.

Resolutions favoring universal peace, purity in home, state and nation, national and statewide prohibition, total abstinence, woman suffrage, enforcement of the anti-cigaret law, the reading of the Bible in public schools, etc., were adopted. A resolution opposing the taxing of alcoholic drinks in the emergency revenue bill, because such a tax would give greater government protection to a ruinous business already too firmly entrenched in our land, was also unanimously adopted.

The memorial service was very touching. The leader, Mrs. John Culbertson, spoke tenderly of the departed loved ones and Miss Hendrix paid loving tribute to our departed National president.

### Wise Plans for Future Work

A school of methods was planned to be held in St. Paul or Minneapolis some time in the winter. Prizes will be awarded to students of colleges, high schools, of the seventh and eighth grades of each city and rural school, for the best essay on temperance, and prizes of ten dollars each will be awarded for the best essay on the harm of tobacco and cigarets to a life and for the best one on the subject of suffrage.

It had been twenty-six years since the twelfth state convention was held at Red Wing. Mrs. Harriet Hobart presided at that meeting and Frances Willard was the convention guest. The few present that were there at that time spoke in memory of the occasion.

**EVERY WHITE RIBBONER**

will want the

**Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar**

FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**

EVANSTON ILLINOIS

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

### ATTENTION!

Our W. C. T. U. year is fast drawing to a close and as every club raiser will be anxious to have all possible credit given her for this year's work, and as we want no one disappointed, we ask that you carefully note the date of closing the books, OCTOBER 29. All subscriptions received up to and including the morning of OCTOBER 29 will be credited on this year's work, but after that hour the new year begins. Do not fail to remember this date and forward all subscriptions at the earliest moment.

# Scenes of Interest to Visitors in Atlanta, Georgia, the Meeting Place of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, November 12-18

Home of Joel Chandler Harris

In this home, quaintly named "The Sign of the Wren's Nest," Mr. Harris, the beloved creator of "Uncle Remus," narrated to "the little boy" the stories of "Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox," which have entertained childhood—and maturity—for more than a generation. Because of the love Mr. Harris had for birds and animals, a bird sanctuary has been established. John Burroughs, when visiting the spot early this year, installed a bird house in the favorite tree of Mr. Harris.

The annual May festivals for children are held on the adjoining grounds, "The Snap Bean Farm" of Mr. Harris' writings. A branch of the city's public library has been established in the home where each Saturday afternoon the young folk throng to hear "Uncle Remus" stories as related by the librarian.

—*Mrs. August Burghard*

Stone Mountain, the World's Greatest Monolith —*Courtesy Atlanta Convention Bureau*

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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# National W. C. T. U. Convention

*Atlanta, Georgia,*
*November 12-18*

TERMINAL STATION AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

*Destination of Delegates to the National W. C. T. U. Convention*

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE


National Convention Notes—Georgia's White Ribbon Trio of Today—Makers of History in Georgia—From a "Budget of Drunkenness" to a "Budget of Sobriety"—Our Comrades Over the Seas—The Petition of the Children—Prominent Papers Champion Prohibition—Supreme Court Denies Liquor Men's Plea—Our Washington Letter.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

COTTON GROWERS IN BOTH HOUSES FILIBUSTER TO POSTPONE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS —SPECTACULAR FEATURES MANY—WHILE AWAITING ACTION HOUSE FORMS ITSELF INTO SINGING SCHOOL—NOTABLE MEETING IN WASHINGTON OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—1,000 PAIRS OF SHOES FOR WAR ORPHANS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

This has been a week of unrest for Congress, which fully expected to adjourn Thursday, October 22, at 6 p. m. and many Congressmen were ready to take trains for home as soon as the word was given, but certain men from the South, in both Senate and House, determined adjournment should not come until some beneficial legislation for the cotton growers had been agreed upon. Filibustering in varied forms to postpone definite action for at least another day, was carried on in both houses.

When the House met Thursday morning, at ten instead of at twelve, Congressmen began killing time by having the journal of the day previous read in full, while they waited for the report of the committee on conference on disputed points in the war tax bill. At last the report was brought in, one hour being allowed for discussion, and was finally adopted by a vote of 126 to 52. The report went over to the Senate for action and the two bodies then expected to adjourn, but Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Representative Henry of Texas in the House, determined adjournment should not come at the time expected.

### Spectacular Features of Adjournment

The collapse of the adjournment plan came after every possible effort had been made to accomplish the conclusion of the session. A spectacular feature of the situation was a dash by the President, in an automobile, from a golf course to the Capitol to reach there in time to sign the war revenue bill before adjournment. Attired in his golf clothes, and without his reading glasses, at 5:45 o'clock he rushed into the Capitol followed by secret service men and hastened to the President's room, where the revenue measure signed by the Speaker of the House, and the acting president of the Senate, awaited his signature. Borrowing glasses from one of the Senators standing near, he signed the bill, and a number of others that awaited him. Senators ran in and out of the President's room with their watches in their hands, while Senator Martin vainly tried to have passed the resolution which the House had passed early in the day providing for adjournment *sine die* at six o'clock on Thursday. At every turn he was met by filibustering tactics of Senator Hoke Smith and twelve loyal followers, who demanded successive roll-calls on motions to adjourn until Friday, to recess, and to proceed to consideration of executive business. This kept the Senate busy until six o'clock.

### House Turns Itself Into Singing School

In the House there was weary waiting for the report on the bill. Six o'clock came, and the hands of the clock were put back, and the House turned itself into a singing school. Songs of the early fifties were in high favor, the old time songs ringing out with all the old time fervor. Representative Underwood, who had been watching the course of events in the Senate, returned to the House and told the Speaker that all hope of adjournment that night had gone and that there was no prospect of securing a quorum now until after election day. The House, bitterly disappointed, then adjourned for the day. Scores of Congressmen had hand luggage in the cloak rooms waiting for the dash to the Union Station, and some left the city despite the situation. Speaker Clark declared, "From present indications there is absolutely no hope of an agreement to adjourn, and the President would be justified not only by the Constitution, but by popular opinion, in dismissing Congress." The President's power for such a precedent-breaking action is found in Section III of Article 3 of the Constitution, which provides that "in case of disagreement between them (both houses of Congress) with respect to the time of adjournment, he (the President) may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper." As the situation stands it is problematical whether Congress will adjourn this week, or wait over until Monday or beyond that date for the quorum that will not appear. Cotton Democrats, however, predict there will be no adjournment at all unless a quorum comes back to the House. They also declare they will block any and all unanimous consents for recesses and favors of that sort. The prediction of Representative Henry of the Rules committee, the leader of the "cotton chorus," is that Congress will stay right in session. It may do nothing more than listen to a reading of the journal, but the cotton filibusters seem bent upon impressing the country that they want the cotton relief measure passed.

### Brewers Notified That War Tax Has Gone Into Effect

Following the passage of the war tax measure, which went into effect immediately, a telegraphic order from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington was received by C. V. Duffy, chief collector, notifying him to serve notice on all brewers at once that the special tax went into effect at midnight. A large supply of $1.50 stamps, in place of the one dollar revenue stamps heretofore required on each barrel of beer were received at the revenue office. According to instructions Mr. Duffy arranged with the brewers to exchange their one dollar stamps for the new ones upon payment of an additional fifty cents for each.

President Wilson's Cabinet on Friday held what will probably be the last regular meeting for several weeks. Following the adjournment of Congress most of the Cabinet members will leave Washington to make campaign speeches, and will not return until shortly before the election. Secretary Bryan was absent from the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and the European situation was not taken up. It was stated by Cabinet members afterward that the Colorado situation, and the Mexican situation were touched on briefly at the meeting, and that nothing of importance was decided on.

The American Bar Association has been in session in Washington this week. So many noted legal lights have seldom been brought together. Ex-President Taft, as president of the association, introduced President Wilson, who made a most felicitous address of welcome. Mr. Taft had previously called at the White House to pay his respects, and was warmly greeted by a number of the White House officials who were on duty during his incumbency. Great and important questions were brought before the association, and much light thrown on vexed problems. Thursday evening a great banquet was given in honor of the Supreme Court. Eight hundred guests sat down to the tables in the large ball room of the New Willard. Mr. Taft presided, and acted as toast-master. Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, violated a tradition of the distinguished body over which he presides and an unwritten law of the American nation by delivering an after-dinner speech in public. The distinguished speaker begged leave to alter the toast which was proposed. Using the language of the courts he said he wished to strike out the word "Supreme" and "of the United States," so that the toast might be "The Court." "The Chief Justice," Mr. Justice White said, "never responds to a toast. That is a tradition that has never been broken since I came to Washington in 1891. I do not know where it originated, but it has been scrupulously observed. But if the Chief Justice has been limited to speaking within the confines of his own household, could he be more in his own household than at the hospitable board of the American Bar Association?" This expression and the spirit which prompted it and the manner in which it was received, stamped the banquet as one of the most remarkable public gatherings which have ever been held in Washington.

### 1,000 Pairs of Shoes for War Orphans

An excellent example has been set by the patent office employes in the matter of practically forwarding the Christmas ship enterprise by making an effective showing from Washington, when she sails from Brooklyn, New York, November 10. They have undertaken to give 1,000 pairs of shoes for the war orphans of Europe. This is a most satisfactory way of giving. It insures definite results and if other groups of people were to follow this example, it would mean so much to the suffering and cold and stricken ones. For example, another group might take underclothing for children, or stockings, or hats. By specializing and by buying wholesale, funds that are raised can perhaps be applied to the best effect.

The Appellate court of Kentucky has for the second time, according to officials of the Anti-Saloon League, held that the Webb-Kenyon law regarding the interstate shipment of liquor is valid. The case had previously been tried by a lower court, where the status of the measure had been decided as invalid.

*Saturday, October 24, 1914.*

# From a "Budget of Drunkenness" to a "Budget of Sobriety"

## RUSSIA'S TRANSFORMATION

The Associated Press reports from Petrograd, Russia, of date October 20, announce that Emperor Nicholas has stated that the Russian government will never again embark in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. The Czar of all the Russias, in a telegram sent under the name of Grand Duke of Constantine to the president of the Russian Union of Abstinence, in answer to a solicitation that the sale of spirituous liquors be forever discontinued in Russia, tells of his attitude on this important question. He says: "I thank you. I long ago decided to interdict for all time in Russia the sale of alcoholic drinks by the government."

This order, which was at first issued as a temporary war measure to prevent disorder during mobilization, was enforced without delay, as the government control of the traffic made it possible to stop the whole machinery of production and distribution within twenty-four hours. It is reported through the European press that this action of the government has met with universal approval. In this connection *The London Daily Chronicle* told of a crowd gathered on one of the main streets of Petrograd recently. Thinking the occasion must be a wounded soldier or a German prisoner, the reporter joined the assembly, and to his astonishment, found that the people were simply gazing with curiosity at a staggering drunken man—and this in a country where a little over a month ago drunken men were reeling at every corner of the city and no one noticed them. They were so common as to be an inalienable feature of the Russian landscape and Russian life was almost unthinkable without alcoholic excess.

Russia is the first of the great nations to free itself absolutely from the liquor traffic. George Kennan, in his article "The Spiritual Uplift in Russia," in a recent number of *The Outlook*, has this to say concerning the magnitude of this prohibitory measure: "For the first time in the history of mankind one-seventh part of the habitable globe has gone dry, and 170,000,000 people have stopped drinking intoxicating liquor. For many weeks the sale of vodka has been completely suspended and the whole population has looked at the European situation through absolutely sober eyes."

The prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants has met with very general approval, according to the article in *The Outlook*. On this point Mr. Kennan says: "The object of the order was probably to prevent disorder during the period of mobilization, but the people, uplifted by the great wave of spiritual exaltation, almost took the reform into their own hands. The order to close the liquor shops was welcomed by the press and the people with such enthusiastic approbation that the government would hardly have dared to resume the sale of vodka, even if it had wished to do so. The Czar wanted popular support, and the people wanted sobriety."

As indicative of the rejoicing among the people of Russia, a letter from the well-known journalist, L. Lvoff, published in a Russian paper, is interesting.

"At the present moment the realization of the temperance plan has become obligatory. The short period of total prohibition has not only been brilliantly successful, has not only shown us a striking picture of improved social conditions, but has virtually bound us to carry on the reform and make the temporary measure a permanent system. The widespread and practically unanimous approval of prohibition by the press and the people makes possible now the realization of what has hitherto been only a dream. An overwhelming majority of the peasants—most of them vodka drinkers—not only regard the closing of the liquor shops with profound satisfaction, but look forward with fear and dread to the possible reopening of them. But they will not be reopened. In undertaking such a great work as the change from a 'budget of drunkenness' to a 'budget of sobriety,' the Minister of Finance and his associates count on the sympathy and support of the whole population without exception."

From a financial standpoint, already the good effects of the prohibition order are visible. It is said that in spite of the war, savings bank deposits increased during September 3,000,000 roubles ($1,500,000) over the same month last year.

In speaking of Russia as a land of unlimited possibilities, with the implication that the possibilities are only those of evil, Mr. Kennan enumerates the items in its spiritual awakening which show that this designation is not longer true in its implied sense. In this list he names among other signs of this awakening "the spontaneous and universal welcoming of prohibition as a great national blessing for which everybody is ready," and he adds, "If the war should do nothing more than free Russia from the curse of vodka it would be worth all that it can possibly cost in treasure and life."

# OUR COMRADES ACROSS THE SEA

The Baroness de Laveleye, president of the W. C. T. U. of Belgium, writes that one of her beloved nephews died in defending his country. During the last two months the Baroness has devoted herself to caring for the wounded.

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Fraulein Ottilie Hoffmann, for many years president of the white ribboners in Germany, writes that everyone in her home city of Bremen is doing something for the war and for the troubles it brings. Fraulein Hoffmann considers it a great triumph and an immense help to the temperance cause that all alcoholic drink was forbidden during the days of mobilization. Our comrade sends love to all white ribbon sisters.

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Emily, Baroness von Hausen, of Dresden, whom many of our white ribboners will remember as a delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Boston in 1906, writes of seeing the German soldiers by the thousands starting off for the field of battle. The Baroness was one of those who was stationed at the railway to give to the soldiers a drink of water or coffee. In every station in Germany, the Baroness writes, it was forbidden the soldiers to take beer and wine, and in many stations forbidden also to serve beer or alcoholic drinks to anyone. In consequence, not a single drunken soldier was seen, or even one who was loud or disagreeable.

Miss Agnes Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., in a recent letter, says: "I have just received letters from Italy and France. The distinguished president of the W. C. T. U. of Italy, Madame Camperio Siegfried, writes me that she feels crushed and heart-broken over the sufferings of her beloved France. Twenty of her relatives and friends are fighting at the front in the French army. The shock is seriously affecting her health and she has had to desist from her work. She writes that Italy is receiving thousands of emigrants, all of them in a most miserable condition. As the war has caused the closing of most of the factories, and as commerce is paralyzed, these emigrants cannot be given work.

"Mlle. Weyer writes from France that she has been obliged to leave her flat in Paris, as it is near Eiffel Tower and therefore unsafe from bombs. The vice-president of the Paris W. C. T. U., Madame Koechlin, remains in the city and is entrusted with the funds to be used at her discretion during this critical time."

"The hall in which our meeting would have been held is now in possession of the military authorities and is used as barracks for the detachments of 'Cheshires' who are quartered there for short periods," writes Miss Bond, white ribbon secretary of Liverpool, England.

"The first detachment arrived early in August and our committee at once decided to make provision for the men. There is a Christian Institute here which, for the time being, we have turned into a soldiers' home, where cheap refreshments are provided, and the men have the free use of a well-stocked reading-room and gymnasium. Their evenings are made bright with music, and our workers have many opportunities for quiet talks with them. Up to the time of writing 165 had signed the pledge, and a great many had accepted the little red Gospels which, through the kindness of a friend, we have been able to give them. This means a great deal of work for our committee, but the very evident appreciation of the soldiers makes it well worth doing."

"It did us good to know that throughout your great organization you were praying for us on September 6," writes Miss Slack. "I believe more than ever that 'more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.' Personally I felt strengthened by the prayers of our American comrades."

# THE PETITION OF THE CHILDREN

No more impressive plea for the abolition of the liquor traffic has been published than the following petition which is being circulated by the Pennsylvania Sunday School Association in the Sunday schools of the state, and which will be presented to the legislature of the state. The International Sunday School Association is suggesting to other states in the Union that they take similar action.—Editor.

To the Members of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

*Fathers and Brothers:*

We the undersigned, boys and girls, residents of Pennsylvania, and members of its Sunday schools, between twelve and twenty years of age, desire to say that we are trying to fit ourselves for the duties of citizenship. In order to become good and useful citizens it is necessary that we should have healthy bodies, clear minds and clean characters.

With this end in view we are doing our part by diligent study in school, by useful work on farms, in mills, mines, factories and stores. It is our earnest desire to prepare ourselves for faithful and efficient service when we shall be called upon, as men and women, to assume the burdens now being borne by our elders.

You have already done much to make this possible for us. You have furnished schools for us all, homes for those who are needy and hospitals for the sick. You have provided for the sanitation of our cities, our homes and the water courses of the state. You have established quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of disease, not only among us, but even among cattle and sheep. You have made liberal appropriations for the protection of game, the preservation of forests, fruit trees and grain crops against the ravages of moth and blight. For all this we thank you and those who, going before, have in like manner done so much to make the state of Pennsylvania a good place in which to live.

But, honored sirs, there is prevailing in our state a deadly disease, carrying thousands to untimely graves; a disease that is filling our homes with sorrow and misery, our almshouses, hospitals and insane asylums with impoverished, sick and demented persons. This disease is alcoholism and against its ravages we have no adequate protection. The poison which produces it is sold in practically unlimited quantities. The venders are protected by law in a traffic which is the source of a great majority of sickness, poverty and crime and a barrier in our path to usefulness.

We appeal to you, fathers and brothers, to eradicate the cause of this disease; to make it unlawful for anyone to sell, or traffic in any manner, in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. We appeal to you to give us the opportunity to grow up in an atmosphere free from this pestilence.

We earnestly pray you to give us now, laws that will banish this poison from our state; laws that will protect your boys and girls from this dreadful contagion as fully as you now protect your cattle and your sheep. IS NOT A BOY OR A GIRL OF MORE VALUE THAN A SHEEP?

# SUPREME COURT DENIES LIQUOR MEN'S PLEA

As a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the old Indian treaty case, one-fifth of Minnesota, with a population of 400,000, will become prohibition territory.

The Supreme Court last June decided that this treaty is still in effect and that the Federal government may prohibit the liquor traffic in about one-fifth of Minnesota. The enforcement of the decision, however, was suspended pending the hearing of an application by the liquor men for a re-argument.

In a decision of the Supreme Court on October 19, this reargument was denied. The only recourse left to the liquor interests is to go before Congress and ask a repeal of the treaty.

The enforcement of the law is now in the hands of the Indian office. Commissioner Sells can simply close the saloons in the portions of the district where Indians dwell or he can arbitrarily declare the whole district dry.

It is said that there is no other section of the country where the Federal government has been armed with power to suppress the liquor traffic in a region almost wholly occupied by whites.

The region affected extends from the Red river on the west to within fifty miles of Duluth and from the Rainy river to the Crow Wing where it joins the Mississippi.

# Prominent Papers Champion Prohibition

The championship of prohibition by prominent papers in the campaign states is helping mightily to win the victory on November 3. During the past few weeks a number of influential papers have declared their attitude in emphatic language. The most notable, perhaps, is the *Toledo* (O.) *Blade*, a well known and popular paper of wide circulation. The positive statement of its principles and future policy will help to swing many a vacillating and timid voter to the right side. These are a few of its trenchant words:

"A million Ohio voters must face, in November, the biggest issue of the generation. The skirmishing and mobilizing and bushwhacking of four decades of temperance and anti-temperance agitation is at an end. The issue is joined and no man in the state who goes to the polling booth this fall may evade or ignore it. Ohio is to have statewide prohibition or wider license. There is no middle course. And every man and every party organization and every newspaper must be allied with one or the other battle line.

"There never has been nor can there ever be any sound argument in favor of the liquor traffic. Every consideration of morality and justice and decency and efficiency, of individual happiness and of national progress, demands the destruction of the constant lure and the eternal menace of the saloon. It is an institution reared on the sins of men and the tears of women. For a century it has been the most corrupt and corrupting influence in American politics. Its sinister hand has molded party policies and meddled in governmental affairs. It has fed and fattened on the humble and the great. And it is coming to the end of its chapter.

"The *Blade* believes the day of nation-wide prohibition is coming swiftly. It believes that another generation will look back at the era of the saloon as we of this generation turn, shuddering, from tales of the evil days of human slavery. And however lacking in complete effectiveness the plan of prohibition in individual states may be, this newspaper believes it is the only path that will lead to the hour when the national Congress will rid the republic of the saloon for all time.

"So believing, the *Blade* urges, and will continue to urge, the adoption of the prohibition amendment and the driving of the liquor traffic beyond the borders of the state."

The *Evening Telegram* of Portland, Oregon, after explaining the financial risk involved in advocating the prohibition movement, announced the other evening:

"But foolish as it may appear to some *The Telegram* is not going to be run strictly for business—that is, whilst it will be run on business principles the sole purpose of its existence will not be money-making. There are some things in life for which money is no compensation, like character in an individual. It is character which *The Telegram* will try to attain. For hope of indirect financial gain or through concentrated pressure from influential men it will not be induced to support things that are wrong nor, on the other hand, will it be induced through the same influences to oppose those things which in themselves are right.

"Feeling as it does it decided to refuse the juicy advertising which the wets were putting forth under various deceptive guises. Furthermore it decided to champion the cause of the drys, not because there was money in it, because in the very nature of the case there couldn't be, but because it considered it the right thing to do. There can be no justification for the saloon from any point of view. Economically it is a dreadful investment for which no sane man has ever been able to offer an adequate excuse. Morally its influence is so baneful and demoralizing it is a matter of amazement that civilized people have stood for it so long. Why then should the people of Oregon continue to stand for it? Why should they not, like courageous American men and women, stand forward and deal it the deadly blow that will eliminate it as a menace to our civilization and as a tireless agent of destruction to our sons and daughters? Without apologies to anyone and with pleasure and satisfaction to itself *The Telegram* will do what it can to bring about that much desired result."

If all the big metropolitan newspapers would face the great moral issue as courageously and deal with it as uncompromisingly as have these papers, it would give to the cause of prohibition an impetus that would send the liquor traffic into oblivion, where it belongs.

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The report of the secretary of the Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association showed that 1,000 saloons had been put out of business and that the membership had decreased from 5,188 to 4,846.

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Yates Center, Kansas, is said to be offering a bounty for bootleggers. The mayor of the city says: "We intend to treat bootleggers as we treat coyotes. We pay a bounty for coyotes and we intend paying a bounty for bootleggers, who do far more damage than do the coyotes." The town council therefore has offered a reward of $50 to any person who will furnish information leading to the arrest of any illicit liquor seller.

Mrs. T. E. Patterson

Miss M. Theresa Griffin

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor

# GEORGIA'S WHITE RIBBON TRIO OF TODAY

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

Those planning to attend the National Convention are naturally interested in the convention state, the hostess city, also in the personnel of its leading white ribboners.

**Georgia's Deborah, the Leader Equal to Emergencies**

Mrs. T. E. Patterson, Georgia's charming state president, is well known to UNION SIGNAL readers, for her capacity to think, speak and act wisely has made itself felt in National councils from year to year. The wife of a prominent Georgian, himself a prohibition leader, she enjoys his sympathy, co-operation and the advantage of his legal knowledge; she also possesses the gift of originality in formulating plans, rare executive ability, tact, indefatigable perseverance, a soul aflame with celestial fire, the love and loyalty of the rank and file of her co-workers, undaunted

"Courage—an independent spark from
Heaven's bright throne,
By which the soul stands raised, triumphant, high, alone."

As a speaker Mrs. Patterson has "words, wit and worth—power to stir men's souls." Hers is a well rounded character; to the gifts and graces of leadership are added the virtues of domesticity. A model housekeeper, she stands high in that class which "civilized man cannot live without." She can make bread, cake and salad—"things which in hungry mortals' eyes find favor," while a needle in her nimble fingers grows proud of its attainments.

**Georgia's Esther, "Come to the Kingdom for Such a Time as This"**

In W. C. T. U. annals Mrs. Mary Harris Armor stands unique, alone. She needs no introduction, for her name is a household word all over this broad land of ours; wherever the fight is thickest, she is at the front. At her approach King Alcohol trembles; the reason is no secret. Mrs. Armor is Georgia's field secretary. She gave up the state presidency several years ago to become a National lecturer and organizer, thus answering the Divine call to "help dry up the nation." She is a temperance orator unexcelled in eloquence, "serenely pure and yet divinely strong." As a prophetess she has honor in her own country. Her own familiar friends, her fellow citizens, join her admirers in other states in recognizing hers as "a great mind gazing on the sun, glorying in his brightness."

**Georgia's Mary, Who Hath Chosen the "One Thing Needful," That "Good Part"**

Completing this temperance trio of the Empire state of the South is Miss M. Theresa Griffin, whom many National workers will meet in Atlanta for the first time. Heretofore it seemed that her part was to "tarry by the stuff." Miss Griffin is superintendent of publications in the state W. C. T. U., each year getting out a state roport most creditable in technique; editing the Georgia W. C. T. U. *Bulletin* which ranks with our best state papers; having charge of the publication of that splendid contribution to temperance literature, "The Georgia W. C. T. U. History," by Mrs. J. J. Ansley, which has already been mentioned in THE UNION SIGNAL. Miss Griffin is an experienced newspaper woman, editing for a long term of years the "Social Page" and "With the Leagues and Clubs" columns of the *Enquirer-Sun*, the morning daily of Columbus, her home city. At the same time she was state W. C. T. U. recording secretary. Three years ago she resigned her secular newspaper position in order to devote her entire time and talents to W. C. T. U. activities. Referring to her work on the *Enquirer-Sun*, Mr. Woodall, editor of *The Georgia-Alabama Industrial Index*, has the following to say:

"The department grew to be one of the greatest factors in the development of Columbus along municipal, educational and esthetic lines. Miss Griffin's comments were characterized by strong common-sense and were forceful by virtue of their obvious merit."

Miss Griffin is the vice-president of the Columbus Federation of Women's Clubs, composed of the literary, educational, musical and philanthropic clubs of her city. Here her influence is potent and benign. She holds a high office in the missionary organization of her church. Miss Griffin is practical, logical, unostentatious, "seeketh not her own," is conservative, of gracious dignity, honored even by those who differ with her in opinion, and loved wherever she is known.

These three widely differing personalities harmonize in magnitudinous activities for total abstinence and prohibition, their influence being felt in every section of the state.

The Georgia W. C. T. U. is singularly blessed in its officers, but it is not expedient at this time to tell of the remarkable work of its vice-president and college secretary, Mrs. Lella A. Dillard; of its efficient corresponding secretary, Mrs. Julius Magath, or the long line of fine department superintendents and others pre-eminent in the state organization, but all are eagerly waiting to greet in Atlanta, November 12-18, the W. C. T. U. representatives from the North, the East, the West and the South.

# LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

**The "White Ribbon Special" Leaving Chicago, November 10, Will Arrive in Chattanooga, Wednesday Morning, and During the Day a Trip Will Be Made to Lookout Mountain.**

Lookout Mountain, famed in song and story, is reached by an electric trolley, which connects with an incline car at St. Elmo, at the base of the mountain, whose summit is reached in forty-five minutes from the center of the city. A new line is now completed which reaches the top by a wonderful scenic route eight miles long, averaging three per cent grade. It affords a continuous passage from the city to the mountain and is one of the finest scenic rides in a section abounding in such trips. Lookout Mountain at the "Point" is 2,126 feet above the sea level and 1,491 feet above the level of the Tennessee River. It extends south a distance of eighty miles, while its top is a broad, undulating plateau, the site of hundreds of handsome homes and a summer resort for people living in distant states.

The "Point" of Lookout Mountain, its highest elevation, and from which a view of seven states can be obtained, is the location of a government park. Here, too, is the $100,000 New York peace monument erected by the Empire state as a memorial to her sons who fought in the Chattanooga campaign. Standing upon the point of the mountain, one may view all the battlefields of Chattanooga. Off to the east, across a valley now dotted with manufacturing plants, may be seen the monuments marking Chickamauga's field. To the left, along the valley between the mountains, came Hooker, driving the Confederates back to Missionary Ridge. Again to the east, but farther north, lies the battlefield of Missionary Ridge, where Grant and Bragg conducted that heroic struggle for supremacy which marked the beginning of the end of the great Civil War. And yonder in the valley, the entrance to which is marked by an arched gateway, is seen a patch of green trees, under whose shadows lie the remains of 13,000 Federal soldiers; while farther to the east is the Confederate cemetery—both mute but eloquent witnesses of the heroism of American soldiers.

# MAKERS OF HISTORY IN GEORGIA

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, a flower of southern womanhood, with rare beauty of person and personality, her "soul within her eyes, soft as her clime and sunny as her skies," looked out from the shelter of her beautiful colonial home, Hawthorne Heights, with its handsome mahogany, paintings, silver, cut glass and curios collected in her travels in many lands—looked out beyond its flower beds, velvet lawns, shaded avenues and orchards, to its cotton fields and saw in those trying pioneer temperance days, "King Alcohol" dethroning "King Cotton" which made great her homeland.

She saw a need and in the face of indifference, prejudice and stubborn opposition bravely she arose to meet that need. Working hand in hand with the faithful few, she has seen "King Alcohol," uncrowned, totter and fall to everlasting defeat in her loved state of Georgia, while "King Cotton" flourishes in his benign work of clothing the nations. Mrs. Sibley has seen the W. C. T. U. grow in Georgia from the time when her own parlors were too spacious a gathering place for the delegates and visitors to a state convention until now, when they overflow our largest church auditoriums.

Varied have been the offices in the W. C. T. U. which she has held, being for a long term of years state president. She is now honorary president, also president of her county and local union, and state superintendent of Legislation. The measure of her help in this noble work will only be known in the day of great revelations.

As ready now as in 1890 to join in praying and planning for a total abstaining nation, Mrs. Sibley will be present at the 1914 convention to greet the white ribbon comrades with that gracious cordiality and far-famed southern hospitality for which her home is noted.

"There never was a woman like Miss Willard, she was so wise, so beautiful, so tactful. It will ever be the joy of my life that I knew her personally. Her letters are a prize, above gold or precious stones. In her wisdom she laid her hand on the Daniel-Webster-like Lillian Stevens, promoted leader of sacred memory," wrote Mrs. Sibley, when, at my request, she furnished the following quotations from Miss Willard's strong address delivered at the 1890 convention in Atlanta:

### Words of Pith, Point and Prophecy of Frances Willard

Miss Willard said, "Grateful for the good will that called us we have come to the smiling land of Oglethorpe, who preceded by a prayer meeting the founding of Savannah; to the land blessed generations ago by John Wesley's and George Whitefield's ministry; the land of Alexander H. Stephens, of whom his colored attendant said, 'Mars'r Alex' kinder to dogs than most folks is to men'; the land of Ben Hill, the peerless orator, and of Joseph E. Brown, the trusted statesman. We have come to the Georgia of Judge Longstreet's famous 'scenes,' of 'Uncle Remus' and 'Bill Arp,' of 'Old Si' and Richard Malcolm Johnson; the Georgia of that Southern 'Brother Jonathan,' Rev. Sam Jones, the greatest humorist among them; the land of those famous champions of our cause, Senator Colquit, Dr.

Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, Honorary President of the Georgia W. C. T. U.

Felton and Walter B. Hill; of those noble sons of the church, Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. Lee and Bishop Pierce and Bishop Haygood; the land in whose bright firmament burn those stars of first magnitude, Paul Hoyne and Sidney Lanier, poets beloved, and Henry W. Grady, Georgia's favorite and lamented son.

* * *

"When we consider the present position of Georgia as the banner prohibition state of the South and led on to this proud precedence by Colonel C. Pringle and Governor Wm. J. Northern, we sum up a situation why as white ribbon women we are welcome here. Best of all, the

Miss Mildred Rutherford, Historian General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy

Georgia farmer is now at the fore in politics; and he is not in favor of saloons, and never was, so there is hope the new legislature just convened will say, 'Saloons must go!' and that is just what we are praying for, the faithful white ribbon women of Atlanta who have wrought so faithfully for this convention; that is what has nerved the brave, kind heart of Georgia's leader, Mrs. William C. Sibley, and the South's intrepid pioneer, Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of Charleston—God bless them every one."

* * *

"Pitiful has been the argument of defeat that has sent temperance women back to the schoolroom, then to the nursery, as the only sure supply of temperance principles. Blessed will this defeat become if it but leads us to the little child as the central figure of our work. Had I my wish it would be that every local W. C. T. U. would become guardian of a free kindergarten, supported by stated contributions from well-to-do classes, or better still, grafted upon the public school system, through the influence of our society with parents and school boards. 'Begin farther back' is the lesson of the hour. Beat not your knuckles against the granite of mature character when you can mold the clay of a three year old's habit and intention."

* * *

"Children can be trained to physical holiness and the knife and fork may become the flaming swords that guard the gates to their health-paradise. God hasten the day of scientific motherhood that will build into her child before and after its birth the beatitudes of wholesome appetite! Then will alcoholic drinks gurgle into their normal home, the gutter, instead of bespattering the temple of God, and tobacco will send the smoke of its torment from the bottomless pit where it belongs, rather than from that holy place, the organs of human speech, and the cradle of that heavenly rainbow—a human smile. But we must begin with the babe in arms, for grown man is 'up in arms' at the mere mention of such a revolution."

How like a prophecy seem Miss Willard's words when we consider the prohibition territory gained since they were uttered and the progress made by the various departments.

### Miss Rutherford

Perhaps no one is better versed in the history of the convention state, Georgia, from 1733, when its foundations were nobly laid by the true-hearted prohibitionist, General James Oglethorpe, who said, "In Georgia there shall be no slaves, no persecution for religious opinion, no manufacture or sale of intoxicating drink," on through the years of defeats and victories in its struggles with liquor interests, until this good hour, when progress, prosperity and peace follow prohibition—perhaps no one is more familiar with its civic, military, educational, industrial, aesthetic and social history than Miss Mildred Rutherford, an enthusiastic white ribboner of Athens.

A gently-bred daughter of the South, the historian general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, "Miss Millie" is known and loved throughout that land about which Lucian Lamar Knight wrote:

"Far, far to the south lies a beautiful land,
By the tides of the tireless sea;
O land of my heart, on thy surf-beaten sand,
My spirit is dreaming of thee!"

### God's Keeps for the Drunkard

"May I not give to the drunkard some of God's keeps to help him stand under the temptation," said Miss Rutherford.

He will keep thee from falling. Jude 24.

He will keep thee from the hour of temptation. Rev. 3:10.

He will keep thy foot from being taken. Prov. 3:26.

He will keep thee in all thy ways, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone. Luke 4:11.

He will keep that thou hast committed to him. 2 Tim. 1:12.

He will keep thee in all places whither thou goest. Gen 28:15.

He will keep thee in the way, and bring thee into the place which he has prepared for thee. Ex. 23:20.

# NATIONAL CONVENTION NOTES

## FORETASTE OF ATTRACTIONS AT ATLANTA MEETING

The white ribboners of Atlanta and Georgia are working tirelessly in their preparation for entertaining the National W. C. T. U. Convention which is to be held November 12-18 in the metropolis of the South. They write that they are looking forward to the convention with the keenest delight, hoping and praying that it may be the greatest in the history of our work.

The "White Ribbon Specials" from the north, east and south are all expected to arrive in Atlanta on the afternoon and evening of November 11.

Seats in the first balcony of Broughton's Tabernacle, the meeting place of the National Convention, will be reserved for visitors at $1 each. If you wish such reservation write Mrs. B. J. McCain, College Park, Atlanta, Ga., enclosing $1. There is not a poor seat in the entire building, and seats in the first balcony are all excellent.

Delegates who expect to reach Atlanta on the afternoon or evening of November 11 should inform the authorized representative on the "White Ribbon Special" on which she is traveling, in order that reservation in hotel or boarding house may be made by telegram.

Entertainment for the Executive Committee will begin on the evening of November 11, for the regular delegates on the morning of November 13, and close on the morning of November 19. As is customary, entertainment will include lodging, breakfast and Sunday meals.

### Send Names of Delegates

The names of all delegates, with the names of their alternates, should be in the hands of the chairman of the Entertainment committee, Mrs. Annie Webb, 27 Garfield place, Atlanta, on or before November 6. Arrangements are being made for two in a room. In sending in their names delegates should express their preference (if they have a preference) for roommates. If any wish to room alone they will be expected to pay the difference in price. Attention to these details will save much time when it comes to registering.

### To Visitors

Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, chairman of committee on Information, Hotels and Boarding Houses, 139 Washington street, Atlanta, has a fine list of hotels and boarding houses for visitors, and will answer all inquiries concerning rates, location, etc. See page 9.

On Thursday forenoon and afternoon there will be held the preliminary devotional service in the First Baptist church, in charge of Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic work. The Official Board and Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U. also will be in session during the day in the parlors of the Ansley Hotel.

Thursday evening, November 12, will be Welcome night and greetings will be extended by representatives of the state, city, churches, schools, Federation of Women's Clubs, Suffrage Association and W. C. T. U. with responses by white ribboners from different sections of the country.

After the formal opening of the convention on Friday afternoon, November 13, will occur the memorial service to the beloved promoted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Tributes will be given on behalf of the Official Board and the board of superintendents and organizers.

At the same hour the memory of other white ribboners who have passed on this year will be honored.

On Friday evening the Convention is to have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Daniel Poling, who will speak upon National Constitutional Prohibition. Other speakers of nationwide fame are being considered for that evening.

The forenoon of Saturday will be devoted to the reports of the National corresponding secretary and treasurer and the reports of Credentials and Executive committees, also consideration of amendments to the constitution.

Hotel Ansley

A delightful and enlivening session is promised for Saturday afternoon, when the young people of the Loyal Temperance Legion and Young People's Branch are to have charge of the program.

Jubilant echoes of the recent victories for prohibition and suffrage will be the attractions of Saturday evening's program. After a presentation of "The Prohibition Wave," by Mrs. Suessa B. Elaine, the presidents of the prohibition and suffrage campaign states will give fascinating chapters of the history of "How They Did It on November 3."

Visiting white ribboners will speak in the churches of Atlanta and vicinity on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon at four o'clock the convention sermon will be given by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York state W. C. T. U.

The young people will hold a vesper service at 6:30 to 7:30, in charge of Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, which will be followed by a mass meeting to be addressed by speakers of prominence.

Monday forenoon will be devoted to the report of the committee on Resolutions and brief addresses of organizers who have worked in suffrage campaign states. Monday afternoon the organizers who have worked in prohibition campaigns will be heard. One hour will be devoted to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*.

Mrs. Margaret Denning, president of the India W. C. T. U., Ruth Frances Davis, for a number of years representative of the W. C. T. U. in Japan, and Miss Ellen Stone, will be the speakers on Monday evening, World's W. C. T. U. night.

On Tuesday morning will occur the election of officers and other matters of business, and in the afternoon plans for National Constitutional Prohibition for the coming year will be discussed. At four o'clock in the afternoon a reception will be given to the delegates at Cox College. The Board of Superintendents are planning for a most interesting program for Tuesday evening.

Wednesday morning and afternoon will be occupied with final matters of business, reports of committees, etc., and on Wednesday evening, Recognition night, all state presidents in attendance will give brief addresses, the program to close with a flag drill by sixty young women.

Our National musical director, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, will have charge of the music of the Convention.

All regular sessions of the Convention and the Sunday afternoon and evening meetings will be held in Broughton's Tabernacle.

The First Baptist, First Presbyterian, First Methodist, First Congregational and Wesley Memorial churches will be available for conferences. They are all located a convenient distance from the Tabernacle.

During the Convention, luncheons will be served by the women of the church in the basement of the Tabernacle. Excellent cafeterias, lunch rooms and hotels are to be found within two blocks of the tabernacle, and most attractive tea rooms in the center of the city can be reached either by walking or by a five-minute ride on the cars.

An interesting feature of Monday afternoon's program will be a college processional, in charge of Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, Y. P. B. secretary for the Georgia W. C. T. U.

### Banners

All persons holding prize banners should see to it that they are at the National Convention and placed in the hands of proper persons. If you send a banner by express, do not address it to any of the officers, National or state, but to the chairman of the committee on Banners and Decorations, Mrs. W. H. Preston, 60 East Georgia avenue, Atlanta, who should be notified when the banner is started. Mrs. Preston will not be expected to open packages unless transportation charges have been prepaid or arranged for beforehand.

### Excursions

Plans are being made by the Chamber of Commerce and electric railway company to carry the delegates on sightseeing tours through the city and environs. It is expected that this will include a trip to Stone Mountain, the largest monolith in the world.

The merchants of the city are already arranging to decorate their windows with special reference to their white ribbon guests.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, October 29, 1914


*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

**STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC**

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia.

**STATES WHICH WILL VOTE ON NOVEMBER 3 FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION**

Washington, California, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and Ohio.

## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, DAY OF PRAYER FOR CAMPAIGN STATES

As heretofore announced, Sunday, November 1, will be observed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a day of prayer for the states engaged in campaigns for prohibition and woman suffrage. In many cities the local unions will hold special services and the pastors will be asked to speak upon the liquor question and the responsibility of the voter on November 3. Special exercises will also be held in the Sunday schools. Let every white ribboner, wherever she may be, fail not on Sunday, November 1, to offer a fervent petition to the Divine leader of our righteous cause, that the Christian men and women voters of the campaign states may do their duty at the polls on November 3, and that right may triumph at the ballot box.

## KEEP IT FOR REFERENCE

Are you going to Atlanta? If you are, do not fail to read the information given on page 7 of this issue. We suggest that this copy of the paper be preserved for reference as the same material will not be published again. Why not carry it in your handbag to Atlanta?

Have you arranged for your railroad reservation on the "White Ribbon Special?" The Transportation Notes on page 10 will give you all the information needed for securing ticket, sleeping car reservation, etc.

## NOT AFRAID OF THE HIGH TAX THREAT

"They can't frighten me about increased taxation in case Oregon should go dry," asserted a moderate drinker of that state. "I now pay a tax of two or three dollars a week just to be sociable with my friends and to take into my system more liquor than I want. If I can save that I will make money on the transaction even though my public taxes are temporarily raised in the readjustment that must follow a dry vote. For this reason I am going to vote dry."

## WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

"Where will you get the money to run the country if you cut out the sale of liquor?" asks the liquor advocate.

"The best answer we know of," says the *North American* of Philadelphia, "is the action of Russia, England, France and Germany, which at a time when every cent that can be got is urgently needed for the conduct of the war, find it more profitable to reduce this revenue than to run the risks incidental upon the general use of alcoholic drinks among the soldiers and, as in Russia, the general public."

## A PURELY POLITICAL QUESTION

The liquor interests appear to be tremendously concerned because children are permitted to participate in prohibition campaigns. *Mida's Criterion*, in commenting upon an event where the children helped in Ohio, says: "It raises a feeling of indignation that innocent children should be so used to influence the vote of adults on a purely political question, which requires the utmost knowledge and wisdom of conditions rightly to determine. It is a revelation of how hard up they are for arguments for their cause when they resort to such an expedient."

Inasmuch as the "innocent children" would be the chief sufferers if the iniquitous "home rule" measure becomes a law, it is not at all strange that the liquorites are concerned that this fact should be brought vividly to the attention of the people by their participation in the parades.

## LEST HE FORGET

"During the past week I have been visiting Southern California and not for a moment during my stay in the country south of the Tehachapi was I permitted to forget that on November 3 the statewide prohibition question is to be decided by The People," writes the California correspondent of *Mida's Criterion*.

"The drys have exhausted, it would seem, every possible medium and novelty to put their arguments before the people. The billboards are covered with all kinds of warnings and statistics, the churches are placarded with posters, on which red ink figures largely, and automobiles carry dry banners everywhere. At night, electric signs utter the prophecy that 'California is Going Dry' and one would almost believe it when the large auditoriums, where dry meetings are being held, belch forth great crowds that swarm each night to hear the remarkable array of notable speakers the Dry Federation now has in California."

## TICKETS TO ATLANTA

Are you planning to attend the National Convention at Atlanta? If so, it is important that you see your local agent at once, to be sure that he knows about the reduced rate authorized for this Convention. All stations do not keep these tickets, but if your agent knows in time he can secure the ticket for you.

## ANTE-CONVENTION MEETINGS

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12

The Executive Committee will meet Thursday, November 12, at 8:45 a. m. in the parlors of Hotel Ansley, Atlanta, Ga.

The Official Board will meet at the same place at 2:00 p. m. of that day.

It is exceedingly important this year that every member of the Executive Committee attend the first meeting.

The Board of Superintendents will meet in Hotel Ansley, Thursday, November 12, at 2:00 p. m.

The meeting of the Board of Organizers and Lecturers will be held at the same hour in one of the parlors of Hotel Ansley. Every member attending the Convention should be present at this meeting.

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13

**Y. P. B. Conference**, 10 a. m., Sunday School Room, First Presbyterian Church, Marietta Street.

**L. T. L. Conference**, 10 a. m., Central Congregational Church, Ellis Street.

**Secretaries' Conference**, 8:45 to 9:45 a. m., Baraca Room, Lower Tabernacle.

Saturday: Leader, Mrs. Margaret C Munns, Washington.
Topic—"Route-Making."

Monday: Leader, Miss Epha Marshall, Illinois.
"Reports: What? When? Where?"

Wednesday: Leader, Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, Virginia.
Topic—"Strengthening Foundations."

**Treasurers' Conference**, 8:45 to 9:45 a. m., Philathea Room, Lower Tabernacle.

Saturday: Leader, Mrs. August Burghard, Georgia.
Topic: "System Used in Handling State Finances."

Monday: Leader, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney New York.
Topic—"The Personal Touch of the State Treasurer; Does It Count?"

Wednesday: Leader, Mrs. Leah C. Marion, Pennsylvania.
Topic—"A State Treasurer's Puzzles and How to Solve Them."

Note—State, district, county and local secretaries and treasurers are cordially invited to attend these conferences.

## "A PIECE OF COTTON"

In harmony with the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement the Convention Program committee will invite each delegate and visitor to purchase, while in Atlanta, as a souvenir of the occasion, some article made of cotton. On World's W. C. T. U. Night, in connection with a Peace demonstration, every delegate will patriotically display her "piece of cotton."

## COMPELLED TO THE CONCLUSION

*Out West* magazine has given to its readers a valuable compendium of facts relative to the liquor industry, in its "Special California Dry" edition for October. The magazine insists that it is independent and non-partisan and "owes allegiance to no person or organization or to any principle other than its own conception of truth." It explains that if it has seemed to be partial to the dry side and has omitted any contention from the wet side "it is for the simple, logical, and conclusive reason that the arguments presented by the wets have been vituperative, misleading and readily proved to be false in figures and in conclusions. We have been compelled, therefore, to conclude that there is no right on the side that has failed to show Truth to us, and to govern our pages accordingly."

# HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

**COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION, HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES**
**Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, Chairman, 139 Washington St., Atlanta, Ga.**

### HOTEL RATES.

**Hotel Ansley.**

$1.00 each person per day, private bath. Address Charles R. Day, care Hotel Ansley.

**The New Terminal Hotel.**

Two persons in a room with convenient bath, $1.00 each per day.
Two persons in a room, private bath, $1.25 each per day.
Address, Mr. Bruno Burkofzer, care New Terminal Hotel.

**Hotel Aragon.**

One person to a room, $1.00 to $2.00 per day.
Two persons to a room, $2.00 to $3.00 per day.
Address, H. A. Tisdale, care Hotel Aragon.

**Kimball House.**

Rooms with hot and cold running water. $1.00.
Rooms with bath connecting, $1.50.
Rooms with private bath, $2.00.
Address, Edward L. Brown, care The Kimball House.

**Pickwick Apartments.**

With two or four in a room, $10.00 per week.
Address, Mrs. Walker, care Pickwick Apartments.

### BOARDING HOUSE RATES

**$1.00 Per Day and Three Meals.**

The Walton—Miss Kirtley.....
.....220 Peachtree St.
The Crush House—Mr. Davis.....
.....97 Capitol Square
Mrs. Bell Milner.....121 Capitol Square
Mrs. Annie Bunch....136 Washington St.
Miss Sallie Morrison..131 Washington St.
Mrs. C. B. Sewell....126 Washington St.
Mrs. S. E. Leathers...125 Washington St.
Mrs. G. H. Turnell....103 Washington St.
Mrs. A. J. Adkins.....234 Ivy St.
Mrs. G. C. Sigman.....93 Capitol Square

**Six Dollars Per Week.**

Mrs. G. D. Miller.....148 Whitehall St.
With two in a room, $1.50 and three meals; with four in room, $1.00 each.
Tabernacle Dormitory.....57 Luckie St.
$4.00 per week with 3 in a room and 3 meals a day.

# SOCIAL EVENTS AND SIGHTSEEING IN ATLANTA

### SOCIAL EVENTS

On the afternoon of November 17, from four until six o'clock, delegates and visitors will be entertained at Cox College at a reception tendered by the faculty and student body. Prof. Will Cox is a warm friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and his college was one of the first in the state to organize a College Young People's Branch.

Mrs. Henry H. Tucker and her committee of prominent influential women are arranging to entertain the ladies at "The Sign of the Wren's Nest," the home of Joel Chandler Harris, better known as "Uncle Remus." Much interest centers around this spot, and mothers who have raised their children on "Uncle Remus" stories will be glad to visit the home of the children's friend.

### SIGHTSEEING IN ATLANTA

Grant Park has varied attractions, chief among them being the "Cyclorama," showing the battle of Atlanta, at the close of the Civil War. This was first exhibited at the Cotton States Exposition and was purchased and placed at Grant Park. The park has also a very good "zoo."

Many exhibits showing the unbounded resources of Georgia, the Empire State of the South, are very attractively arranged on the third floor of the State Capitol building, and are open to visitors at all times. There is a wonderful stalk of cotton on exhibit, and those who have never seen a perfect stalk will do well to see this one. It will cause them to realize as never before the possibilities of the cotton plant.

Fort McPherson is near the city and will be of interest to many.

The Federal Prison will doubtless be visited by hundreds of delegates to the Atlanta Convention.

Peachtree Road and Druid Hill are the newest and handsomest residential sections of the city and can boast of some of the most palatial private residence estates in America. Mr. W. S. With, president of one hundred banks, an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., and an interested helper in arranging for the entertainment of the coming National Convention, lives on Peachtree Road. The grounds surrounding his home are among the most attractive in the city, the "Sunken Garden," on the south side, being almost a duplicate of the famous one at Pasadena, California.

Governor Slaton's beautiful home is also on Peachtree Road.

### STREET CAR LINES IN ATLANTA

Below are given directions as to how to reach these points of interest by street car. Possibly it will be best to make these excursions at noon, as that is the most delightful time of day at this season of the year.

The Convention church is on Luckie Street and all car lines referred to below pass this point.

**Cars to Grant Park**

Luckie street line is due two minutes after the hour, and every ten minutes. It goes through without a change.

Georgia avenue line is due on the hour and every ten minutes thereafter. Transfer from Luckie street line at Pryor and Hunter.

East Fair line runs five minutes after the hour and every ten minutes. Transfer at Forsyth and Marietta.

Central avenue line runs on the hour and every ten minutes. Transfer at Hunter and Whitehall.

Woodward avenue line leaves five minutes after the hour and every ten minutes. Transfer at Hunter and Whitehall.

**To State Capitol**

Luckie, East Fair, Woodward avenue, Washington Grant Park, and Capitol avenue cars, all of which pass the State Capitol building.

**To Cox College**

College Park cars (Cox College) run ten minutes after the hour and every twenty minutes. Transfer at Forsyth and Alabama.

**To "Wren's Nest"**

Whitehall street car, which runs on the hour and every five minutes. Transfer at Whitehall and Hunter.

**To Peachtree Road**

Peachtree Road and Buchhead cars, which run on the hour and every ten minutes. Transfer at Walton and Forsyth. Peachtree Road Brookwood cars run on the hour and every five minutes. Transfer at Whitehall and Hunter.

**To Druid Hill**

Ponce de Leon, Druid Hill cars, which run on the hour and every ten minutes. Transfer at Hunter and Broad.

**To Federal Prison**

Cars to the Federal Prison leave eight minutes after the hour and every ten minutes. Transfer at Whitehall and Hunter.

**To Fort McPherson**

Cars marked East Point, East Point Hapeville and College Park leaving on the hour and every ten minutes thereafter. Transfer at Forsyth and Alabama.

**To Stone Mountain**

Stone Mountain line, a. m.: 5:27, 6:27, 8:27, 10:27, 12:27; p. m.: 2:27, 3:27, 4:27, 5:27, 6:27, 7:27, 9:27, 11:27. Take cars at Pryor and Alabama streets. Fare, 25 cents.

Cars over the Marietta Georgia line leave every hour until four p. m., afterwards every thirty minutes. Cars at A. B. & A. building, 48 Walton street. Fare, 35 cents. Transfers are not accepted on Stone Mountain and Marietta lines.

### RESERVATIONS

Please write at once to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, for your sleeping car reservation, as the best reservations will be taken early.

"I am not here to make a suffrage speech," declared James White, known as the "fighting mayor of Barnesville" in a speech in the Ohio campaign, "but when any special interest grows afraid of the magnificent womanhood of this state, it is time that it should die."

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer not only our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition but also the workers in the campaign states, that in large measure they may be endued with wisdom, strength, and power by our Divine leader in our righteous war.*

*On Tuesday, November 3, the following states are to vote:*

*California,*
*Arizona,*
*Colorado,*
*Washington,*
*Oregon,*
*Ohio.*

**We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:**

Mr. Thomas R. Smith, father of Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U. and president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., passed to the better world on October 10, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. He was in his eighty-second year. and was a life-long advocate of temperance and righteousness in every form. Mrs. Hoge has the sympathy of the white ribbon sisterhood in her great bereavement.

Mrs. Mow, sister of Miss Harriett L. Henderson, to whom the sympathy of white ribboners is extended in her bereavement. Mrs. Mow was once president of the Central W. C. T. U. of Dallas (Texas) and the Fort Worth and Beaumont unions. For years she served as state L. T. L. secretary and was ever and always a devoted worker for the cause.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E PRESTON ANDERSON JAMESTOWN N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
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TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

# NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

## ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 12-18

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTION,
HOTEL ANSLEY
CONVENTION MEETING PLACE,
BROUGHTON'S TABERNACLE

### CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, 97 Capitol Square.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Mrs. Annie Webb, 27 Garfield Place.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, Mrs. Henry H. Tucker, 677 South Pryor.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, College Park.

MUSIC COMMITTEE, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, 387 East North Ave.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. H. C. Bucholz, 237 Ponce de Leon Ave.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. W. H. Preston, 60 East Georgia Ave.

PUBLICITY, Mrs. Mary Carter Winter, 555 Spring St.

FINANCE, Mrs. J. B. Dobson, 308 Grant St.

BAGGAGE, Mrs. J. L. Gilette, 104 Orange St.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION, Mrs. J. E. Warner, 104 Orange St.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH, Mrs. E. W. Brogdon, 46 S. Gordon St.

BADGES, Mrs. K. L. Reeves, 70 East Ellis St.

INFORMATION, HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR VISITORS, Mrs. M. L. McLendon, 139 Washington St.

SEATS IN AUDITORIUM, Mrs. B. J. McCain, College Park.

# TRANSPORTATION NOTES

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The "White Ribbon Special" from Chicago to Atlanta will leave Chicago from the Union Station, via the Pennsylvania Lines, at 9:30 a. m., Tuesday, November 10. Be sure that your ticket reads Pennsylvania Railway, Chicago to Cincinnati, Queen & Crescent to Chattanooga, and Southern Railway to Atlanta. Any one who wishes to join this train at Chicago should send in for reservations at once. If you expect to join the train between Chicago and Cincinnati, please notify me or your local agent, asking him to send your name at once to Mr. C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A. Pennsylvania Lines, Chicago, in order that reservations may be held for you. This will insure your having the desired space in the car and will prevent our cars being so crowded. Your ticket should read Queen & Crescent Railway, Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and via Southern Railway Chattanooga to Atlanta. Those who are to join at Cincinnati or beyond should send to Mr. G. C. Blackburn, D. P. A. Queen & Crescent Railway, Cincinnati, O., for reservations. Western New York and Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana delegates will join at Cincinnati. Missouri, Kansas, southern Illinois and Indiana delegates will find it convenient to use the Southern Railway to Danville, Ky., where the cars with these delegations will be attached to the special train. Be sure that your ticket reads Southern Railway to Danville, Ky., Queen & Crescent to Chattanooga, Tenn., and Southern Railway to Atlanta.

Kentucky and Tennessee delegates who are to join our train en route should see that reservations are ordered for them from Mr. Blackburn, in order that sufficient space may be allowed.

**The Grand Hotel of Cincinnati.** The Grand Hotel, located at corner Fourth and Central Aves., Cincinnati, and adjoining the Central Union Station, from which our special train leaves for Chattanooga, will furnish a room on the parlor floor to be used as headquarters or rest room by our delegates during any time they may have to wait there between trains. An excellent meal may be obtained there on the *a la carte* plan and we hope that delegates will avail themselves of the kindness of the proprietors of this hotel to make the stopover at Cincinnati a pleasant one.

At Danville, Ky., special cars will be attached to the "Special," with delegates and their friends from southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, leaving St. Louis, Mo., on the Southern Railway at 11:30 a. m., Tuesday, November 10, and all will arrive on the "Special" in Chattanooga Wednesday morning, November 11.

**Chattanooga:** Arrangements have been made for sight-seeing trips at Chattanooga, visiting Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, National Military Park, Signal Mountain, and other points of historic interest.

Trip in sight-seeing automobile through Chickamauga National Military Park and Missionary Ridge will cost $1 each.

Trip to Lookout Mountain, going by special street car, returning via Incline Railway and street car, 60 cents, each.

The trip to Signal Mountain will cost 25 cents each way.

### THE EASTERN SPECIAL

Delegates from the east have a choice of two routes to Atlanta over the Pennsylvania and Southern Railways, either by way of Chattanooga or Charlotte, but they must return over the same route by which they go. Any inquiries concerning the Eastern Special should be sent to Mrs. Helen Andruss, Room 509, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### TO WESTERN DELEGATES

Through tickets will be sold to Atlanta at reduced rates from points in Western Passenger Association territory, in the states of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Oklahoma.

In many cases the fares apply either via Chicago or St. Louis. If your local agent has not been informed regarding the sale and the rates of through tickets for our Convention, ask him to obtain the necessary information for you.

### SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING

By the co-operation of those attending the Convention, there is no doubt but that we shall have a special train for the return trip from Atlanta to Chicago, and those who have had through cars from any point to Atlanta may have the same accommodations returning.

Remember that any one, whether a member of the W. C. T. U. or not, is entitled to take advantage of this special train service.

### NEVADA WHITE RIBBONERS PRESSING FORWARD

Special Correspondence

The Nevada state convention was held in Reno, October 11. Mrs. Nora Linville, state president, delivered a fine address which dealt with the work in the state and nation. Mrs. Van Deventer, president of the Reno union, gave a review of the work and made suggestions for further activities. Mrs. Helen D. Harford, the speaker for the evening, in a telling address, presented the subject, "Shall The Ballot Be Restored to Women," The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Maude Edwards, indicated that good work had been done during the year, though much that had been accomplished had never been reported to the secretary. Among the points emphasized was the fact that equal suffrage had absorbed much of the time and thought of the active members. Mrs. Florence Church had led in the campaign, and Mrs. Alice Chism, in addition to her faithful work as superintendent of Red Letter days, had done much for equal suffrage. Resolutions on total abstinence, prohibition, equal suffrage, tobacco and the cigaret and militarism were adopted. Mrs. Messick of the Modesto union was present at the convention as was Mrs. S. C. Van Emon, late of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Nora Linville was elected president; Mrs. Maude Edwards corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. C. Van Emon recording secretary; Mrs. O. M. Welden treasurer.

### STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

*South Carolina*, Florence, October 30-November 1.
*Alabama*, Gadsden, November 3-5
*North Carolina*, High Point, Nov. 6-10.
*Florida*, Jacksonville, November 9-11.
*Georgia*, Atlanta, November 12.

# New York Comrades Celebrate by Speech and Rally-Cry

## GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP OF 2,482

Special Correspondence

Four hundred and ninety-six delegates occupied seats in the Presbyterian church in Niagara Falls, New York, at the forty-first annual state W. C. T. U. convention held Oct. 13-16. Never had there been a more enthusiastic gathering nor had better reports of work accomplished ever been presented. From the moment Mrs. Boole's gavel demanded order for the opening services until the closing hour the church was a scene of animation and interest. A banquet on Monday evening, October 12, with Mrs. Frances W. Graham as genial toast mistress of the occasion, preceded the formal opening of the convention. Four hundred delegates and guests participated in the festivities.

The convention was welcomed by a representative of the mayor and other prominent men of the city, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state W. C. T. U. president, made the response.

The convention church was adorned with state banners and huge posters seven by ten feet, designed by the president of Albany county, Mrs. C. E. Lindsay: "Treating Causes Ninety-nine Per Cent of All Drunkenness. Drink Is Responsible For Ninety Per Cent of All Crime. Stop Killing Your Friends!" and "First To Be Laid Off—Last To Be Taken On—The Man Who Drinks!"

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, who has served the state twenty-seven years in that capacity, showed a total gain in membership of 2,482, which makes New York nearly 37,000 strong. The receipts for the year were $46,169.23, expenditures $27,610.43, leaving a fine balance for the coming year's work.

The reports of both secretaries were of great interest and encouragement as were the reports of the editor of the state paper, which met all expenses and sent a surplus to the treasury. About 3,000 copies of the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL are taken, 706 of the CAMPAIGN EDITION, and with the new subscriptions obtained for *The Young Crusader* New York now pays for 3,666 copies of that paper, thereby more than fulfilling Mrs. Boole's pledge to the National last year. The Young People's Branch under Mrs. Maud B. Perkins showed a net gain of 241 over all losses by death and removal; 1,599 young people have taken the triple pledge; 560 the single pledge. Miss Helen I. Root rejoiced that the L. T. L. Branch had a gain of 1,977, making a total membership of 7,261 children under her leadership.

Tuesday evening Mrs. Boole's annual address was as usual the special attraction. Clear, comprehensive, logical and convincing it was received with great enthusiasm. "Paint New York White," by the artists (the state organizers) was another feature and an address by Rev. D. N. Furmajieff of Sofia, Bulgaria, president of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society on "The Necessity for Peace Teaching," was enthusiastically endorsed by the great audience.

Mrs. Frances W. Graham with her accustomed charm sang, "Let us Have Peace," and many other favorites, and a trio of ladies from Cortland added great zest to the meetings.

Addresses by the state missionary at Ellis Island, "Glimpses of Four Decades," by Mrs. Graham, a matron's diamond medal contest, the suffrage hour with Miss Helen L. Hood, president of Illinois W. C. T. U. as speaker, and a suffrage demonstration by Dr. Lavinia Davis, Franchise superintendent, and twenty-four other women, were all most cordially received.

A monster poster parade by county presidents and state superintendents of departments demonstrated unusual progress and hard work in the sixty counties of the state. This demonstration was afterward carried out into the streets of the city, followed by the entire delegation four abreast, supplemented by one hundred and fifty children who participated in the children's hour. They were arrayed in Young Campaigners' regalia and bore a banner, "We'll Help you Win." The procession, which was half a mile in length and was preceded by the Salvation Army band, was a most imposing and impressive spectacle. The wonderful lecture by Miss Ruth Davis with beautiful views of Japan, of which too much cannot be said, and countless other attractions in the way of singing, speaking and spectacular demonstrations incident to a great convention, enthused everybody who had the joy of being present. Everywhere were heard the rally cries of the counties, songs of the children and shouts for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The entire force of state officers was re-elected: President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole by a unanimous vote of 413, this being the number of credentials received; vice-president, Mrs. Frances W. Graham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen J. Andruss; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Wood; (Mrs. Wood is president of a union of nearly 800 members in Ithaca); treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney.

The New York state convention was a great and glorious occasion.

# "MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND" IN W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

Salisbury, one of seventeen authentic sites of the Garden of Eden to be found on the eastern shore of Maryland, gave hospitable entertainment to our state convention this year. A live convention it was, from the departure of the western Maryland executive committee members from Baltimore in the dim gray dawn of the day preceding the opening of the convention, on a cold and untidy boat, to the triumphant homegoing of the whole body three days later.

The spirit of the occasion was cheery and hopeful, though the absence of both recording and corresponding secretaries, numerous county presidents and department superintendents, might have been considered grounds for discouragement.

The corresponding secretary's review of the situation showed activity in many directions, and work planned ahead; the treasurer's books confirmed the secretary's report of over 100 gain in membership, largely among the Y. P. B. We have also made an increase of 217 paid L. T. L. members.

The L. T. L. came before us prominently in the admirable report of the state L. T. L. secretary, and also in a regiment of Salisbury Young Campaigners for Prohibition. With wonderful precision they marched in, nicely graded from the tiny four-year-old in the lead, to well grown lads and lassies in their 'teens. Mounting the steep steps to the rather small platform, on a level with the top of the chancel rail erected in front of the organ, they circled to their places till there was not standing room for another child. Their campaign regalia was gallantly worn, pennants flying and the prohibition banner waving over all. Then such spirited singing in chorus and solo, good recitations, and, as a climax, the presentation of "Uncle Sam's Wash Day," showing how he is going to make Maryland all white, and hang it on the "dry line" with Maine, Kansas, the Virginias and the rest! It was a pleasing prophecy that will go far to its own fulfillment.

The department work seems well in hand, and a subscription shower increased the lists of our National and state papers.

A new departure decided upon was the use of the "blanket" report system, which we hope will enable the local unions to record and report their work more fully.

A deeply appreciative and impressive memorial service for our departed leader, Mrs. Stevens, and for our own state workers, Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Abrahams, was held, and seven memorial and one life member were recorded.

Though the election of officers brought a change of recording secretary, it was accomplished with great dispatch, and we feel that our new officer will be a competent and faithful helper, though we most regretfully gave up the young woman who has served us to our entire satisfaction for seven years.

One of the pleasant convention episodes is the introduction of visiting ministers and the local committees, and a goodly number of both classes greeted us at Cambridge.

Rev. Charles M. Levister's cordial expression of the Anti-Saloon League's and his own high appreciation of the W. C. T. U. was enthusiastically received. Mr. Levister is assistant superintendent of the Maryland A. S. L.

The recent prohibition victory in Virginia also brought out applause whenever it was mentioned, and woman suffrage was almost the most popular theme a speaker could touch upon. So even Maryland is rousing to follow the procession!

A full quota of delegates to the National Convention was elected, and we hope Maryland may be well represented in Atlanta. A lively parliamentary drill made a pleasant break in the routine of one afternoon, and the women of Salisbury, as well as the members of the convention, came near being legislated out of wearing hats, but the motion was fortunately tabled.

The evening meetings were fine, bringing us crisp welcomes, and breezy replies, bright one-minute greetings from a dozen county presidents; and our state president's address, that was up to the standard of excellence she has taught us to recognize as hers.

The special orator of the convention, Rev. Don S. Colt, D. D., of Baltimore, gave an unusual and brilliant discourse that made many who heard him wish it might be put in print. But his range of thought and rapid-fire delivery made him unreportable for any but an expert stenographer.

Each succeeding meeting of the convention brought us a larger attendance of the townspeople, and a letter from Salisbury since our return home reports at least twenty-eight new members gained for the local union as a result of the visit of the white ribboners to the "metropolis of the eastern shore."

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Northern California's Convention Jubilant in Spirit

MRS. DORCAS SPENCER

The thirty-fifth convention of the California (Northern) W. C. T. U. was decidedly jubilant in spirit and at the same time evidenced a most serious sense of responsibility. Its keynote was "California Dry." That has been the dominant strain of the whole summer, growing fuller and stronger with the advancing season. When the clans of California gather, they come really from "near and far" and feel the joy of knowing how the battle is going all along the line. Nothing could have been more inspiring than the reports of thorough, systematic campaigning from all parts of the state. There is a steadiness of purpose accompanied by unity of action that is very assuring.

It goes without saying that a convention filled from president to pages with this spirit moved happily and enthusiastically to its end.

While the dry campaign has held the right of way before everything else, there has been no neglect of departments. Organization went on the year through, there being twenty-eight counties represented in the official board, and thirty-one superintendents of departments at convention. The Young People's Branch is making itself felt, and the Young Campaigners are vociferously heard.

### Red Light Abatement Act of Vital Interest

The commodious church in which the convention was held was filled at all sessions during the days—but nothing less than the Auditorium, the largest building in Modesto, could accommodate the evening audiences.

The address of the president, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, was a comprehensive document, dealing far more than usual with the political situation and the dual campaign in progress; for the Red Light Abatement Act, after the splendid and successful campaign of two years ago, was held up by referendum, and a desperate struggle to defeat it is still going on, resulting in general education of the people on the subject, and expected triumph at the polls. The brave young man who introduced it in the Senate, Mr. E. P. Grant, has been subjected by the vicious element in the San Francisco district which he represents, to a recall, which will be decided by a special election. The convention felt this indignity so keenly that when the corresponding secretary, Miss Chase, presented the matter from the platform, over one hundred dollars was quickly raised to assist in the expense of defense in this unjust attack upon Mr. Grant.

This measure has enlisted public interest and been endorsed by numerous organizations, but has been peculiarly dear to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as its own offspring, involving ungrudging effort and sacrifice. When but two months ago there came the necessity for another thousand dollars for its prosecution, the local unions, with the burden of the dry campaign very heavy upon them, promptly raised the amount.

### Money Raised for Dry Campaign Emergency

Dr. Wadsworth, state superintendent of the Dry Federation, presented plans for finishing the campaign, November 3. With no thought of asking for an offering, he stated that a thorough canvass had revealed the fact that a large number of dry voters were still unregistered whereupon $100 was quickly taken up in the house and telegraphed to the spot, that registrars might be employed to go to these people in mills, shops or homes and secure their names before the limit of time should pass.

That is just the way this convention behaved—always helping the cause freely by word and act. The people of Modesto behaved the very same way: The whole town was ours and there never were so many automobiles ready for any possible service. "Sunny Stanislaus" county sent its luscious fruits daily, in loads, to a big room in the basement of that spacious institutional church for *everybody* to eat, and admire. The Chamber of Commerce sent autos for the whole convention to have a most delightful drive over the finest roads over which one could wish to glide.

### Lieutenant-Governor Wallace Campaigning State

It is rather a fine thing when the lieutenant-governor of the state leaves his official life to go campaigning—not for office nor yet for party but for a great

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing** an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

**Whereas** exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

**Resolved** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# Seaborn Wright Speaks at Tennessee's Convention

Special Correspondence

The thirty-third annual convention of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. was called to order by President Silena M. Holman, October 2, in the First Methodist church in Knoxville, a prosperous city, beautifully situated in the picturesque hill country of East Tennessee. The first session opened with a record-breaking attendance, at least two hundred being present.

The roll call at the local president's hour showed that a good proportion of the two hundred unions had representatives present, each of whom told in one sentence the best work of the year.

Miss Louise Hollister of Illinois, W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, made a very practical and helpful talk on "Why Take and Read THE UNION SIGNAL." The daily Bible readings given by Mrs. Lem Gilreath of Georgia were deeply spiritual and uplifting and gave to the entire session a distinctively religious and devotional atmosphere.

Reports of work done by the state organizers were good, Mrs. W. C. Hagan, as house-to-house worker, making an exceptionally fine showing. Thirty-five new unions were reported as organized or reorganized since last year's convention.

The department talks were helpful and instructive, "A Great Deceiver," "The Nursery of the Church," "The Printed Page," and "Closed Doors" being especially fine. Some excellent papers on special topics, as "The Call of the Hour," "My Little Sister," and "Our Country's Needs" were read. "The Stars and Stripes" by Mrs. K. P. Jones of Maryville was a wonderfully illumining paper. Most cordial words of greeting and good-will were given to the white ribboners by prominent men of Knoxville from all lines of life. The Woman's Clubs, young people's societies and the W. C. T. U. also gave hearty welcomes, to all of which Mrs. Grace Robins of McKenzie responded in happy vein. This welcome was not in words only, for unbounded, beautful hospitality was shown to all, and every effort was put forth to make the visitors feel at home in the convention city.

The music was in charge of Mrs. C. V. Biddle, formerly Miss Vera Smith, author of the state L. T. L. song, whose glorious voice whether in solo or chorus delighted all. "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," splendidly rendered by the entire choir of the First Methodist church, at the opening of the mass meeting Sunday evening, enthused the entire audience. Mrs. Hugh Smith, accompanied by the cornetist of the choir, gave our "Victory" song in a manner which would have done credit to a National Convention.

Seventeen city and suburban churches offered their pulpits on Sunday to our speakers, and all were filled either by our own women or by such distingushed visiting brethren as ex-Senator W. R. Webb, Dr. H. B. Carré, Professor James A. Tate and Professor R. K. Morgan. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York state W. C. T. U., spoke Sunday morning at the convention church and in a forceful address set forth the principles and work of the W. C. T. U.

On Sunday afternoon a mass meeting for the children was held. The Loyal Temperance Legioners, who had been trained by Mrs. Biddle, gave songs and demonstrations that aroused the audience to great enthusiasm.

Honorable Seaborn Wright's address at the Sunday evening mass meeting was a masterly arraignment of our National government for its toleration of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, and the clearest demonstration of the fact that the traffic has never paid one dollar in revenue to our government, but on the contrary it is the man who drinks who really pays the revenue.

President Holman's address was forceful and comprehensive, and her review of the year's work showed that real advancement toward the goal of National Prohibition had been made.

A grand gold medal contest was a pleasing feature of the closing session of the convention, as was also Miss Hollister's address on what the W. C. T. U. is.

Vice-president Margaret B. Clements of Dixon, who, to the regret of all, was unable to serve longer, was succeeded by Mrs. J. H. Knox of Knoxville. Mrs. Knox, as county president, was hostess of the convention and won all hearts by her gracious personality. She is a woman of high attainments whose influence for good will be felt in carrying forward the work of the state.

Some important legislative work was planned for the year. Efforts will be made to have the red light injunction and abatement law passed by the legislature, also to have one day set apart as Temperance Day, to be observed by all the public schools of the state. The passage of a law to make the mother joint guardian with the father over her children, will also be urged.

# "NATIONAL PROHIBITION" SLOGAN AT ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION

## GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 800

Special Correspondence

October 9 closed one of the finest state conventions ever held and finished the record of work of one of the most successful years in the history of the state. A gain of over eight hundred has been made in membership and twenty-one counties have been added to the dry list. Fifty-one out of one hundred and two counties in the state are without saloons. The first opportunity the women had to test their strength against the liquor interests sixty-seven per cent of them voted against license.

The convention was full of inspiration and harmony from start to finish. The president, Miss Helen L. Hood, gave a masterly address filled with information of the widest scope. This meeting will be remembered for the new plans adopted, not the least important among them being an arrangement to send the state paper, *The Illinois Watch Tower*, to every member.

A demonstration by the county presidents proved an enjoyable feature. In the first group were the presidents of the counties which have been free from saloons for a number of years. They told what they are doing to prevent the enemy from re-entering their territory. The second division, composed of the counties voting dry this year, gave a representation of "Wash Day" in Illinois. Each president, wearing a white cap and apron, hung on a clothes line an article with the name of the county printed on it, and supposed to represent some part of the family "wash" and then told how the "woman's vote did it."

Some of the presidents of the third division were in deep mourning, others in half mourning and still others wore just a little crepe. They told how they expected to banish the traffic. One county had a wash-tub and a board upon which a man was attempting to rub a garment clean. After a time he gave up all hope of doing so and called on a woman to come ahead and see what she could do with it. She soon had it clean and wrung out and hung on the line with the dry counties. The women had voted out the saloon.

The influence of the press was made clear and its important part in the securing of the passage of the amendment to the Federal Constitution was emphasized in a unique demonstration led by the state superintendent, Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson. Valuable information was gained at a "round table" conducted by the state superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. L. Belle Goodman.

The memorial hour was very impressive. Miss Hood's eloquent eulogy of Lillian Stevens was a loving appreciation of her true worth.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis gave a fine address one evening and spoke before over a thousand students at the chapel exercises of the Charleston State Normal. A grand diamond medal contest, arranged by Mrs. A. E. Carman, was held. It was composed of young men contestants. Mrs. Myrth Carman, Mrs. Carman's daughter-in-law, delighted the delegates and visitors with her beautiful singing.

A round of enthusiastic applause greeted the reading of the following telegram:

"The Supreme Court this morning (October 7) denied the motion for a rehearing in the case of Scown vs. Czarnecki in which the constitutionality of the woman suffrage act was upheld at the last session of the court. This motion closed the case."


## THINK HARD

### It Pays to Think About Food

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, illustrated in the experience of a lady over in Wisconsin.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could scarcely walk up a flight of stairs without stopping to regain breath and strength.

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and used other remedies, but found no relief.

"Hearing of the virtues of Grape-Nuts and Postum, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes or hot biscuit, and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances.

"I gained ten pounds in this short time and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum for I feel that I owe my good health entirely to their use.

"I like the delicious flavour of Grape-Nuts and by making Postum according to directions, it tastes similar to mild high grade coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

## NEWEST PUBLICATIONS

**Issued Since Catalogue Was Printed**

### CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100. 20 cents

The Liquor Traffic Vacuum Pocket Cleaner (Illustrated)
Accusing Fingers (Illustrated)
A Boy on Prohibition
The Dry Line (Illustrated)
Better Shoes for the Children
Your Boy Next? (Illustrated)
States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson
The Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard
A Confession and a Prophecy, by an ex-saloonkeeper
How Men's Bible Classes Can Make Prohibition Sentiment

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | Per 100 |
|---|---|
| How to Plan a Parade, Lora S. La Mance | .35 |
| Smo and Drin—An Allegory, Dr. Howard A. Kelly | .75 |
| A Course of Instruction in Scientific Temperance, Edith Smith Davis | .25 |
| Questions Asked and Answered Concerning the Y. P. B., Ross M. Hayes | .75 |
| Citizens in the Making, Mary B. Wilson | .75 |
| My Mother, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents each. | |
| The Men and Women of Tomorrow (A Program), Mildred A. Moody. Price, 5 cents each. | |
| Song Leaflet—Slogan of the L. T. L. | .25 |
| Song Leaflet—Loyal Temperance Legion March | .25 |
| When You Open Your Purse | .15 |
| Mrs Edith Smith Davis' Reply to Edward H. Williams | .30 |
| Post Card to Senators and Congressmen | .40 |
| Prohibition Map Post Card. Per dozen, 15 cents | 1.00 |
| The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Prohibition. For free distribution | |

### POSTERS

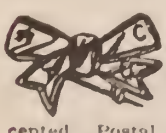
| | Per 100 |
|---|---|
| Bill Board Poster No. 1—The Man Who Drinks | |
| Bill Board Poster No. 2—On Treating | |
| A Business Proposition. Cloth, 28x42 | 10.50 |
| Paper, 28x42 | 3.50 |

### L. T. L. STUDY BOOKS

About Ourselves, Christine I. Tinling
About Our Country, Christine I. Tinling
Price, each, 10 cents.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**

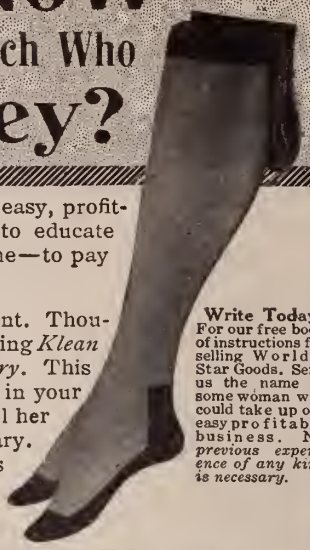
EVANSTON ILLINOIS



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O., Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.


# DO YOU KNOW
## A Woman in Your Church Who
# Needs Money?



A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

**Write Today** For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind is necessary.*

## $3,000 the First Year

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

**World's Star Knitting Company**

**Department 508** **Bay City, Michigan**


## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONVENTION JUBILANT IN SPIRIT

(Continued from Page Twelve)

principle. This the Hon. A. J. Wallace has been doing for prohibition and he has done magnificent work. He promised an address for convention but was not able to be present to give it. In his place came Mr. R. H. Baldwin than whom no more effective speaker has appeared. A reformed man, gifted, cultured, scholarly and refined, his has been a most remarkable life story—from pulpit to prison—a story that for the sake of humanity he tells modestly and bravely.

On another evening there was a matrons' diamond medal contest, and yet another when the youngsters had it all their way. And Young Campaigners—well lots of folks just stayed over a day to see the demonstration and the parade on Saturday afternoon when Stanislaus county excelled itself. Automobiles brought and kept bringing boys and girls, and girls and boys, *ad infinitum*. Their bright faces and the Young Campaigners' uniform made a fine spectacle, when in marching order, the well arranged procession moved through the streets of Modesto carrying abundant and expressive banners and mottoes. Handsomely decorated automobiles, gallantly marshaled and led by a brass band, completed the display.


NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Atlanta, Ga., November 12-18, 1914.

# Special Reduced Fares From All Points

**DATES OF SALE:**

From points north of Cincinnati, November 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Final limit returning November 24, 1914.

From Cincinnati and points south, November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Final limit returning November 23, 1914.

Privilege of extension to December 10, 1914, by deposit of ticket and payment of fee of $1.00.

**WHITE RIBBON SPECIAL.**

Leave Cincinnati (Q. & C. Route) ..... 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, November 10
Arrive Chattanooga (Q. & C. Route) ..... 6:30 A. M., Wednesday, November 11
Leave Chattanooga (Southern Ry.) ..... 3:45 P. M., Wednesday, November 11
Arrive Atlanta (Southern Ry.) ..... 8:45 P. M., Wednesday, November 11

Special train will remain at Chattanooga from 6:30 A. M. until 3:45 P. M., November 11. Visit Chattanooga and its scenic and historic places of interest: Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge, and Signal Mountain.

Party from the Chicago and the Northwest will leave Chicago in special train (White Ribbon special) via Pennsylvania Lines 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, November 10.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

(C. N. O. & T. P. Ry.) and SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

**For sleeping car reservations and complete information, call on or write any one of the following representatives:**

A. J. Lytle, N. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Chicago, Ill.
G. C. Blackburn, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Cincinnati, O.
John C. Volz, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Cincinnati, O.
A. R. Hebblethwaite, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Indianapolis, Ind.
Geo. E. Clarke, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Detroit, Mich.
R. M. Burr, T. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Cleveland, O.
W. W. Dunnavant, D. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stanton Curtis, A. G. P. A., Southern Ry. ..... Chicago, Ill.
G. A. Fisher, T. P. A., Southern Ry. ..... Cleveland, O.

W. A. Beckler, G. P. A., Q. & C. Route ..... Cincinnati, O.

## BY WAY OF THE MAILS FROM WASHINGTON

"The campaign is going ahead in fine shape," declares Mrs. Margaret B. Platt president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., in a recent communication. "We are sending out great quantities of literature; Seattle is being canvassed by house-to-house workers; and plans are under way for a monster dry parade, October 24, which we are all praying will not be a *wet* day! The liquor tribe has plastered the billboards with great glaring posters containing a mass of fabrications, but we are giving them rope enough and they will hang themselves."

"Things are certainly getting exceedingly warm in Washington," writes Mrs. Florence E. Atkins who, with Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, has been in the thick of the fight in the statewide campaign now being waged in the state. "The liquorites are surely desperate and they have reason to be. Washington temperance people are in this battle to win."


**HISTORY OF THE GEORGIA W. C. T. U.**

from its organization in 1883 to the passage of the statewide prohibition law in 1907.

BY MRS. J. J. ANSLEY

Fully illustrated with photo engravings of prominent temperance men and women. Beautifully and eloquently written by one who had her whole heart in the cause.

Price $1.50 postpaid (bound in cloth). A limited edition, so order at once from

MISS M. THERESA GRIFFIN
1530 Third Avenue, Columbus, Georgia


One of the largest and most successful conventions of the Cook county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. was the thirteenth annual convention held in Chicago, Sept. 29-30. Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, county president, called the convention to order, after which followed the devotional exercises, led by Mrs. M. H. Landon, roll-call, appointment of committees, reports of superintendents, county officers and local presidents. The officers were all re-elected. The opening prayer of the memorial service for our well-loved leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and other white ribboners who have been called home during the year, was voiced by a crusader, Mrs. M. A. Gordon. The convention closed with a very successful medal contest conducted by Miss Maud E. Newman, superintendent of Medal Contests.


# MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.

## MEDAL CONTESTS GIVE VALUABLE AID IN TEACHING NEW MEXICO PROHIBITION TRUTHS

Sixteen medal contests have been held in and around Albuquerque, N. M., the contestants being from three mission schools for children, and the government Indian school—the children coming from New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Texas and Old Mexico. "The sound, thorough education in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition of these boys and girls means victory for the cause in New Mexico," writes Mrs. Mollie C. Leaming, who arranged for the contests. "Too much cannot be said in praise of the good these schools are doing and of the faithful superintendents and teachers who have assisted in the contest work, in many instances taking their own rest time to drill and perfect the contestants. Our entertainments have always been of a very high order, because of this efficient work by the teachers. One gold and six silver medal contests have been held in each of the two mission schools, Menaul (Presbyterian) and Rio Grande Industrial (Congregational), a silver medal contest at Harwood school (Methodist) and one at the Indian school. Last year an interscholastic contest was held, the four schools taking part. The same evening Menaul school held its own gold medal contest and of the two sets of judges all were men and women of prominence. The interscholastic contest, this year to be held in the fall, will open our work for the year. Each of the four schools have asked that we begin earlier in the year and we hope to have at least seven contests in each school. I wish I could picture to you the faces of these young people and tell you some of the interesting things of their lives. How their eyes sparkle as they receive their medals amid the hearty congratulations of the other contestants. In no case has jealousy or dissatisfaction been displayed, and every one has 'gone at it' again to win next time."

"One of the contestants told me that he spoke his oration many times during the summer vacation, and the same is true of most of our contestants. They are proud to speak over and over again and to wear, on all occasions, their medals and the white ribbon bow, which we always give as a souvenir. A little Indian girl, who last year won a medal, was seen in Arizona this spring attending school every day and proudly wearing her medal. We have been working longer in Menaul, and the illustration shows a class of Menaul boys, all but four of whom have taken part in contests, and many of them have won medals.

"The saloon element is very strong in New Mexico, and its blight is only too apparent, but we are beginning to see even at this early date, the results of this work with the children. The old order is giving away before the advances of the well-trained students from Menaul and other schools. The Mexican people are for temperance wherever they have any chance to know the difference."


**Mott Drinking Fountains**

*Encourage Temperance by placing pure water within easy reach.*

Write for our catalog "K" illustrating sanitary drinking fountains.

**The J. L. Mott Iron Works**
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5th Avenue and 17th Street, New York City Established 1828

**Washington, D. C.** FURNISHED ROOMS
for transients, at reasonable rates. One-half block from Union Station Address, MRS. E. J. SHEPARD, 143 Massachusetts Ave., Northeast.

**TEMPERANCE** { POSTERS, PROGRAMS, PLEDGE CARDS, LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

Full set of 30 posters, 16x22 inches, in colors, for 35c postpaid.
Address: Presbyterian Board of Temperance, Conestoga Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

### WIN ONE CIRCLE

Every subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL desires to honor the memory of our beloved Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. She can do this most effectively by securing one new subscription to the official paper as a memorial to the one who did so much for, and was so greatly interested in it. Send in the name of the new subscriber as soon as possible. You will then be enrolled in the "Win One Circle" and receive your membership card, the badge, and the little white enamel stick pin. In this way you can definitely help to make sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The Win One Circle for 1914 closes October 29.

383. Mrs. P. D. Hawkins, Newburg, Mo.
384. Anna F. Jones, Omro, Wis.
385. Mrs. S. J. Fuller, Sherburn, Minn.
386. Mrs. I. N. Wilson, Hopewell, N. J.
387. Mrs. F. S. Dows, North Hornell, N. Y.
388. Miss Lillian Cade, Milton, Del.
389. Mrs. A. K. Porter, Savannah, Ga.
390. Laura B. Sturrock, St. Andrew, Fla.
391. Mrs. Datus Quackenbush, Cobleskill, N. Y.
392. Mrs. S. H. Wallace, Kansas City, Kans.
393. Mrs. L. Tagland, Rushford, Minn.
394. Miss Annie Boyer, New Holland, Pa.
395. Mrs. Daisy Detterline, Lancaster, Pa.
396. Mrs. Rebecca Boone, Urbana, Ill.
397. Mrs. J .H. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
398. Ines H. Stewart, Morrisville, Vt.
399. Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, Alhambra, Calif.
400. Mrs. L. P. Utter, Westboro, Mo.
401. Mrs. Ella Griffith, Bridgeport, Ill.
402. H. M. Smith, Medford, Wis.
403. Mrs. Emily Hutton Gray, Penn Yan, N .Y.
404. Miss Celia S. Hutoon, Penn Yan, N. Y.
405. Mrs. F. C. Crews, Landover, Md.
406. Mrs. Ella L. Burton, Springfield, S. D.
407. Viola T. Collins, Portland, Me.
408. Mrs. Elizabeth S. McMaster, Pittsburgh, Pa.
409. Mrs. Minerva J. Lashley, Steubenville, O.
410. Miss Florence Hess, Waynesboro, Pa.
411. Mrs. Wm. Conner, Geneva, O.
412. Florence Powell, Vestal Center, N. Y.
413. Florence Smith, Olean, N. Y.
414. Mrs. W. W. Talcott, Joliet, Ill.
415. Mrs. Cora L. Chapman, Watonga, Okla.
416. Mrs. T. A. Roberts, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
417. Mrs. E. A. Lee, Harbor Beach, Mich.
418. Miss Marguerite Quickert, Turners Station, Ky.
419. Mrs. Sallie E. Henley, Pondcreek, Okla.
420. Mrs. Mary T. Hurd, Gray, Me.
421. Mrs. Hattie C. Whipple, Cornell, Wis.

### TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS LUNCHEON

**Prominent Georgia Ladies in Attendance**

MRS. AUGUST BURGHARD, Macon, Ga.

An elegant luncheon was attended by seventy-five connectional officers and presidents of missionary societies of all denominations of Atlanta (Ga.) churches, the presidents of the several local W. C. T. U.'s and the general officers of the Georgia W. C. T. U., in the handsome dining room of the Piedmont Hotel on October 16. After the social features and delicious menu had been enjoyed, important matters relative to the entertainment of our National Convention were discussed.

Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the state W. C. T. U., presided with accustomed grace and ability. She enumerated some of the splendid results which had emanated from table-talk—that most beautiful and sacred ceremonial of the Christian church—the favorite time with the practical business men of today for launching plans.

Enthusiastic talks were made by representatives of the various churches: Mrs. Archibald Davis of Atlanta (Presbyterian), subject, "Christ for the World;" Mrs. L. E. Barton, Atlanta (Baptist), "Open Doors;" Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, Oxford (Methodist), "Hand to Hand and Heart to Heart March the Armies of the Lord;" Miss M. Theresa Griffin, Columbus (Episcopal), "Roll ye Away the Stone." Mrs. M. L. McLendon, president of the Georgia Equal Suffrage Association, gave a spicy talk which she termed "A Chapter of Ancient History," and Rev. Howard M. DuBose, pastor of the First Methodist church and chairman of the entertainment committee from the Atlanta Ministerial Association, brought greetings.

At each plate was a package of literature bearing on "Co-operation With Missions," daintily wrapped in white crepe paper and tied with white ribbon—"a tongue sandwich" it was humorously called, as every woman was asked to use her tongue in making its contents known to her organization.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

**When You Send Us Money**

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union or to THE UNION SIGNAL, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add ten cents for each $100 or less in eastern and middle states or twenty cents in other states, to pay cost of exchange on personal checks. **Cashiers' or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which** is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection. When you realize that we sometimes receive a hundred or more checks in one day, you will understand how important it is that we do not have this additional expense and when you send us a personal check in payment of your bill, it means that you pay us but ninety cents instead of one dollar.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:
*Banneretts and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash

EVERY WHITE RIBBONER
will want the
**Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar**
FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**
EVANSTON ILLINOIS

### NOW READY

**The New L. T. L. Study Books**

By CHRISTINE I. TINLING

To "Temperance Tales" and "A Handful of Hints," brought out last year for the use of Loyal Temperance Legions, public schools and Sunday schools, Miss Tinling has most generously added two other study books.

**About Ourselves** presents lessons in hygiene giving the essential facts concerning the relation of alcohol and tobacco to the body, and is intended for study in connection with the "Hints." "Miss Tinling is such a successful story teller," says Miss Gordon, "that the young people will unconsciously gain through 'A Tiger Tale' and the other admirable stories of this volume lessons in manly and womanly self-control which will help inevitably to make them young abstainers, clear in brain, strong in body, and pure in heart."

**About Our Country** is a series of lessons on the principles of prohibition and deals in story form with the different phases of National Constitutional Prohibition. The foreword, written by our World's L. T. L. Secretary, says, "These lessons teach an intelligent and exalted patriotism; they will give to our future voters a truer reverence for our country's flag and greatly hasten the coming of the glad and glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition."

All teachers and students of temperance truth will be delighted with these little books. They are scientific, pedagogical, entertaining.

The author prefaces each book with "A Word to Teachers" outlining its purpose and scope.

Miss Tinling is one of the lecturers of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges.

These books are uniform in size and style with the first two of the series.

Price, ten cents each.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
*Evanston, Ill.*

**HOME-FOLKS** **What 15c Will Do!** You have wished for a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. The **Pathfinder** is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, **printed from large, easy reading type,** published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **22nd** year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but **$1** a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.**

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 5, 1914 | No. 45


# Prohibition and Suffrage Victories

Telegrams from Colorado, Oregon and Arizona report victories for statewide prohibition.

Mrs. Hungerford, president of Colorado W. C. T. U., wires, "Hallelujah, the crest of the continent is white. Colorado has gone dry."

Mrs. Kemp, president of Oregon W. C. T. U., telegraphs, "Heavy vote. Victory by probably 15,000."

Mrs. LaChance, president of Arizona W. C. T. U., wires that the prohibition amendment is reported to have carried.

Mrs. Claflin, president of Nebraska W. C. T. U., sends message that suffrage victory by close margin is expected.

## LATER

AS WE GO TO PRESS

Washington wins by approximately 20,000 majority.

Nevada and Montana report victories for woman suffrage.

# A TRIO OF ARGUMENTS

"Every dollar of the liquor dealers' property is built on the dead virtue of Ohio's men and women," declared Seaborn Wright, the temperance advocate of Georgia in a masterly address in the Ohio campaign. Mr. Wright, in all his speeches, is placing the emphasis on the economic questions involved and demolishing every argument raised by the liquor interests.

"First," said Mr. Wright, "the whisky and beer people say they are paying $25,000,000 annual tax to the Federal government, the state government and the city government.

"This is not true. They do not ultimately pay one dollar of it. Of course, the tax of our Federal government—$1.10 on each gallon of whisky—is paid by the distiller, but the moment he pays it he adds it to the cost of the whisky and passes it down to the man who drinks. So with the saloon tax—the saloonkeeper pays his license tax to state and city, but always adds it to the cost and passes it down to the man who drinks.

Man Who Drinks Pays.

"So the man who drinks pays every dollar ultimately of all the whisky and beer tax paid first by the distiller, brewer and saloon man.

"If this is so—and no man of common sense and information doubts it—then their contention that they pay $25,000,000 annual tax from Ohio is simply not the truth.

"Second, they declare the voting of Ohio dry will put 100,000 men in Ohio out of employment. Now this may be so or not—anyhow, let us grant it for the sake of the argument.

"My reply to the men who are making and selling beer and whisky is: Our reason for putting you out of business is that the product of your business invariably puts your fellow man out of business.

"There are tens of thousands of men in Ohio today—in insane asylums, prisons, hospitals, in the slums of cities—put out of business by you. Since the civil war a million and more men in Ohio have been put out of business by you. If the people of Ohio let you continue in business you will put out of business millions of men in the future as you have done in the past. To stop this wrong—not in anger, but in the spirit of brotherhood—we put you out of business.

"Third, you say we are going to destroy your property; you say it is worth today $460,000,000. This estimate, of course, is foolish, but we grant your contention.

"Why, then, do we insist upon destroying your property? Now the answer to this question is involved in the answer to another question: If your property is worth $460,000,000, what gives it its value? Listen—just one thing gives it value—men who drink.

"If God in His omnipotence and pity should quench the thirst for liquor burning in the bodies of millions of men in Ohio tonight, and tomorrow found them sober men, why, then your millions would be worthless.

"The people of Ohio, drunk, make your property worth millions. The people of Ohio, sober, destroy the value of your millions.

"Every dollar of your property is built on the dead virtue of Ohio men and women.

"We believe the sobriety of the people of Ohio a greater asset to the state than your whisky and beer. We are right—eternally right—in this, by every standard of our civilization."

# JOHN BARLEYCORN QUITS WORK AT ILLINOIS STEEL SHOPS

"Off goes John Barleycorn from the payroll of the Illinois Steel company," is the way the *Chicago Tribune* describes the recent action of the directors of that company. When the night shift came to work on the evening of October 26, they found over each gateway an electric sign, which read as follows:

> Did Booze Ever Do You Any Good?
> Did Booze Ever Help You Get a Better Job?
> Did Booze Ever Contribute Anything to the Happiness of Your Family?

It is announced that the wording of the signs will be changed fortnightly.

President E. J. Buffington is said to be responsible for the movement to retire the drinker from the shops, but he expresses the hope that none will be retired but will choose to give up liquor rather than lose his position.

Milk stations with icing facilities have been provided in the plants and milk wagons drive through and fill the reservoirs for the men.

"We are encouraging the employes, by means of monthly meetings, moving pictures and other methods, to abstain absolutely from the drinking of intoxicating beverages," R. J. Young, manager of the safety and relief department, is reported to have said. "The night force is discouraged from leaving their posts from the time they enter the plant, at six o'clock in the evening, till they quit work the next morning. It is a molasses rather than a vinegar policy. That is to say, it is a process of education and dissuasion rather than imperative commands. The same process will be encouraged among the day workmen.

"Employes who do leave during working hours are to be inspected by watchmen and if their breaths give forth the odor of liquor they are not permitted to return to work.

"And we have just issued a bulletin impressing upon employes the fact that those who do not drink liquor will be given consideration when promotions and elevations are in mind."

# FOR THE SAKE OF HIS SON

One of the most convincing arguments for prohibition is given in the following open letter written by a moderate drinker, and published in the *Portland Oregonian:*

"Much has been said for and against prohibition in *The Oregonian.* Financial argument has been put up against opposing financial argument. The moral side of the question has been well presented. Let a mere father, a common everyday citizen give his view.

"Like thousands of others, I, myself, can take a drink—then leave liquor alone. But I have a son, a growing boy of ten years. How can I tell that he too can take a drink, then leave it alone? Perhaps he will be the direct opposite of his father, an habitual drunkard.

"If prohibition prevails in Oregon, the chance for him to become a drunkard is decreased a thousand times. If that boy can live clean, he may become most anything, millionaire, great statesman, even President. So may every father's son.

"If conditions are such that a weakness may crop out, in other words, if the saloon is open to him and he falls, he will not become a millionaire, a great statesman, or President.

"I am told 4,000 men will be put out of employment. Suppose not one of them ever again finds a job (which is absurd), even that calamity, to me, would not be as bad as my boy becoming a drunkard.

"You will say I am selfish. I am not. In speaking for myself, I only express the thoughts of thousands of fathers who remain silent.

"If all the breweries close, if all the saloons become idle, non-income earning rooms, if all the hopyards turn sour and non-productive—all that is very small compared to the loss of my son if he becomes a drunkard.

"And you, Mr. Father, and you, and you—it is very, very small, if your sons become drunkards, things to be shunned, spenders not savers, reactionaries not progressives, dense, shiftless men, not clean, upright citizens.

"Our business in life, every one of us, is to make the very best of our lives, and of the lives of our sons, and of our neighbors' sons. Always we should be striving to raise the standard of citizenship, to lend a helping hand to all who falter.

"The saloon will never do that. It cannot. Its profits depend upon the downfall of our young men. The sooner he becomes a drunkard, the longer will he spend money for liquor, and the richer will be the harvest—for the saloon and the brewery. "SPENCER TRASK."

## CRIMINAL LAWS EASIEST TO ENFORCE

"Prohibition does not prohibit? The propagators of this time-worn slogan might as well argue against laws against murder, because murder has not been stamped out," thundered Dr. Mark Matthews, former moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to an immence audience in Seattle. "Any chief of police who has backbone and courage can enforce the law. Criminal laws are the easiest of all to enforce. Decent citizens will try to obey them and the criminals get out of town as soon as they find things getting too hot for them.

"When a public official says he can't enforce the law it is either because he doesn't want to, or because he is incompetent, or because he is a damnable participator in the crime.

"Probibition will not even drive the liquor dealers out of the state. Down in their hearts most of the people in this business would be honestly glad to be out of it. Most of them started under the impression that they were engaging in a legitimate business. It is not a legitimate business and can not be made analogous to a shoe store or dry goods establishment."

## BOYCOTTING THE HOTELS

Some of the hotels of the big cities of Ohio have been placarded with mammoth posters urging citizens to vote "Yes" for the "home rule" amendment and "No" for the statewide prohibition amendment. It is reported that the Gideons promptly decided that these hostelries were not desirable places of abode for them, and with unanimity and expedition withdrew their patronage. As the Gideons form no small part of the traveling public their action had an immediate effect in causing some of the hotels to remove the posters.

# National Prohibition and the Revenue Question

*The question is frequently asked, "Should we secure an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the prohibition of the sale and manufacture for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, from what sources would the government raise the revenue to take the place of that now annually collected from the liquor interests?"*

*In reply to inquiries by* THE SIGNAL *asking the opinion of men prominent in the temperance movement on the subject, the following have been received:*

EDITOR

### HON. ROBERT B. GLENN, EX-GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

How can we raise revenue to take the place of that now derived from the breweries, distilleries, saloons, etc? We would have no trouble in getting sufficient revenue by placing taxes on the following:

The income tax should be greatly increased, especially for those having vast fortunes. Men today are so rich they don't know their own wealth. Above a certain fixed amount a very heavy tax should be charged. There ought also to be a Federal inheritance tax. Soft drinks should pay a tax and there should be one on playing cards, baseball tickets, and moving picture receipts. A fair value should be placed on government lands, and they should not be given away as heretofore. Pensions should be given only to those deserving them and all fraudulent pensions should be discontinued. Extravagant appropriations for river and harbor bills should be cut out and no appropriation made unless the river or harbor to be improved can be improved. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent on rivers that never could be made navigable. All foolish and extravagant appropriations ought to be cut out.

Raise revenue in the ways named and we will never need the liquor tax, and will save millions of men who now go down to ruin and death.

### JUDGE CHARLES A. POLLOCK, NORTH DAKOTA

I am not convinced that the believers in National Prohibition are at this time called upon definitely to state "by what means revenue shall be raised to take the place of that now derived from the breweries and distilleries." Of course the liquor people, purely for selfish purposes, would like to have us be definite—to the end that all interests affected could be arrayed against the proposition.

The government with no great difficulty conducted its affairs without the tax on liquor prior to the Civil war. Why can it not do so now?

If the people of France could pay a great war indemnity in an incredibly short time, forty years ago—and if the people of Germany have the funds now with which to respond and raise a war fund mounting into the billions—surely one hundred million American people, the most enlightened and progressive in the world, can find adequate resources in a country teeming with productivity, to raise with perfect ease two or three hundred millions for the so-called "substitute revenue."

Senator Sheppard has in his suggestions pointed to the general source of such revenue. He might have added that the necessity to raise this substitute will render more economical the mechanical and industrial affairs of the people. A straight tax of $3.00 a person on all our people would meet the requirement. The farmer confronted with the necessity will easily find that, and more, in better methods of farming. The manufacturer, the mechanic and builder will discover saving appliances which will answer all their extra needs. New industries will spring up to take the place of these put aside. They can help to bear the burden.

The whole problem will be easily solved by simply shifting the weight from resources and conditions absolutely harmful to those beneficial, possessing within themselves the elements of virile life. They are always responsive, necessarily so because of their inherent power.

### UNTOUCHED SOURCES OF REVENUE

SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

If this republic cannot live without the dirty dollars it obtains from the liquor traffic, dollars stained with the tears of women and children, it ought not to live. But there are legitimate sources of revenue yet untouched. There are few direct taxes on luxuries. The income tax has little more than scratched the surface of enormous wealth. There is no federal inheritance tax. Non-alcoholic beverages are untaxed. The national domain, with measureless mineral resources, water powers, forests, and the like could be managed so as to produce a yearly usufruct of fifty or one hundred millions. The pension roll gives promise of rapid decline.

### DANIEL A. POLING, CITIZENSHIP SUPERINTENDENT, CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

The question raised by the opponents of National Constitutional Prohibition as to how revenue will be obtained to take the place of that now derived from the breweries, distilleries and wineries—the liquor traffic generally—is sometimes disconcerting to temperance advocates.

I have given some consideration to the suggestion of Senator Sheppard of Texas which was embodied in a speech delivered before the Judiciary Committee in May of this year, and am fully persuaded that ample funds can be quickly realized for the administering of the government by direct taxes on luxuries—taxes that will not affect a single necessity of life, and that will nowhere work a hardship. What a vast field the non-alcoholic beverages present already, and this field would grow beyond our power to estimate today as one of the national results of prohibition.

There is no Federal inheritance tax, and we have only made a beginning with the income tax. Certainly the single-taxer will not be disturbed by this calamity cry of the liquor leaders!

But does not the fact that the voting out of the saloon has never been responsible for the raising of taxes anywhere suggest the real answer to this question presented by those opposed to National Prohibition? When the American government once measures the direct cost of the liquor institution in almshouses, reformatories, asylums for the insane and penitentiaries for the criminals, and the indirect cost in impaired efficiency, broken character and sterile homes, it will strike forever from the lips of its people this cup of economical and financial woe.

### ARTHUR CAPPER, EDITOR *TOPEKA* (KAN.) *CAPITAL*

I heartily endorse the sources mentioned by Senator Sheppard to replace the income represented by internal revenue taxes on liquor. I believe, however, that a tax on non-alcoholic beverages should be avoided.

The national government receives approximately one-sixth of its income from internal revenue taxes on alcoholic liquors. I am one of those who believe that by proper economy in expenditure this amount could be saved—but it is pretty certain that it will not be saved. I do not advocate that all taxes should be direct, but if half the income of the government were raised by direct taxes the demand for economy and efficiency in governmental expenditure would be so strong as to be irresistible. Unfortunately people of limited intelligence would rather pay five dollars in indirect taxes than one dollar directly. I was in a small town in another state recently which had always been dry until two years ago. Now it has one saloon, yielding a revenue to the village of $500. This paltry sum is to some of the taxpayers an absolutely conclusive argument against ousting the saloon. And yet a merchant in this village told me that the saloon had cost him alone, in smaller business and bad accounts, more than $500 within the past year!

The total revenue derived by the government from all liquors in 1913 was $179,000,000. This is scarcely one-tenth of the total drink bill of our people. Most of this expenditure represents a direct economic waste. The indirect waste, physical and moral, is greater still, but is not subject to calculation. If this be so, as many opponents of National Prohibition themselves concede, it is self-evidently absurd to say that we must continue the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for the sake of a revenue of $179,000,000. A sum twenty times as large would not equal the total economic waste. And yet many of our shrewdest business men do not see the absurdity of it. They tell us we cannot afford to cut off the internal revenue tax from liquors. Shall we ever reduce the functions of government to a business basis?

### ARTHUR BURRAGE FARWELL, PRESIDENT CHICAGO LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE

The longer I live the more I believe in striking at the causes of crime, delinquency, poverty and vice rather than taking care of the wrecks of humanity made by these things, and when we remove intoxicating liquor we are removing one of the great causes of the expense of this government, both local, state and national. As an illustration, a former state's attorney of Cook county wrote me that intoxicating liquor, the social evil and gambling were responsible for seventy-five per cent of the cases that come into the criminal court, and it will be remembered that this county contains one of the greatest cities of the world.

If we can prevent crime by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, thus preventing a man getting drunk and in his

(Continued on Page Six)

# AT THE PRIMARIES WITH THE CALIFORNIA WOMEN

SUSANNA M. D. FRY

In the recent primary election in California, thirty-five to forty per cent of those registering were women. This was a good proportion as there are in the state some one hundred and thirty males to every one hundred females. They voted heavily in spite of the fact that the operation was a considerable test of intelligence. There were, for the whole state, between seven and eight hundred names, many appearing on two or three different ballots, as the primary law permits a candidate to be nominated by petition on the ballot of one or all of the parties, and the candidates for all county, judicial and school offices are non-partisan, so their names appeared on all ballots, and some of them on two or three different ones.

The voter often did not know whether a particular candidate was standing primarily on the Progressive, Democratic or Republican platform, and must be able to pick out the strict party man from those who had secured a place on the ballot by the system of double nomination if she wished to vote that way.

The primary election ballot was three feet long and a foot wide. For the election on November 3 we are promised one much larger. A lady quoting the size said she did not remember exactly, but believed it was to be "a mile long and half a mile wide." For superintendent of public instruction, we had five names from which to select one; for supervisor six names from which to select one, and for judge of the Superior court thirty-six names from which to select ten—and so on. Every voter was expected to choose a nominee for each of thirty-four offices from nearly one hundred names, and the amount of information needed was enormous, even for old time voters. Of course, we asked "who's who?" and "what's what?" of the "butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker," but seldom got satisfactory answers.

### Research Work Replaces Tatting

What with the special elections, the primaries and the regular elections it keeps the women doing research work instead of tatting and other light-minded work. They have civic leagues and all sorts of associations, and hold neighborhood and precinct meetings at which political measures and candidates are discussed. These are interesting and illuminating. Probably two-thirds of the meetings addressed by candidates were called by women, while hundreds were called for the express purpose of seeing and hearing the candidates, and others to hear relays of women present the qualifications of men seeking office. Women have also sent out many personal letters recommending their candidates and asking votes for women.

Most comprehensive expositions of some of the complicated measures to be voted on in November have been given on public platforms by well qualified women. Women acted as election judges, precinct captains, etc., and expressed political views on public platforms without creating that cyclonic atmosphere which used to greet them even in church conferences.

It is interesting to witness the eagerness of women to learn and their solemn determination to do the right thing, and no less interesting to see the willingness of men to have them learn and do. It may be a question as to whether or not men may not be too willing after a while for women to do precinct work and other political drudgery.

Men were anxious to speak at women's meetings, but seldom imparted much information, not yet being entirely freed from the old forms of compliment and emotional appeal. Amusing incidents are related of how some took their five or ten minutes to describe the horrors of the European war in relation to women and children, or to tell of their own four children and a pair of twins. One always introduced himself thusly: "I am known to be the handsomest blond," and tell it not, but it is said that only one in five congressmen, county and judicial nominees gave any information on pending issues or his own attitude toward them, and that most of them dodged the "acutely innocent" questions put to them by the women. White ribboners and club women haven't been studying political and reform measures for years, to be satisfied with platitudes, flattery or evasions. They preferred straight talk every time. It is clear that they will not vote for immoral men if they know it. They have also, to the despair and wrath of politicians, shown great reluctance to follow party lines.

### Small Number of Women Running for Office

Only a small number of women are running for office. Out of seven hundred candidates for state offices, only twenty were women, and fourteen of these ran on Socialist and Prohibition tickets. Each of the fifty-eight counties had one or two women running for superintendent of schools, recorders, or treasurers. Many of them will undoubtedly qualify and be elected. Women have not voted largely for women. Mrs. Helen L. Williams, one of the persons running for lieutenant governor polled less than ten per cent. of the entire party vote, and Mrs. N. E. Davidson, one of five seeking the office of state superintendent of public instruction, a school woman, well known and popular in the interior of the state, polled about twenty per cent. of the entire vote, but will not be able to qualify.

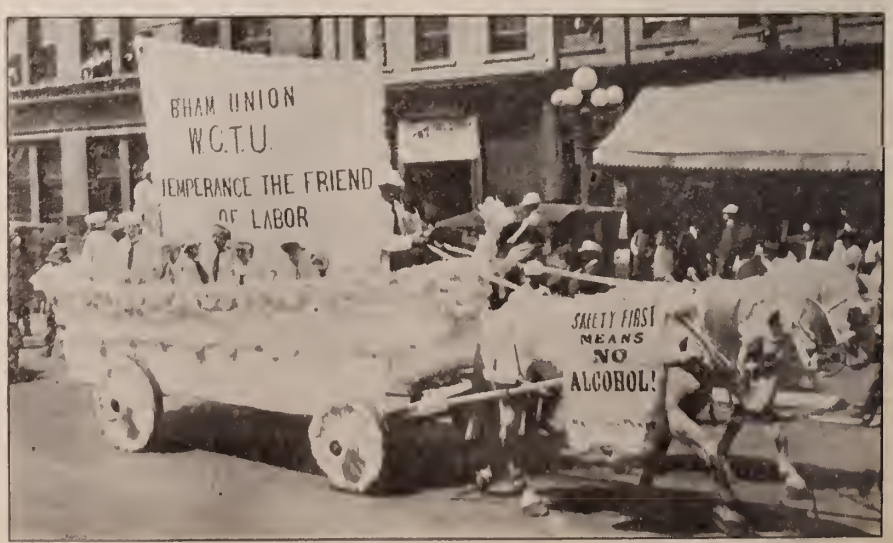
### Women Vote Easily and Work Long Hours as Election Officers

At the polls women voted more rapidly than men, and with less assistance. They had learned how to do it, and were, of course, sensitive to mistakes. All voters were greatly helped by having a sample ballot sent to them some weeks in advance of the primaries, which they could mark and take with them to the voting booths and copy, thus saving much time and reducing the liability to make mistakes. In San Francisco, women constituted one-third of the election officers, and were on duty from eighteen to twenty-four hours. It is remarked that perhaps tending babies and sick folks at home prepared them for such a strain.

It is believed that in this first state primary in which women have had a part, they have raised the level of voting intelligence and to some degree the standard of candidacy. In providing a non-partisan platform open to all candidates, they set a new model in politics, and their demand that those seeking office should have a clean record and be outspoken and sincere on the issues has been very effective in eliminating unworthy men and encouraging those of high moral character. Another noteworthy thing, is the widely diffused opinion that unless a woman is as good as a man she should not be voted for. In other words, women have shown that they do not wish to lower the standards anywhere, but will strive to raise them.

### Women's Great Opportunity November 3

California women's great opportunity is to come on November 3, when forty-eight different propositions will be before the people. Many of these are of tremendous importance. Three are paramount. "No. 2, Prohibition," is a proposed amendment to the state constitution giving statewide prohibition. The outlook for its passage is encouraging, but no man or woman can prophesy to a certainty. It is generally conceded to hinge on the number of dry people who neglect to vote. "No. 4, Abatement of Nuisances," is the Redlight Abatement Act, passed by the last legislature, and referred to the people by the lower world in San Francisco chiefly, and by forged names to the petition. No doubt the law will be sustained. It is a blow to commercialized vice, as it makes the property owner responsible for places used for immoral purposes, and closes the building or place against use for any purpose whatever for one year, unless the owner releases it by giving a bond to the full value of the property with strict provisions. "No. 4, Prohibition Elections," is designed to deceive the very elect. It is a Royal Arch measure for an amendment to the constitution providing that no prohibition elections can be held for eight years and every eight years thereafter. If this should carry it would not only prevent the gaining of new dry territory, but would make the whole state wet, which many will not understand. It is not believed, however, that the people will be caught by the specious wording, but will see enough of its perniciousness to vote "No."




Birmingham (Ala.) W. C. T. U. float in Labor Day parade, which immediately preceded the beer advertisements and floats. The contrast was significant.

# WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE ANSWERS THE BREWERS

## ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT STATEMENT CONCERNING KANSAS CALLS FORTH STRONG DECLARATION FROM CHAMPION OF PROHIBITION

The *Saturday Evening Post* of October 24 published a statement by Hugh F. Fox of the United States Brewers' Association, denying all the benefits of prohibition in Kansas and trying to discredit all that had been said by William Allen White on the subject. The liquor interests evidently timed the appearance of this article so late that no contradiction or refutation could be published before election. As soon as the matter was brought to the attention of Mr. White, he lost no time in telegraphing to the *Out West Magazine* of Los Angeles, a comprehensive, convincing reply to the brewers' charges. Mr. White prefaces his reply with the following explanation:

### Brewers Would Not Stick to Truth

"Since the appearance of my article in *The Saturday Evening Post* on the practical working of prohibition in Kansas, the Brewers' Association through its various aliases, has made many attacks upon it in various forms. I have trusted to the intelligence of the people who desire good government, to realize that the Brewers' Association under its various masks would not stick to the truth, and that it would misrepresent the facts and distort and garble statistics, and so I have not issued a defense of the article, but now comes the Brewers' Association, in the person of Mr. Hugh F. Fox, the secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, and prints a two column reply to my article in *The Saturday Evening Post* of current date. That reply in such a dignified publication demands a definite answer, and that answer I am glad to give. It will serve as an answer for all of the charges made by the Brewers' Association through the Model License League, through the Personal Liberty Association and through all the various forms and devices which the Brewers' Association uses to deceive the people."

### Charges Answered Seriatim

To the first charge that certain articles, (giving names and dates of publication) admitting the inefficacy of prohibition had appeared in the *Emporia Gazette*, Mr. White's own paper, he submits an affidavit of the mayor of Emporia certifying that he had read the files named and found therein no such articles.

To the second charge that there are in Kansas six hundred and thirty-eight licensed dealers in various kinds of liquor in possession of a Federal license, Mr. White replied:

"Any bootlegger who does business for ten days or less, or for a week or for one day and is then convicted and thrown into jail and driven out of the state, has to have a Federal license. Many of these licenses are bought of the United States revenue collector after the man was in jail for violation of the state law, to prevent prosecution under the Federal law, and the fact that in all Kansas there are only six hundred and thirty-eight licenses in a population of a million and a quarter and that the average life of such a license in this state is less than thirty days, proves, if nothing else proves, that Kansas is dry."

It was also charged that there are seven wholesale liquor dealers and twenty-four wholesale dealers in malt liquors. The facts are these, says Mr. White: "Under the Federal law there are six hundred patent medicines whose sale is barred in Kansas but which have to take out a Federal license and the wholesale drug and grocery houses in the border cities of the state, selling to retailers outside of the state, carry these patent medicines. They are known to the Kansas attorney general's office and to the county attorneys in the counties in which they operate. They are selling patent medicines to their trade outside of Kansas, and are not disposing of these patent medicines to Kansas drug stores as there is a law absolutely prohibiting these patent medicines in the state, and that law is enforced."

To the charge that his figures concerning the mortality from homicides and accidental deaths and from kidney diseases, and the annual death rate of Kansas are manufactured and are not based upon statistics, the gentleman from Emporia retorts: "I have before me the affidavit of Dr. J. S. Crumbine, secretary of the state Board of Health and dean of the medical college of the State University. Dr. Crumbine is not the paid agent of an association whose principal customers are the brothel, the gambler and the barkeeper, and he has no interest in keeping those institutions alive. He is a scientist and scholar, and one of the leading health officers, not only of the United States, but of the world."

Other charges he answers positively and definitely by testimony from the Governor of Kansas and other representative men, some of which we quote:

> The Kansas Supreme Court signed a statement on October 3, 1914, in which the Chief Justice and the Justices declare as follows:
>
> "The prohibitory law is well enforced throughout the state. It is as generally well enforced as any other criminal law. The enforcement of the law distinctly promotes social welfare and reduces to a minimum economic waste consequent upon the liquor traffic and its allied evils. The saloonkeeper and his comrades have been excluded from effective participation in the politics of the state."

### State Bankers' Association.

The president of the State Bankers' Association, E. E. Mullaney of Hill City Kansas, makes the following statement:

"As a resident of Kansas for more than thirty years and a banker for two-thirds of that time, I wish to say that I regard prohibition as the best business asset Kansas has. Cities and counties where this law has been best enforced longest, are the most prosperous. Prosperity and development have come simultaneously with prohibition. This is evidenced by the fact that our per capita bank deposits are $125, and our assessed property valuation is nearly $2,000, compared with an average of $1.200 for the United States. We also offer in evidence our empty jails and poorhouses."

George H. Knox of Garden City, the president of the State Retailers Association, October 6, over his signature as president, says:

"From my viewpoint as a retailer the saloon is a positive detriment to all lines of business. Money spent for booze is generally money which should be paid to the local merchant for the support of the family, and when it goes to the saloon there is absolutely nothing left to show for it. Our state is free from the saloon evil; our people are happy and prosperous, generally own their own homes, pay their bills, educate their children and have money for any occasional trip. The success of the prohibitory law from a business man's standpoint is proved in Kansas beyond a doubt and you would have to hunt the state over to find a retail merchant in favor of the open saloon in Kansas."

### Commercial Clubs

E. E. Frizall, Larned, Kansas, the president of the state organization of Commercial Clubs of Kansas, October 6, 1914, made the following statement:

"Kansas is essentially a farm home state. Our greatest assets are our home builders. I have dealt in Kansas land for thirty years. I know thousands of homeseekers who come to Kansas every year, chiefly because prohibition has banished the saloon, which is the greatest enemy of the home. The absence of the saloon in Kansas has added real value to every acre of Kansas land, and I know because I deal in land, that prohibition is one of the substantial commercial advantages of our state."

### State Grange

To the charge made all over California that prohibition has killed the vineyards of Kansas, A. P. Weardon, master of the state grange of Kansas, on October 5 made the following statement:

"I have lived on the same farm in Jefferson county for forty-six years. When the better element of farmers were agitating the temperance question years ago; when we had breweries all over eastern Kansas, they told us that temperance would drive out the breweries and that to drive out the breweries would make the price of corn so low we could not raise it, and that our vineyards would be ruined. I find since the breweries have been banished from Kansas the price of corn is gradually increasing; grapes are worth double what they were, and our vineyards are on the increase. Since the breweries have been banished the saloons have had to go and Kansas farmers are becoming more prosperous and the boys and girls are growing up without seeing the inside of a saloon. The farmers are building up a better citizenship, better rural schools, and are saving more money. We have enjoyed, since Kansas adopted prohibition, better houses, better improvements, better stock, happier homes and have more to spend for family needs."

### State Bar Association.

The president of the state bar association, Charles E. Lobdell, of Great Bend, makes the following statement:

"That prohibition has helped Kansas is no longer a debatable question, nor is it seriously debated. Within the state it has helped in moral and civic righteousness, better and happier homes and general financial advantages prevail. From ten years' experience as a trial judge, I do not hesitate to say that the rigid enforcement of this law has in every instance reduced the volume of other criminal business and as a matter of course, court expenses. The law is now generally, and will be easily, enforced, and the few places where such is not the case are the criminal plague spots of the state. No community which has rigidly enforced the law for five years could be induced to return to the saloon."

### Kansas Medical Society

A statement from the president of the Kansas Medical Society, Dr. W. F. Sawhill, is as follows:

"I have practiced over thirty years in a city of several thousand in a farming community and have had an opportunity to note the workings of the prohibitory law in Kansas. During that time I have seen the amount of drunkenness diminished seventy-five per cent absolutely; and diseases that we know are caused by the excessive use of liquor have diminished greatly. In my earlier days of practice here I would see young men from

(Continued on Page Six)

Cox College, Atlanta, Ga., where reception to delegates to National W. C. T. U. Convention will be held.

## WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE ANSWERS THE BREWERS

(Continued from Page Five)

the country drunk every Saturday night. I have not seen one for several years and my opportunity is the same. There is but one conclusion for any honest man who has lived in Kansas, as I have, to make, and that is that prohibition has done more for the people of the state morally, financially and physically than any other one agency."

### Who Shall Be Believed?

"Now, then, who shall be believed," asks Mr. White, "a man who fakes headlines and garbles statistics in order that he may promote a business in which only the makers of criminals and breakers of homes and robbers of the poor are benefited, or all these men, heads of the great business activities and makers of laws, who have lived for thirty years under prohibition in Kansas? Which are the better witnesses—the president of the State Bankers' Association, the president of the State Retailers' Association and the Kansas Supreme Court, or Mr. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association and the various aliases under which his association operates?

"In addition to this, the Kansas Retailers' Association at its last meeting declared for prohibition as a business asset of Kansas. The Democratic party, the Republican party, the Progressive party in their platforms adopted last August, declared in favor of prohibition and demanded National Prohibition. I have before me endorsements of prohibition as an economic advantage to the state from Frank W. Blackmar, for twenty-five years at the head of the department of Economics and Sociology in the State University of Kansas; from John Craddock, Weir City, president of the State Federation of Labor, and of Mrs. Ida M. Walker, of Norton, Kansas, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. I will wire either of these endorsements or all of them to any doubting person, or I will have the persons named herein wire their endorsement to any person who will pay the telegraph tolls, any place in the United States. But I warn the people to look out for forgeries. The Brewers' Association is on the run and it is desperate, and it will not hesitate at anything that will retain the legality of the open saloon.

"I defy Mr. Fox, or any agent of the Brewers' Association to name the official head of any organization in Kansas, whether of the Masons, the Elks, the bishops of any church, the chairman of any political party committee, the head of any organization of any kind which represents Kansas business, commercial or industrial activities, who is in favor of the resubmission of the prohibitory law, and who will not declare that it is one of the chief business assets of the state."

## NATIONAL PROHIBITION AND THE REVENUE QUESTION

(Continued from Page Three)

drunken frenzy murdering, or otherwise injuring some one, we are eliminating one of the expenses which is making it necessary to raise revenue.

In 1911 I spoke to about 1,150 men in the penitentiary at Joliet. The chaplain told me that out of the one hundred and fifty-eight life-men all but four or five had committed their crimes while under the influence of liquor and that ninety per cent of the men were there on account of liquor. As the people have to stand this terrible expense for criminal courts, jails and penitentiaries, and insane asylums, and as intoxicating liquor is one of the causes for the necessity of maintaining these institutions, therefore, preventing the sale and use of liquor will do away with the need for some of them, at least.

To illustrate still further, on July 4, 1912, there was a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad at Corning, New York, in which forty were killed, almost instantly, seventy-five injured, ten of them seriously, and we have in our possession the report of the engineers of the state of New York upon that wreck. It is stated, in substance, that the engineer of the train which ran into the passenger train acknowledged taking two drinks of intoxicating liquor the night before. The expense in that one case for paying the families of those who were killed, damages to those who were injured, and the repairs to the road, ran into the millions.

If we can eliminate liquor selling in this country we are going to eliminate a great deal of the expense that the cities, the states and the nation now have to contend with. In a word, by eliminating this terrible curse we reduce our expenses so that it will not be necessary to raise so much money.

W. C. T. U. Float in the Exeter (N. H.) Carnival and Old Home Day Parade

# "WASHINGTON SHALL GO DRY"

## MEMBERSHIP GAIN OF 1,404 REPORTED AT STATE CONVENTION—$2,100 PLEDGED FOR NEXT YEAR'S WORK

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

West Washington's thirty-first annual convention was characterized by the largest attendance and the most intense enthusiasm of any state convention yet held. A feeling of optimism pervaded the entire session and "Victory Bells" was the favorite song. A net increase of 1,404 members was reported, and was the occasion for great rejoicing and mutual congratulations.

The first evening was devoted to a banquet in the spacious dining hall of the Y. W. C. A., which was crowded almost beyond its capacity. The responses to the sentiments proposed evinced a high order of ability on the part of the speakers and were greeted with liberal applause.

In spite of the fact that this has been a year of supreme effort to wrest our state from the power of the liquor traffic, the department reports were never better, and were presented in better form than usual. The aim of each superintendent seems to have been to show what her department "could do for prohibition." The department conferences were well attended and constituted one of the most helpful features of the convention.

### Young Campaigners in Hilarious Evidence

The Young Campaigners for Prohibition were in hilarious evidence and aroused great enthusiasm by their songs and rally cries. Nothing so moves an audience as a band of children, and nothing is more forceful in appealing to the best impulses of the heart. The children led in the street parade and quite naturally attracted much attention. Street meetings were held at various points, the Salvation Army rendering valuable assistance. The saloon tribe seemed much perturbed over the fact that prohibition meetings were being held in front of their places of business.

Thursday afternoon marked the laying of the corner-stone of the new White Shield Home. This is our rescue home for girls, a work that lies very near the heart of many women. A fine site has been secured and the building will be a commodious one with modern equipment. It is our hope to add eventually to the plant in such a way as to make it suitable for conducting other work in addition to effort along rescue lines.

Among other notable features of the convention were the diamond medal contest, which was greeted by a packed house; the symposium, "After Election What?" "Campaign Hour," and the demonstration of departments, of which the most striking feature was the washwoman's section wherein a real live woman with a "really truly" tub and washboard, washed the black spots from a number of states, and at last, after a hard scrub, watched with intense interest by the large audience, held up "Washington" quite white. Her attendants immediately transferred it to the "dry" line amid a tumult of cheers and applause.

### $2,100 Pledged for Next Year's Work

On the last afternoon the convention was favored with the presence of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who greeted the women in her own inimitable manner and after a short address asked for pledges for the state work for next year "after the campaign for state prohibition is over." The women rose to the occasion in splendid fashion, and in a few minutes $2,100 was pledged. The women of West Washington have done nobly in this testing year. None could do better or toil more bravely or tirelessly than have they. Many of them have given of their means again and again and yet again.

### Touching Personal Sacrifice Made

Not long since a letter was received from a poor woman, the wife of a drunkard, who earned her living by doing washing for her neighbors. A friend had given her five dollars with which to "get her teeth fixed," but she said, "My teeth can wait. I want to help make Washington dry!" Another dollar was received from a woman who had washed to earn it, and who wanted four campaign edition UNION SIGNAL subscriptions sent to men who were "doubtful!" Surely such devotion shall have its reward!

The state officers were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. Ellen K. Simison. Mrs. Ella H. Booker, who has for several years been assistant recording secretary, was elected secretary in place of Mrs. Simison, who for twenty-five years has served faithfully and well in that capacity, but lately removed to California, greatly to the regret of her many friends.

On the last evening Mrs. Armor addressed a large audience in the First Presbyterian church, and when the convention closed, it was evident that every member was firm in the belief and constant in prayer that "Washington shall go dry!" The large increase in membership, the generous response to every appeal for help, the intense enthusiasm and the prevailing spirit of prayer, together with the splendid arousement and herculean efforts now being made all over the state to win in this final grapple with our ancient enemy, assures us that Washington will redeem herself and write her name high on Uncle Sam's honor roll of states.

# IOWA'S NOTABLE MEMBERSHIP GAIN

MRS. E. B. HURFORD

The forty-first annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa held in Creston, October 20-23, was one of the best ever held in the state. All of the general officers, twenty of the twenty-three district presidents, twenty superintendents of departments and a large number of enthusiastic delegates made it in truth a memorable meeting.

Over 1,700 gain in membership was reported and when we consider that this gain is on the basis of one dollar dues, you will realize its significance. The president, Mrs. Ida B. Smith, presided in her usual gracious manner, and gave an address which showed her complete knowledge of the temperance movement both at home and abroad. Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, World's and National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, was an honored guest of the convention and gave two enthusiastic addresses. To hear her speak is to catch a broad and intelligent vision of temperance from a scientific standpoint. We only wish that she could spend several months in our state.

Iowa white ribboners have had on their convention platform some of the most noted speakers in America, but rarely have they listened to an address equal to the one delivered by Dr. Medbury, pastor of the largest Christian church in the United States. Many have heard him from the Chautauqua platform. The son of a Crusade mother, he has all her fire and deep consecration of spirit. Basing his remarks on conservation, efficiency and human brotherhood, he gave a sermon-lecture that will live forever in the memories of his hearers.

A touching memorial service was conducted by Mrs. L. D. Carhart. Our National president, Lillian M. N. Stevens, was lovingly remembered, also our state editor of the *W. C. T. U. Champion*, Mrs. Mary F. Williams, and the many who have passed into the "Great Beyond," since our last annual meeting. "Their works do follow them."

Our own Mrs. M. E. Patterson, National organizer and lecturer as well as state superintendent of Suffrage work, made one of her characteristic and convincing addresses. As there is need of great activity in the "Votes for Women" movement if a suffrage measure is to pass the coming legislature, every union has been called upon to make a one dollar contribution toward financing the suffrage work this year, in addition to contributing her "indirect influence" to the cause.

One of the interesting incidents of the convention was the introduction by the vice-president of Hon. Malcolm Smith, nominee for governor of Iowa on the Prohibition ticket. As a true Christian man, Mr. Smith, the husband of the president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., has always stood for "total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation," as well as for equal suffrage. He is honored and respected by every white ribboner of Iowa, and they would gladly give him their votes except for a "political disability."

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Ida B. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. E. B. Hurford; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. D. Carhart; recording secretary, Mrs. Carrie L. M. Ballenger; treasurer, Mrs. Lucile Shadle.

A great feature of the week was a prohibition pageant more than a mile in length, the floats and autos representing various departments of work. The demonstration was witnessed by thousands of citizens of Creston and surrounding country. A full delegation was elected to the National Convention. With "On to Georgia" for our cry, the Iowa W. C. T. U. presses forward for another year of work.

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### LAW OF PROHIBITION IN THE BIBLE

The brother ministers of Dr. Washington Gladden admit their chagrin and disappointment that he should maintain an attitude antagonistic to prohibition. Dr. Charles Edward Locke, of Los Angeles, California, where Dr. Gladden is at present visiting, expressed his humiliation at being obliged to explain the attitude of that gentleman. He said:

"He preaches the prohibition of the Ten Commandments and of the New Testament, but when it comes to dealing with a depraved appetite for alcohol, then this blind guide argues that prohibition is a failure.

"There never was a more puerile argument put into type than the one made by the clerical gentleman to show that temperance is the enemy of prohibition, and that prohibition is inimical to character. The law of prohibition is all through the Bible. It began in the Garden of Eden, and because it was disobeyed our first parents were driven out of that first Paradise. The Ten Commandments are saturated with prohibition. The Golden Rule, which is the sublimest statement of human obligation, includes prohibition. Self-denial is one of the corner stones of the gospel. Self-control is the highest achievement of personal character, and self-control is full of prohibition and self-surrender."

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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Evanston, Illinois, November 5, 1914


*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

### STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia.

## NOVEMBER ELECTION IN PROSPECT

The first page of this number has been held until the latest possible moment for telegraphic messages giving election returns from the campaign states.

We hope to record thereon victories for statewide prohibition in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Ohio, California and Arizona; a defeat for the "home rule" measure in Ohio, and the "Royal Arch" measure in California, the latter of which provides that no prohibition election can be held for eight years and only every eight years thereafter.

We hope also to give the news that the Red Light Abatement law has been approved by the voters of California, and that the woman suffrage measures have carried in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Nebraska, Missouri, Montana and Nevada.

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A list of Atlanta hotels and boarding houses and transportation notes are given on page 10. For further information concerning matters relating to the National Convention we refer you to THE UNION SIGNAL of October 29.

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All mail intended for delegates or visitors to the National Convention should be sent in care of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, Broughton's Tabernacle, Atlanta, Ga.

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"One wrecked family, one ruined life, one crime committed through the use of intoxicating liquor is enough to win my vote against the saloon," exclaimed Hon. Stitt Wilson, the prominent Socialist, in a recent address.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

## OHIO DOCTORS INDIGNANT

The Ohio "Home Rule" Association has warned the physicians of the state that they face the danger of being arrested as bootleggers for prescribing alcohol if prohibition becomes the law of the state. They are receiving some very spirited replies. One physician, Dr. N. L. MacLachlan, writes:

"I and no other honest physician need have any fear of being arrested as a 'bootlegger' if the state goes dry. Alcohol in any form is not a necessity in medicine. There are many medicines that can be better and more effectually used in its stead. The total prohibition of the use of alcoholics medicinally would not increase the death rate one iota. So kindly save your tears and fears."

A letter signed by eighteen M. D.'s of the state makes the following retort:

"Your claim that dope victims are increased in dry territory does not represent the facts. The liquor habit is the forerunner of the drug habit. This evil is far more prevalent in wet territory than in dry territory. Kansas has less than nine per cent of dope and liquor victims combined in her state penitentiary. Ohio has over eighty-nine per cent of drink victims alone in the state penitentiary. Your reference to the West Virginia law, and the so-called hardship it works upon doctors, is a very unhappy one for you. It is a matter of fact that the State Pharmaceutical Association and the State Medical Association were the ones who made the appeal to the governor and the legislature to have the present law enacted. Alcohol, as a medicine, is fast dropping out of use. The use of alcoholic beverages reduces resistance to disease germs, makes the user of it more liable to contract diseases, and the diseases that drinkers have are more liable to be fatal in the proportion of three to one as compared to abstainers. The children of drinking parents are more liable to be below normal in the proportion of four to one, and are more liable to die in infancy. Alcoholic drinks are responsible to an alarming degree, for idiocy, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness and mental deficiency in children, and insanity in adults."

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## A VITAL QUESTION FOR THE TRADE

"It is all right to be conservative but we should not be blind. The law of evolution is eternal and irresistible, and it demands change," philosophize the editors of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, in a heart-to-heart talk to "the trade." They then proceed to size up the present situation in the following language:

"This thing of standing pat is proving a fatal policy. Our trade cannot afford to longer oppose an aroused public sentiment. It would be like Belgium standing alone against the German empire. We must realize that the sentiment against the liquor trade has been capitalized and most thoroughly organized." Referring to the various branches of the great army of Christian men and women in the temperance organizations and the churches, they say of the W. C. T. U.:

"We must realize that this organized movement, despotic alike toward minister, layman or law-maker, includes the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with 12,000 local unions and 500,000 members. * * * When these organizations are reckoned as a whole it constitutes a tremendous force, and that force has sworn to overthrow the liquor traffic, not because its members object to wine, beer and whisky, or because they expect to surrender each the use of these beverages, but because they object to the way in which liquors are retailed in license territory."

The conclusion of the whole matter, they declare, is this:

"To defend our trade successfully, our leaders must look at this question broadly and comprehensively and fearlessly, and they must make war on those things that breed opposition, and they must demand whatever changes are essential to adapt our affairs to the demands of public sentiment."

All of which, being interpreted, means, "We, the liquor interests, realize that we are doomed to extermination. We have just one chance to prolong our existence, and that chance is to deceive the public into thinking that by changing the form of our business, it will be less reprehensible and destructive."

Unfortunately for the ill-founded hopes of our opponents, it is a change in nature and not in methods that public sentiment is demanding. If the liquor business can be run without harm to the country, there has been plenty of opportunity to demonstrate it, but no one knows better than the men of "the trade" that in the nature of things it never can be. On the testimony of men prominent in the drink business the saloon is, "a nuisance, a loafing place for the idle and vicious, a stench in the nostrils of society." Mr. Timothy McDonough, formerly president of the National Liquor League, in addressing the Iowa convention of retail liquor dealers, declared, "This talk of reforming the saloon sounds well in the form of a resolution, but it is all rot."

If the liquorites really desire to look at the drink evil "broadly, comprehensively, and fearlessly," and "adapt their affairs to the demands of public sentiment," there is but one thing for them to do—immediately make arrangements to change not the method but the very nature of their business; turn their breweries and distilleries into manufacturing plants; and conform to the "irresistible and eternal law of evolution" which will not tolerate the perpetuation of any institution which tends to degenerate rather than build up society.

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## THE MILLENNIUM IN RUSSIA

"The definite prohibition of the sale of alcohol throughout the Russian empire has produced incalculable moral and material effects," writes the Petrograd correspondent of the *Guerre Sociale*. "The statistics of criminality have been lowered to an incredible extent and a far-reaching financial transformation is imminent."

# OUR COMRADES OVER THE SEA

The bravest and noblest of the fathers, husbands and sons of Europe are taking their places on the battlefield. The latest news from England reports that Hon. Geoffrey Howard, the son of Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U., and her son-in-law, the husband of Lady Dorothy Howard, are at the front.

A letter from Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., tells of meetings being held for the Belgian refugees. She writes:

**Meetings for Belgian Refugees**

"On October 5, at the Hampstead Garden suburb, London, I addressed, in the French language, fifty Belgian refugees—men and women, both old and young and some small children. Many of them had been separated in their flight from their dear ones. It was a pitiful sight, looking into the sad, heroic faces of these brave Belgians who have lost their homes, their treasured possessions, and are for the present exiled from their own dear native land.

"Temperance teaching is very rare in Belgium. It was new to these refugees, and they listened with surprise as I told them that the best health can only be obtained by total abstinence, and that when they return to their stricken desolated country, as an indication of truest patriotism, they should all go back pledged against intoxicating drinks. Ten of them signed the pledge. Two young priests were greatly troubled because they could not sign what I called a patriotic pledge, but they said the promise was too great to make. When I wrote on a separate piece of paper a pledge for one year they were most grateful and eagerly signed. These refugees were intensely interested in hearing of white ribbon meetings I had held in their home cities in Belgium. Some day I hope to meet these dear, patient sufferers in their own country under happier conditions without the fear of guns and horrors of war, and when peace will once more reign supreme."

## SLUMP IN PRICE OF LICENSES

Through the office of the city collector of Chicago comes the news that the 7,152 saloon licenses in the "windy city" are worth $6,436,800 less than they were last spring. The slump is in the price paid to license "brokers," not to the city of Chicago. The city license fee remains the same, $1,000 a year for each license. The holder of a license is given preference by the city at the time of renewal, and thus is able to sell it at a price above that set in the city ordinance. Until recently licenses were sold by brokers, breweries and saloonkeepers retiring from business at an average price of $2,500. Now a license brings about $1,600, the result of a slump of $900 a license from the average price maintained for more than a year.

If the women of Chicago had the chance by ballot to control the sale of liquor it is probable that the iniquitous dens of infamy licenses protect would be put down and out so quickly that there would be no need for the word, license, in the city's vocabulary forevermore.

## A FINE, BIG, HUMAN SIGN

"The war against stimulants is a fine, big, human sign," said Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, the other day to a representative of the *New York Times*. "The temperance movement advance ought to be a subject for general congratulation. Last winter's crusade in New York for better regulation of habit-forming drugs was mighty worthy work. Presently we shall be cutting out tobacco, tea and coffee, and we all shall be better for it."

## A $30,000 INVESTMENT

One man in California was trying to convince another that the people had no right to adopt prohibition and close the breweries because of the vested interests involved, says the *Regina Crusader*, but his friend explained that he was going to vote dry, and for the following reasons: He said: "I have three boys. By the time I graduate them from college they will have cost me about $10,000 apiece. Every interest of the brewers and everything that the brewery stands for is diametrically opposed to and threatens the investment that I have made in my boys. No doubt the brewer has more than $30,000 invested in his plant, but I am going to safeguard my own interests first. Hence, I shall vote dry within ten minutes after the polls open if I can get my ballot by that time."

## MISTAKEN KINDNESS RESTRAINED

The following notice has been issued by the English war office:

"Lord Kitchener wishes it to be understood by friends of members of the Expeditionary Force, and by the general public, that no present of cases of wines or spirits can be accepted for the troops at the front, and that no consignments of this nature will be forwarded to them."

## "THE WOMEN MUST BE WON"

"Newspaper advertising for beer should be designed to attract and appeal to women as well as to men, for if beer is to be used in the home women must be won over to it." Thus the *Brewers' Journal* for October, in a three-page illustrated article urges "the trade" to promote the consumption of beer in the homes of the land. "The women must be won over if beer is to be used in the home!" It is a challenge to the white ribboners of every community in the land to see that in their town or city the women are enlightened as to the effects of beer on themselves and their children, to see that if possible the newspapers which go into the homes shall be persuaded to keep their pages free from the advertising of alcoholic poison.

## ADMISSION OF BREWERS' PAPER

*The Brewer's Gazette* of England in its issue of September 10, 1914, points out with admirable frankness the attitude of the people toward the trade. It says:

"The prospect of unemployment, of shortness or dearness of food, looms ahead of the whole nation. It can hardly be wondered, then, if glances begin to be cast upon the taverns of the country, and men question, as never before, the social and economic value of them. The feeling is evidently abroad that they should be patronized as little as possible, representing as they do, to a large extent, national and individual luxury and waste."

"They tell you that the liquor traffic is a revenue producer," says ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, "but for every dollar that it pays into the treasury it has filched seven from the pockets of the people. It is the poison ivy that clings to the mileposts of progress, the sewer into which is dragged some of our best life."

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## OUR CAUSE

MRS. ANNIE JONES PYRON

*Tune: "America"*

*Our cause, it is for thee,*
*To make the people free,*
*For thee we sing;*
*Our cause, victorious,*
*Righteous and glorious,*
*Means all in all to us;*
*For thee we sing.*

*Our cause it is to thee,*
*Who sets our Nation free,*
*From whisky's curse—*
*It shall inspire and move*
*With wisdom from above,*
*And gain our Nation's love;*
*It is God's cause.*

*Let music swell the breeze,*
*And ring from all the trees,*
*Our blessed cause—*
*Let mortal tongue awake,*
*Let all that breath partake,*
*Let rocks their silence break,*
*Our cause proclaim.*

*Our cause it is to thee*
*Who gives us liberty,*
*We love thy name—*
*Long may our cause abide,*
*And standing side by side,*
*We, in our love and pride,*
*Shall sing to thee.*

## "ALL A MATTER OF DIVIDENDS"

"In a series of six cartoons a brewing company of Minnesota pictures the gradual evolution of a homely young woman into a healthy and beautiful society belle under the magic treatment of its beer. The last and most significant picture of the series shows a family table. The father has a glass of beer in his hand; the mother has a glass of beer in her hand; the little boy, age about six, has a glass of beer in his hand." Thus writes the *Portland Evening Express*. It comments further: "The Minnesota people are not the only brewers who outrage public sentiment by such indecencies. Many make a specialty of this, and all the leading breweries are doing their utmost to cultivate the taste for beer in women and babies. It is nothing to them that beer breaks down the finer feminine instincts. They care nothing that beer has probably introduced more women to disreputable practices than any other one agency. It is of slight consequence to them that their poison brutalizes, coarsens and corrupts. It means nothing to them that the children that have not yet come are blighted, stunted, diseased, stupified and predestined to failure because of the drinking habits so earnestly encouraged among the mothers of the day.

"It is all a matter of dividends to the brewers."

Sunday, November 1, was generally observed as a day of prayer for the states engaged in prohibition campaigns.

After nineteen months of continuous service, the second session of the Sixty-third Congress came to an end Saturday afternoon, October 24.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
*MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

# NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 12-18

# TRANSPORTATION NOTES

## THE EASTERN SPECIAL

The indications are that the Atlantic Coast states will have a special train from Washington to Atlanta, with through cars from New York for the New York and New England delegates. Delegates from these states will be joined by those from New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Washington. All eastern delegates who wish to join this train should write or wire for any necessary information to Mrs. Helen Andruss, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The schedule is as follows:

**Leave November 10.**

| | |
|---|---|
| New York (Penna. Sta.) | 4:35 P.M. |
| West Philadelphia | 6:52 P.M. |
| Baltimore | 9:20 P.M. |
| Washington | 10:45 P.M. |

**Arrive November 11.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlotte, N. C. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Atlanta | 4:50 P.M. |

The round trip fare from New York City is $29.25; from Washington, $20.20.

## THE SPECIAL FROM CHICAGO

Reservations are being rapidly assigned on the "White Ribbon Special" from Chicago to Atlanta, and if you wish to join this train at Chicago or en route, you should send in at once for your reservation. As has been announced in THE UNION SIGNAL, the train leaves the Union Station over the Pennsylvania Lines at 9:30 a. m., Tuesday morning, November 10.

Read the Transportation Notes on page 10 of THE UNION SIGNAL of October 29 for full information as to how your ticket should read.

**The Day at Chattanooga.**

Very complete arrangements have been made for our day at Chattanooga. Our party will be taken from the train to the Hotel Patton for breakfast (*a la carte* plan). At 8:30 the Chickamauga Sightseeing Company will call for us for the trip through Chickamauga Park and Missionary Ridge, returning to the Hotel Patton by 11:30 a. m. for luncheon. The cost of this trip will be $1 each.

At 1 p. m. we start for the trip up Lookout Mountain, for which special cars will be provided, returning to the terminal station by 3:45 p. m. This trip will cost sixty cents each.

The Hotel Patton has very kindly proffered a rest room for the use of our delegates during our stay in the city.

### COURTESY OF CINCINNATI HOTEL

If any of our white ribboners have to wait between trains in Cincinnati, the Grand Hotel, which is quite near the Queen and Crescent station, from which our train leaves for Chattanooga, has very kindly offered the use of a room as a rest-room for our members. Dinner will be served there *a la carte*, and we hope that many will avail themselves of the privilege.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION

HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTION,
HOTEL ANSLEY

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE,
BROUGHTON'S TABERNACLE

### CONVENTION COMMITTEES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, 97 Capitol Square.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Mrs. Annie Webb, 27 Garfield Place.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, Mrs. Henry H. Tucker, 677 South Pryor.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, College Park.

MUSIC COMMITTEE, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, 387 East North Ave.

USHERS AND PAGES, Mrs. H. C. Bucholz, 237 Ponce de Leon Ave.

BANNERS AND DECORATIONS, Mrs. W. H. Preston, 60 East Georgia Ave.

PUBLICITY, Mrs. Mary Carter Winter, 555 Spring St.

FINANCE, Mrs. J. B. Dobson, 308 Grant St.

BAGGAGE, Mrs. J. L. Gilette, 104 Orange St.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION, Mrs. J. E. Warner, 104 Orange St.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH, Mrs. E. W. Brogdon, 46 S. Gordon St.

BADGES, Mrs. K. L. Reeves, 70 East Ellis St.

INFORMATION, HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR VISITORS, Mrs. M. L. McLendon, 139 Washington St.

SEATS IN AUDITORIUM, Mrs. B. J. McCain, College Park.

### HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

**Committee on Information, Hotels and Boarding Houses**

MRS. MARY L. McLENDON, Chairman,
139 Washington St., Atlanta, Ga.

**HOTEL RATES.**

**Hotel Ansley.**

$1.00 each person per day, private bath. Address Charles R. Day, care Hotel Ansley.

**The New Terminal Hotel.**

Two persons in a room with convenient bath, $1.00 each per day.
Two persons in a room, private bath, $1.25 each per day.
Address, Mr. Bruno Burkofzer, care New Terminal Hotel.

**Hotel Aragon.**

One person to a room, $1.00 to $2.00 per day.
Two persons to a room, $2.00 to $3.00 per day.
Address, H. A. Tisdale, care Hotel Aragon.

**Kimball House.**

Rooms with hot and cold running water, $1.00.
Rooms with bath connecting, $1.50.
Rooms with private bath, $2.00.
Address, Edward L. Brown, care The Kimball House.

**Pickwick Apartments.**

With two or four in a room, $10.00 per week.
Address, Mrs. Walker, care Pickwick Apartments.

**BOARDING HOUSE RATES**

**$1.00 Per Day and Three Meals.**

The Walton—Miss Kirtley.....220 Peachtree St.
The Crush House—Mr. Davis.....97 Capitol Square
Mrs. Bell Milner.....121 Capitol Square
Mrs. Annie Bunch....136 Washington St.
Miss Sallie Morrison..131 Washington St.
Mrs. C. B. Sewell....126 Washington St.
Mrs. S. E. Leathers...125 Washington St.
Mrs. G. H. Turnell....103 Washington St.
Mrs. A. J. Adkins.....234 Ivy St.
Mrs. G. C. Sigman.....93 Capitol Square

Six Dollars Per Week.

Mrs. G. D. Miller.....148 Whitehall St.
With two in a room, $1.50 and three meals; with four in room, $1.00 each.
Tabernacle Dormitory.....57 Luckie St.
$4.00 per week with 3 in a room and 3 meals a day.

Dr. Fernald, the really great man who is in charge of the McLean Institution, near Boston, is said by the *Portland* (Me.) *Express* to be of the opinion that there is undoubtedly a class that is incurably, insanely criminal. Neither punishment nor reform can help them. Our one recourse is so to educate the rest of society that we shall gradually cease to breed such human offal. They are largely the product of alcoholism. They are usually the children of drunkards.

# CONNECTICUT'S MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES

## STATE CONVENTION LARGELY ATTENDED

Special Correspondence

Once again Connecticut's white ribbon hosts have met in convention, bringing each to the other records of helpful, cheery, godly endeavor to hasten the coming of nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic. The session was held in one of the large churches which was decorated with banners carrying no "strange device," but the letters we all love, "W. C. T. U." The hostesses of the convention were the unions of New Britain, a thriving wide-awake manufacturing city.

About 200 delegates and guests attended the regular meetings of the session while larger audiences assembled for the two evening meetings at which Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis and Mrs. Addie B. Parsels were the speakers.

Totally unlike, yet each incomparable in her own way, Mrs. Ellis talked entertainingly of her work at the National capital and related many incidents of particular interest to those "who belong," and Mrs. Parsels took for her slogan, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." and if by chance any liquor trafficer was in the audience he could not have failed to realize that he must go and that right speedily.

For the first time in our history the superintendents, instead of giving tabulated reports. gave demonstrations of their department work, and the effect was unique and amusing. The Press superintendent showed a saw, a column of "plate" (explaining how the metal is cut for the proper spaces) and the editor's shears and blue pencil.

The editor of the *White Ribbon Banner* had six young women each display the headline of the paper. They sang an original song in favor of the *Banner*, which was clever and jolly. While Mrs. Spratt, superintendent of Literature, gave no demonstration, her report was of such a character that it could not fail to be impressive. She took "tools" for her text and called THE UNION SIGNAL the great sledge hammer; *The White Ribbon Banner*, the utility hammer; *The Young Crusader* the tack hammer; the posters, saws; the leaflets, nails, and the catalogue of National publications, the tool chest. She reported something over 138,000 pages of literature distributed. Mrs. Gager, who had charge of the posters, and who spoke strongly for their general use, conducted a poster parade through the aisles of the church. Later in the day several members formed themselves into line and paraded the principal street, each carrying a poster. On their return they reported that six drug stores had consented to place posters in their windows. The Medical Temperance superintendent had her eight county workers each represent a part of the human body, and read something concerning these organs, while Mrs. Taylor told of non-alcoholic remedies.

The Suffrage superintendent presented four large banners with the legends: "We prepare children for the world, let us prepare the world for children;" "60,000 women sacrificed every year in the white slave traffic;" "Equal suffrage states are the only ones which have an eight-hour day for women;" "60,000 working girls in Connecticut need the vote." While the banners were being displayed, Mrs. Kendrick told of the results of the woman vote and gave some "dry" statistics. Following the report of Mrs. Mabie, superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, Miss Bliss gave a demonstration of the department. Ten children, each carrying a United States flag and the national flag of the parents, stepped forward one at a time and waved the Stars and Stripes, then the flag of the country from which the parents came, after which they sang together, "New American's America."

Mrs. Shepard, who has charge of the children's work for the New Britain union, gave a delightful exhibition of the legions. The children marched to the platform, sang, recited and presented a little playlet.

Reports of other superintendents were uniformly encouraging. Many more essays have been written than last year; Hartford county alone furnished 500. There have been forty-seven medal contests held, five for gold medals.

A gain in membership was reported, also a gain of twelve new legions, making a total of fifty-nine companies in the state. Last year gold stars were offered to all who secured ten new members during the year. Five women qualified and stars were awarded to Mesdames Holman, Darling, Clark, Allis and Nelson.

Among the National speakers who have come to Connecticut during the past year were Lady Holder of Australia. Mrs. Emma Dietrick, Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Mrs. Addie Parsels, Mrs. Cora Seberry and Mrs. Amanda Peterson.

Among our convention visitors was Rev. D. N. Griffin, the nominee of the Prohibition party of Connecticut for governor. He spoke briefly, making the statement that the larger part of the country now believes that the liquor traffic must go, and go with a party in power who will enforce the law.

A vote of appreciation was sent to Secretary Daniels for his recent stand on the temperance question. The prize banner for increase in membership went to New Haven county and the L. T. L. banner to the Meriden union. The officers were all re-elected and the list of superintendents remains the same.

The treasurer's report showed that the total receipts of the year were $2,684.82. We wonder if any other organization accomplished so much with so little!

Mrs. Buell's annual address touched on the different topics of the day and on our separate lines of work. She referred to the moving picture as a method of presenting temperance truth in an intelligent way and spoke of lessons that might be taught through that medium. Mrs. Buell paid loving tribute to those who had gone home since our last state meeting, speaking particularly of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and our own Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Nellie Rule Arnold, Connecticut's "sweet singer," arranged the musical part of the program, the numbers of which were restful features of the convention, and a recitation. excellently given by Miss Eva Newton, daughter of one of our county superintendents, was most enjoyable.

After the evening meeting, at which Mrs. Parsels spoke, it was reported that the entertaining union had gained eighteen new members. The convention was delightfully entertained and the delegates made many new friends in their temporary homes. The delegates will carry back with them the enthusiasm and the renewal of courage and hope that such a meeting of the clans cannot fail to engender.

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With 1,000 members present, the Cincinnati Republican League, at a recent meeting, voted to support the amendment for statewide prohibition.

### THE HOLDER MEMORIAL CHURCH

The foundation stone of a new Methodist church at West Adelaide, Australia, was laid recently by Lady Holder, president of the W. C. T. U. of Australia. The structure is to perpetuate the memory of Sir Frederick Holder, husband of Lady Holder. "He was a great teacher, a true son and servant of his own conscience" said a colleague in eulogizing him as a Christian gentleman. "An able politician, he served well both his own state and the larger interests of the commonwealth. We can say of him: 'He was a righteous man, perfect in his generation and he walked with God.'"

Among those present at the ceremony were the mayor and councillors and a message was read from the premier. The superintendent of the West Adelaide circuit, Rev. T. G. White, conducted the service.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

It is earnestly asked that the various states will defer all plans for the new year which concern in any way the Health department, until after the National W. C. T. U. Official Board has carefully considered the advisable scope of the department, and some other questions bearing upon the success of this particular work.

The unsatisfactory lack of unity in plans which has existed in the first twelve months of the department, because states were not, and could not be, in line with the action of the National, should be avoided the coming year. Even if some delay is occasioned at the beginning, time will be gained in the end, making systematic, uniform work practicable.

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER,
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent.


### PRESSED HARD

**Coffee's Weight on Old Age**

When people realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavour of the "coffee" and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family were so well pleased with it that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# Montana Convention Pledges Larger Efforts in 1915

Special Correspondence.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Montana W. C. T. U. is a bit of history which has left us pleasant memories of things achieved and given us a vision of larger things to do. The meeting was a four-day session, held in Kalispell, September 17-21. There was jubilation over a fifty per cent gain in membership and a forty per cent gain in the number of unions. There were fraternal greetings from the Anti-Saloon League, Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, and State Federation of Women's Clubs. The fine program which was arranged by Mrs. J. E. Erickson of Kalispell, included welcomes of unusual cordiality from city, clergy, press, school men and others. Able papers or talks were given by Miss Augusta D. Evans of the Montana State College on "Girls' Clubs"; by Mrs. James Ralston on "Nutrient Foods"; by Mrs. B. O. Johnson on "The Legal Status of Women in Montana"; by Prof. W. D. Swetland on "The Cigaret"; and by D. R. Peeler on "Co-operation of Parents and Teachers." Addresses were also given by Mrs. Chas. L. Bovard on "Father" and "Boys and Girls." There were two wonderful evening addresses by Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard, the convention speaker, one on the subject of prohibition, the other dealing with suffrage. One other choice speaker was Miss Mary Stewart, dean of women at the Missoula College, who in her fine address on "The New Religion," gave the delegates a spiritual uplift which will abide with them.

There was deep regret that the health of Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag, state evangelist, editor, and charter member, prevented her presence at the convention. Her beautiful memorial address was read by Mrs. W. H. L. Marshall, and a message of love and sympathy was sent to her.

### Prohibition and Suffrage Uppermost Topics

"A Saloonless Nation in 1920", and "The Ballot for Women" were the two great things the convention declared for. Purity, peace and arbitration were also endorsed. The state president's address outlined W. C. T. U. principles and ideals and put emphasis upon the vital constructive things. It held aloft the banner of progress which sweeps aside the dead husks of worn-out traditions and rallies the new chivalry which shall eradicate evil and lead to the land of promise.

The W. C. T. U. edition of the *Kalispell Inter Lake*, edited by Mrs. C. I. O'Neil, was one of the big features of the convention. It had a large circulation and made sentiment for temperance. Arrangements were made to continue *The Woman's Voice* as the state paper; to do more effective department work and to put W. C. T. U. ideals into the life of the community. Among those the convention especially honored was Mrs. M. A. Sinclair, the "mother of the Kalispell union." The Kalispell L. T. L. which won the state L. T. L. banner and the young people's societies of Kalispell had special meetings on Sunday. Mr. Hager, Y. M. C. A. physical culture instructor, in his boys' drill and talk to young people added to the interest of the program.

Kalispell's hospitality was unbounded. Delegates were entertained at the homes of members. The Ladies' Aids of the different churches served free luncheons and dinners to the convention guests in one of the big dining-rooms of the city.

The convention enthused the city of Kalispell and created much good sentiment. It gave the visitors, too, a good cheer and enthusiasm which will abide with them, as they go forward to achieve greater things for their grand organization.

The newly elected officers are: President, Mrs. Matthew W. Alderson; vice-president, Mrs. Wilder Nutting; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cora M. Marsh; recording secretary, Mrs. B. O. Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Dawes; editor, Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag.

### THE EVIL OF EVILS

The saloon deceives, debases, and destroys; destroys body and mind, and soul, and blights the lives of good wives, parents, and children of its victims. It increases poverty, nameless moral degradation, graft, insanity and crime. It causes thousands of imbecile, deformed and diseased childreu to be born into the world and increases the death rate. The saloon is the evil of evils, the crowning infamy of our age. No language that the tongue can utter is adequate to portray the misery, pain, humiliation and disgrace, which have been caused by the liquor evil.—*Judge W. A. Parsons, West Virginia, charging the Grand Jury.*

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# EAST WASHINGTON IN THE THICK OF BATTLE!

Special Correspondence

East Washington is on the firing line! Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace and Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National W. C. T. U. organizers, have been working hard in this territory. Mrs. Elms, state organizer, and Mrs. Minnie Schumacher of Seattle, a most gifted singer, are also canvassing the state, and several East Washington women are beginning to stretch their oratorical wings, and find to their astonishment that they are quite able to fly.

The thirty-first annual convention of East Washington was held in Walla Walla, October 13-16. Five per cent. of the delegates brought their babies with them, and there were almost enough for a baby show. Four of these little ones were dedicated as white ribbon recruits. The incident caught the fancy of the reporters who made quite a feature article of it. Even the newspapers over the state repeated it, so the wires flashed the news far and near that even the babies were enrolled on the prohibition side.

At the reception given to the convention Mayor Gillis again came out squarely for prohibition. Indeed Walla Walla men are not afraid to declare where they stand. One of the newspapers, the *Bulletin*, has been a valiant champion of our cause, and gave column after column to the convention and its doings. The other paper sagely advised the women to change their name, as temperance did not mean prohibition. Mrs. La Mance's statement that thousands of tramps had been sent into the state to keep it wet filled this paper with anguish, nevertheless its very stormings helped carry the message to the very people we wanted to reach.

Another thing that counted for much was a quickly gotten up parade of the Young Campaigners, delegates and prohibition friends on Thursday night of the convention. At one of the centers of the town the procession was halted, a great crowd assembled and Mrs. La Mance gave an address; Mrs. Minnie Schumacher, with her wonderful voice, sang stirring prohibition songs and Mrs. Elms poured hot shot statistics into the enemy. Last and not least, Mrs. Mary M. Wade, state treasurer of West Washington, gave one of her side-splitting German monologues, "The Saloonkeeper's Benefits mit der Saloon."

Quite out of the ordinary was a gotten-up-on-the-spot play. Mrs. Nettie Hollenbeck, state chairman of the Prohibition party, suggested it. The state officers, Mrs. Hollenbeck, and Mrs. Wade of West Washington each chose the character that she wanted to represent and developed it as appealed to her individually. Not a word was written down. Miss Kathryn Bolles acted as a pretty, genteel solicitor for wines, beer and pure whisky for family use. The others typified the attitude of the housewives and working women of Washington when such a proposition should be placed before them. Sometimes the play was laughable, sometimes it was pathetic. The moral was so plain that he who runs could read: Washington's women are against the liquor traffic.

Mrs. La Mance was the convention speaker, but with Mrs. Wade's witty tongue, Mrs. Elms' ready remarks and Mrs. Hollenbeck's earnestness it was a "speakery" convention, with almost a surplus of oratorical riches. All of the old officers were re-elected. For the first time in years East Washington is to be represented at the National Convention, her president and two delegates attending.

Your correspondent put in four new unions inside of ten days and is speaking three to five times a day. Many things are crowded out for lack of time to write them. The liquor people are paying fabulous sums for getting their posters before the public.

Their money is flowing like water. Their plan of battle is to hold up Kansas as a horrible example of prohibition. It is almost ludicrous to read on billboard and circular their frantic ravings about the crime, the insanity, the poverty, the illiteracy of Kansas, its full-to-overflowing jails, its few churches, poor schools, high tax rate, boot-leggers, juvenile delinquents, feeble-minded, divorces, and the small amount in its banks. One would suppose that we were fighting Kansas' battles, and that Kansas was the most God-forsaken spot on the whole globe.

Let them rave! We win!

# WYOMING CONVENTION A SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM

Special Correspondence

The thirty-first annual convention of the Wyoming W. C. T. U. took place at Jireh under most encouraging conditions. The white ribboners were welcomed by representatives of the church, the college, the public school, the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion. Jireh is a town in which the liquor traffic has not, never did have, and never can have, a foothold. God speed the day when the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale, of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall forever be prohibited in all of our beloved country.

The convention from first to last was successful. Strong resolutions were passed declaring, among other things, for state and National Constitutional Prohibition; for an amendment of the existing statute so as to include the closing of saloons on all municipal election days; for national suffrage; and commending the administration for the policy of watchful waiting in dealing with Mexico and the neutral attitude maintained by the government in stress of war.

The address of the president, Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, was full of information and inspiration. In speaking of the going Home of the beloved president of the National W. C. T. U., she said:

"How marvelously Lillian M. N. Stevens carried forward the work. Never for one moment did she falter in the path of duty so unmistakably marked out before her. In a very literal sense she gave every ounce of her strength, every particle of herself to the cause she so loved. Her statesman's mind was busy with its problems almost to the last moment. She dictated her last message at midnight as her release came in the morning. Of few human beings could 'faithful unto death' be so fitting an epitaph."

As encouragement to the average worker she declared:

"The great work of the world is done by ordinary people—the brilliant members of society are not the most useful to it always. Here and there the Master may need the brilliant piece of music to bring out the great pattern, but how much more indispensable are the pieces of ordinary hue! All sizes, shapes and colors are needed in a great production."

EVERY WHITE RIBBONER will want the **Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar** FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

## National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON ILLINOIS

The state officers elected are: President, Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. L. E. Burton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edith Spillman; recording secretary, Miss Daisy Street; treasurer, Rev. Minnie Fenwick.

### AMONG OUR ORGANIZERS

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer and lecturer, writes as follows concerning the dry state of Oklahoma whose W. C. T. U. convention she attended:

"Comparisons in Oklahoma are not odious. Twelve years ago I was for the first time a speaker at the territorial convention. This year—1914— I was again called to speak at the Oklahoma state convention. What a splendid body of well equipped women I found—energetic, responsive and capable. It is not at all surprising that the state was born dry and that, when the enemy tried to rob it of the prohibitory law two years later, it remained dry. The W. C. T. U., both in membership and efficiency, shows marked increase. Though the reputation for hospitality of Kingfisher, the entertaining city, was already established, it took unto itself new honors. The mayor rode a long distance by auto to be at home to give his hearty welcome to the visiting members. This is my third state convention since last spring and Oklahoma compares most favorably with the other two."

Miss May Russell, National organizer and lecturer, is afield in Delta county, Miss., and is meeting with encouraging response although Mississippi, like other southern states, is feeling marked financial depression due to lack of a market for the bumper cotton crop which not many weeks ago promised exceptional prosperity to the Southland. Mississippi is fortunate at this time in not having the added burden of the legalized liquor traffic, and the W. C. T. U. messenger finds temperance and prohibition popular themes despite the general financial anxiety.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, National organizer and lecturer, has done very successful work in her own state of Virginia, where she was a power in the recent campaign which outlawed the saloons. One district in which she worked cast only fourteen wet votes. Another county that enjoyed her services gave 300 majority for statewide prohibition.

## NEWEST PUBLICATIONS

**Issued Since Catalogue Was Printed**

### CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100. 20 cents

The Liquor Traffic Vacuum Pocket Cleaner (Illustrated)
Accusing Fingers (Illustrated)
A Boy on Prohibition
The Dry Line (Illustrated)
Better Shoes for the Children
Your Boy Next? (Illustrated)
States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson
The Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard
A Confession and a Prophecy, by an ex-saloonkeeper
How Men's Bible Classes Can Make Prohibition Sentiment

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | Per 100 |
|---|---|
| How to Plan a Parade, Lora S. La Mance | .35 |
| Smo and Drin—An Allegory, Dr. Howard A. Kelly | .75 |
| A Course of Instruction in Scientific Temperance, Edith Smith Davis | .25 |
| Questions Asked and Answered Concerning the Y. P. B., Ross M. Hayes | .75 |
| Citizens in the Making, Mary B. Wilson | .75 |
| My Mother, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents each. | |
| The Men and Women of Tomorrow (A Program), Mildred A. Moody. Price, 5 cents each. | |
| Song Leaflet—Slogan of the L. T. L. | .25 |
| Song Leaflet—Loyal Temperance Legion March | .25 |
| When You Open Your Purse | .15 |
| Mrs Edith Smith Davis' Reply to Edward H. Williams | .30 |
| Post Card to Senators and Congressmen | .40 |
| Prohibition Map Post Card. Per dozen, 15 cents | 1.00 |
| The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Prohibition. For free distribution | |

### POSTERS

| | Per 100 |
|---|---|
| Bill Board Poster No. 1—The Man Who Drinks | |
| Bill Board Poster No. 2—On Treating | |
| A Business Proposition. Cloth, 28x42 | 10.50 |
| Paper, 28x42 | 3.50 |

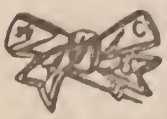
### L. T. L. STUDY BOOKS

About Ourselves, Christine I. Tinling
About Our Country, Christine I. Tinling
Price, each, 10 cents.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**

EVANSTON ILLINOIS

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O., Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

## VICTORIES FOR NEW MEXICO

Special Correspondence

Great victories have been scored for temperance and prohibition during recent weeks in New Mexico and in Albuquerque, its chief city. Five representative organizations have held their annual gatherings there: the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Presbyterian Synod, the Synodical Association, the state S. S. Association and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and each organization in turn has passed a strong resolution for state and national prohibition. Filtered through the programs of each were telling talks for a clean state and a saloonless nation. From Spanish and Indian lips as well as from American have come the same ringing words for temperance and prohibition. Prominent on the program of W. C. T. U. day at the Sunday school convention were the following: The morning conference led by Mrs. W. C. Pierce, associate general secretary of the International Sunday School Association, and Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, superintendent of the elementary division; a most encouraging report by Mr. J. S. Vaught, superintendent of temperance work in the Sunday schools; an address, "Teaching Temperance in the Sunday School," skillfully handled by Miss Harriett L. Henderson, state W. C. T. U. president; a strong and comprehensive paper on "The Remedy for War," by Mrs. Anna Wilds Strumquist, superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, and a graphic demonstration, "Teaching by Cartoon," by Mrs. Maude L. Greene, crayon artist, which elicited continued applause. A physical culture drill by a class trained by Mrs. J. S. Easterday, state superintendent of Health and Heredity, the Young Campaigners for Prohibition and the children's chorus were greatly enjoyed.

The most telling victory of all has come, however, from the barring out of the saloon from the fair grounds of the state fair, which was held at the close of the convention. This victory was gained by the untiring efforts of the W. C. T. U. Petitions were sent and interviews were held by leading workers of state and city asking that "privileges" be not granted to liquor dealers to sell intoxicants on the grounds. The room in the pavilion formerly occupied by the deadly saloon bar was cleansed and festooned and occupied by a beautiful exhibit from the Boys and Girls Industrial Club of the state Agricultural College, and a cooler of ice water with sanitary cups was furnished by the W. C. T. U. A literature booth and rest room, fittingly decorated with bunting, posters and flags, and flanked by ice water coolers was maintained in the "Better Babies" contest building, and inviting barrels with the lettering, "Ice Water for Everybody," signed "W. C. T. U.", were placed on the grounds. The exhibits all spoke of prosperity and peace. The fine parade was a fitting finale. In it were labor unions in suits of white, mounted children, the Y. M. C. A., and the white-draped car of the W. C. T. U., filled with children bearing banners and flags. Following this was a large float, gay with bunting and flags, in which Uncle Sam held the reins, while thirty lusty Young Campaigners for Prohibition, with red caps and pennants, sang their songs and shouted their rally cry, "New Mexico, New Mexico, *shall* go dry!" And in all this parade representing city and state not a saloon or a brewery occupied a place! It has been a month of victories and we thank God and take courage.

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago

**You Are as Old as You Look**

"Why is not the skin of your face as fair and firm as that of your body? If you look older than you are, it is because you are not doing what you should to help nature. My exercises in

**Physical Culture** For The FACE

do for the face what my exercises for the body have done for the health and figures of 60,000 women. Results are *quick* and *marvelous*. In six or ten minutes a day you can do more with these exercises at home than massage will accomplish in an hour a day in a beauty parlor."
—Susanna Cocroft

Miss Cocroft, after years of experience, has prepared the instructions for this course, including also the care of the Hair, Eyes, Hands and Feet.

*Wrinkles; Flabby, Thin Neck; Sallow Freckled Skin; Double Chin; Crow's Feet; Dandruff; Tired Eyes; Pimples; Thin, Oily Hair; Pouches Under Eyes; Sagging Facial Muscles; Tender, Inflamed Feet.*

and many other blemishes are relieved and overcome. The expression is invigorated, the skin cleared, the hair made glossy, more abundant, the eyes stronger and brighter, the feet comfortable, hands smooth. Our pupils look 10 YEARS YOUNGER after our course. Write for FREE booklet today.

Grace-Mildred Culture Course 624 S. Michigan Ave. Dept. 16 CHICAGO

## MEDAL CONTESTS PROVE OF GREAT VALUE

Madison county (Ia.) W. C. T. U., with Miss Edith McFadden of Winterset as contest trainer and superintendent, and Mrs. Foster as an able helper, has broken the state record this year. Six silver and four gold medal contests have been held, the programs being repeated at various points in the county. For the grand gold contest at the Madison county Chautauqua only residents of the county were entered. This contest caused much favorable comment and a similar program will be a feature of next year's meetings. Two contestants from this county will enter the diamond medal contest at the state convention to be held at Creston. Miss McFadden writes, "Mrs. Foster has the work well started for the coming year and instead of having to hunt up contestants they are coming to us asking for a place. Our contests have all been well attended and we have received enthusiastic invitations to return with the promise of still better audiences next time." Earlham union, also in Madison county, has held four excellent contests during the year.

A NEW CREATION
**WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**
THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

The *Only New* unabridged dictionary in many years.
An Encyclopedia. Contains the *pith* and *essence* of an authoritative library.
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400,000 Words Defined. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Cost $400,000.
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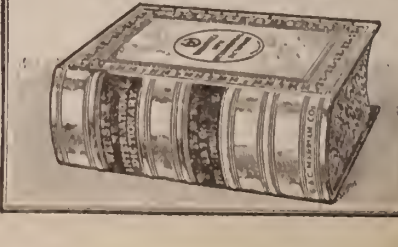

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There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

**The Chautauqua School of Nursing**
513 Main Street Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y



HISTORY OF THE GEORGIA W. C. T. U.

from its organization in 1883 to the passage of the statewide prohibition law in 1907.

BY MRS. J. J. ANSLEY

Fully illustrated with photo engravings of prominent temperance men and women. Beautifully and eloquently written by one who had her whole heart in the cause.

Price $1.50 postpaid (bound in cloth). A limited edition, so order at once from

MISS M. THERESA GRIFFIN
1530 Third Avenue, Columbus, Georgia


The city council of Findlay, Ohio, a dry city, passed a resolution urging its citizens to use their best endeavors to extend to the entire state the advantages of prohibition by voting for statewide prohibition and against the brewers' "home rule" measure.

## SISTERHOOD OF TRAVEL WORKS WELL

The "Sisterhood of Travel," of which an account was given in THE UNION SIGNAL of September 3, had its second test at the 1914 N. California W. C. T. U. convention. Last year it was not so well understood and the representation of unions was less general. The average expense to each union was $6.50, but the merit of the plan was demonstrated. This year the average expense was $4.50, and all settled on the spot! Those whose traveling expense was greater received a rebate reducing it to that amount, and those whose expense was less, made it up. The unions of Stanislaus county whose representatives drove in from the farms at no expense, paid just the same as the delegate from Humboldt whose steamship and railroad fare was $24. The greatest gain achieved by the plan is the growing appreciation of the state work as a whole—recognizing the interest of all in it.


# MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid: five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.


## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, was invited by the mayor of Duluth, Minn., to deliver a series of addresses throughout the city, beginning the last Sunday in October. The Interchurch Council, the W. C. T. U., the Y. W. C. A., and the Social Center department are back of the movement. This kind of federation to push temperance instruction may prove suggestive to other large cities.

The W. C. T. U. of Huntington Beach, Calif., has held its meetings during July, August and September at Palm cottage on the camp grounds. Mrs. M. E. Croft has been in charge of the cottage and has kept it open as a rest room. About 650 visitors have enjoyed the cottage this summer, and it has earned for the treasury about $20 over expenses. Leaflets have been distributed freely to all guests.

A rural union at Butler, Ind., with a membership of sixteen, was the direct outgrowth of the rural Chautauqua which proved a great blessing to the community this summer. A like enterprise will be undertaken next year, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, vice-president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., has promised to be the speaker for temperance day.

Among the many good things presented in the program of the Ohio W. C. T. U. convention was an address by Miss Rose Leiter, associate of the state Health and Efficiency department, on the subject, "The Problem of the Public Dance Hall." This address was received with serious interest by the large convention. Miss Leiter is also on the program of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, at Cleveland, to discuss the subject, "The Value of Rhythm in the Education of a Child."

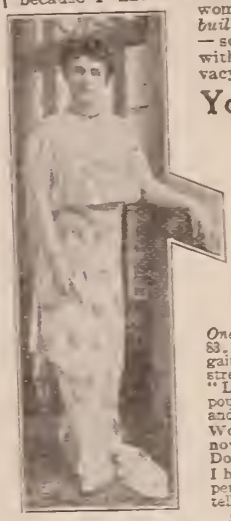
As a part of the labor day parade of Daytona, Fla., the W. C. T. U. furnished a decorated float (which won a $25 prize) and ten automobiles with banners on the sides giving forth the message, "For National Prohibition." These banners, which were made of cloth with the letters painted upon them, are now being posted all over the country, and are meeting with universal favor.

Ingham county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. convention held in Mason Oct. 7-8 was a most enthusiastic and interesting meeting. Department reports showed that the work of the organization has been successful in many respects during the past year, and the outlook for the future is good. Among other interesting numbers on the program were papers on "Facts of Today," and "Medical Temperance;" an outline of the work of the county by Mrs. Flora Porter, a talk by Mrs. Olivia Dakin of Danville on the question, "Who is to Blame for the National Evils." Addresses by Hon. L. D. Dickenson and Mrs. Jennie Carley, president of Sixth district, also a talk by Senator Straight were well received. Music and recitations enlivened the meetings which were fittingly brought to a close with the consecration of a white ribbon recruit.

The W. C. T. U. booth at the Alabama state fair this year received the championship honor. The booth was fitted up as a rest room, and in it was served ice water in sanitary drinking cups. From it temperance literature was distributed and petitions for National Constitutional Prohibition circulated.


## You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can—*I know* you can; because I have *reduced* 82,000 women and have *built up* that many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms.



**You Can Be So Well!**

—if you only knew how well! I build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action: teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as

**Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Etc.**

*One pupil writes:* "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 100 pounds, this May I weigh 126 and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Won't you sit down and write now for my FREE booklet? Don't wait, you may forget it. I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

**Susanna Cocroft**
Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

*Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority on the scientific care of the health and figure of women.*


The Alberta (Can.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, president, met in annual convention in Wetaskiwin September 25-29. The meetings were most helpful and enthusiastic as the province is in the midst of two campaigns, prohibition and suffrage. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer and lecturer, was the convention speaker. Mrs. Unruh also gave three weeks to successful field work. She spoke in the largest church of the capital to an audience of 1,800 people, 1,400 of whom were men.

At the request of the president, Mrs. Maybelle Tindolph, members of the South Side union of Chicago, Ill., have written to friends in the states which vote on the liquor question this fall, urging that their vote and their influence be used for the statewide prohibition amendment. This union also reports the organization of an L. T. L. with a membership of twenty children.

Mrs. Adelaide Rood, Nebraska's efficient state organizer, was elected to serve the state another year. The way the women flocked around Mrs. Rood proved the satisfactory work she has done in the state. Calls for her services multiplied rapidly and all seemed to voice the opinion that her work in the schools was of a superior character. Mrs. Rood was successful in getting the essay contest work taken up as part of the regular school work in many schools where others had failed.

The Reno (Nev.) union has received permission from the school trustees to present the subject of scientific temperance in the different public school grades, using the charts and manuals published by the National W. C. T. U.


## A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stop fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


### WIN ONE CIRCLE

Every subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL desires to honor the memory of our beloved Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. She can do this most effectively by securing one new subscription to the official paper as a memorial to the one who did so much for, and was so greatly interested in it. Send in the name of the new subscriber as soon as possible. You will then be enrolled in the "Win One Circle" and receive your membership card, the badge, and the little white enamel stick pin. In this way you can definitely help to make sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

422. Mrs. John Erwin, Calhoun, Ga.
423. Mrs. C. Ersland, Slater, Ia.
424. Mrs. E. B. Du Mohd, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
425. Alice May Goheen, Sherwood, N. D.
426. Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Fargo, N. D.
427. Mrs. Anna Marie Hall, Rockford, Ill.
428. Mrs. Matie E. Kirby, Hudson, Mich.
429. Mrs. E. G. Mackay, Calhoun, Ga.
430. Nettie B. Fernald, Upper Montclair, N. J.
431. Mrs. W. B. Greear, Cliffield, Va.
432. Mrs. A. C. Walker, Warsaw, N. Y.
433. Mary A. Hogle, Burr Oak, Mich.
434. Harriet F. Steckel, Mulberry, Ind.
435. Annie L. Shelley, Dallas, Tex.
436. Mrs. Jennie Webb, Toronto, Kans.
437. Mrs. Edith Davies, Chase, Kans.
438. Miss Carrie C. Ware, St. Louis, Mo.
439. Mrs. Emma Bagg, Warsaw, N. Y.
440. Mrs. Edgar Bagg, Warsaw, N. Y.
441. Mrs. Deborah C. Leeds, West Chester, Pa.
442. Mrs. Newton Young, Cobleskill, N. Y.
443. Mrs. Anna M. Devereaux, Yorkville, Ill.
444. Katharine Shaffner Dunn, Tiffin, O.
445. Juliaette J. Foster, Westfield, Mass.
446. Edythe M. Currie, Cranford, N. J.
447. Miss Alma J. Kilburn, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
448. Ada Freeman, 216 S. Union St., Olean, N. Y.
449. Miss Mara S. Wilcox, Fredonia, N. Y.
450. Mrs. Rebecca A. Stanley, Corning, Iowa.
451. Mrs. M. C. Watson, Dunreith, Ind.
452. Mrs. Mary Tracey, R. R., Hortonville, Ind.
453. Mrs. A. F. Whitney, Phillipsburg, Kans.
454. Mrs. Emma A. Clark, Fargo, N. D.
455. Mrs. W. M. Fox, St. Louis, Mo.
456. Esther Hill, Chula, Mo.
457. Mrs. J. C. Reed, Garnett, Kans.
458. Mrs. Amanda Smith, Oxford, Ind.
459. Mrs. M. R. Haines, Rockport, Ind.
460 Mrs. Ruth K. Stephens, Findlay, O.
461. Mrs. Marvin Williams, Lithonia, Ga.
462. Mrs. C. A. Stone, Genoa Jct., Wis.
463. Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Central City, Nebr.
464. Mrs. Allie E. Anderson, Arlington, Iowa.

# KANSAS CONVENTION PLANS FOR LARGE FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

The Kansas state convention, held this year at Fort Scott, was a large, enthusiastic, harmonious and altogether delightful gathering. The people of the hostess city were lavish in their hospitality, and the place itself, with roses and other flowers in full bloom, gave much delight to the visitors.

The usual work of the convention moved along with ease. As is usually the case, great surprise was expressed by the people of the entertaining city at the great variety and immense amount of work carried on by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as represented in department reports. The new department created by the state this year, "Gift Day," aroused a great deal of interest. It is the outcome of the annual gift day observed in Cowley county for the past three or four years, by means of which every school in the county has been given information regarding the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its work, and the attention of hundreds of men and women directed to it. Last year more than $200 was collected in the county by the children for the "Gift Day" fund. Mrs. Vesta Shreves of Winfield is the enthusiastic promoter of this most helpful work and she has been made state superintendent of the department. Already she is receiving applications from other states for information concerning the working of her plan. It is one of the most feasible ways of raising money, besides being most successful in spreading knowledge of our many-sided work.

### Addresses Make Marked Impression

The convention speaker was Mrs. Florence D. Richard, state president of Ohio, whose address was greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the large audience who listened to her. The following evening an equally large and enthusiastic company of people heard the splendid address of the Kansas state president, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, recently returned from a three months' campaign for statewide prohibition in the coast states. The addresses of both these state presidents made a marked impression. The report of the treasurer showed a gain in membership, and conditions are encouraging for future work. All the state officers were re-elected.

## CAMPAIGN TO SAVE CALIFORNIA'S BEST CROP

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS

The united temperance forces of California under the title of the Dry Federation are doing heroic work. Excellent leaflets upon conditions in the state are abundant and to the point; speakers are in the field all the time; ministers are sounding forth the truth in a splendid way; Sunday schools are holding parades and giving programs; the Christian Endeavor society has charge of posters. No billboard space could be secured by them, though every effort was made. Accordingly they appealed for vacant lots, fences, sides of buildings, and in this way have been able to display most effective posters, large and small. Churches have erected billboards—one church has sixteen. Temperance Temple, the big brick building of the W. C. T. U., on a prominent corner opposite the court house, displays a seven-foot poster bearing this message:

"Save California's best crop
400,000 boys and girls
Kill the liquor traffic
Make California Dry
Vote 'Yes' on Amendment No. 2,
November 3."

The liquor men have covered vast billboards with their statements. It is reported that not content with the talent of local poster artists they imported ten specialists from New York.

The newspapers have maintained a silence concerning the prohibition amendment which nothing has been able to break. The *Los Angeles Times* has been better than the others. The *Tribune*, which poses as the great moral newspaper of Los Angeles, has not been willing to publish even paid advertisements.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has done excellent service and its long years of systematic training are showing results. Its speakers are called before clubs, missionary societies, groups of women gathered in private homes, evening meetings, Sunday schools and young people's societies.

The Scientific Temperance Instruction superintendent of Southern California has issued a leaflet and 6,000 copies of it have been sent to teachers.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson has been working among her own people in the state. In Los Angeles alone there are probably 15,000 colored voters.

## UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM SHOWN AT NEW JERSEY CONVENTION

### Gain of Over 500 Members

Special Correspondence

The forty-first annual state convention of the New Jersey Woman's Christian Temperance Union convened in the First Baptist Church at Moorestown, October 13-16. Full delegations, full programs and unbounded enthusiasm marked every meeting.

There has been a gain of 538 in the state membership, the total enrollment now being 11,120. Fourteen unions are on the honor roll for gain in membership, and there is a balance in the treasury of $2,493.11. Monmouth county has made the largest net gain in membership, with Cumberland county a close second. Cape May county has made the largest per cent gain, while the union at Bridgetown, Gloucester county, has added one hundred members, the largest local gain.

The special speakers on the program were Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels and Rev. James Parker of Jersey City, all of whom brought to the convention optimistic and inspiring messages. The two points in the addresses which called forth the most enthusiastic applause were woman suffrage and National Constitutional Prohibition. The last evening was devoted to a diamond medal contest, the medal being won by Miss Helen Kelley of Matawan.

The officers for the new year are: President, Miss Esther Elfreth; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Bourne; treasurer, Mrs. Ethel S. Ackerman. The retiring treasurer, Miss Ida L. Page, has served the state with remarkable ability for the past five years, and now becomes superintendent of the Literature department. Other changes in state superintendents are, Cooperation with Missionary Societies, Mrs. Conklin, High Bridge; Penal and Reform, Miss Emily Johnson, Newark; the Press, Mrs. A. Swan Brown, Passaic; Capital and Labor, Mrs. A. W. Dean, Summit; Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools, Mrs. Rebecca Glover, Haddonfield.

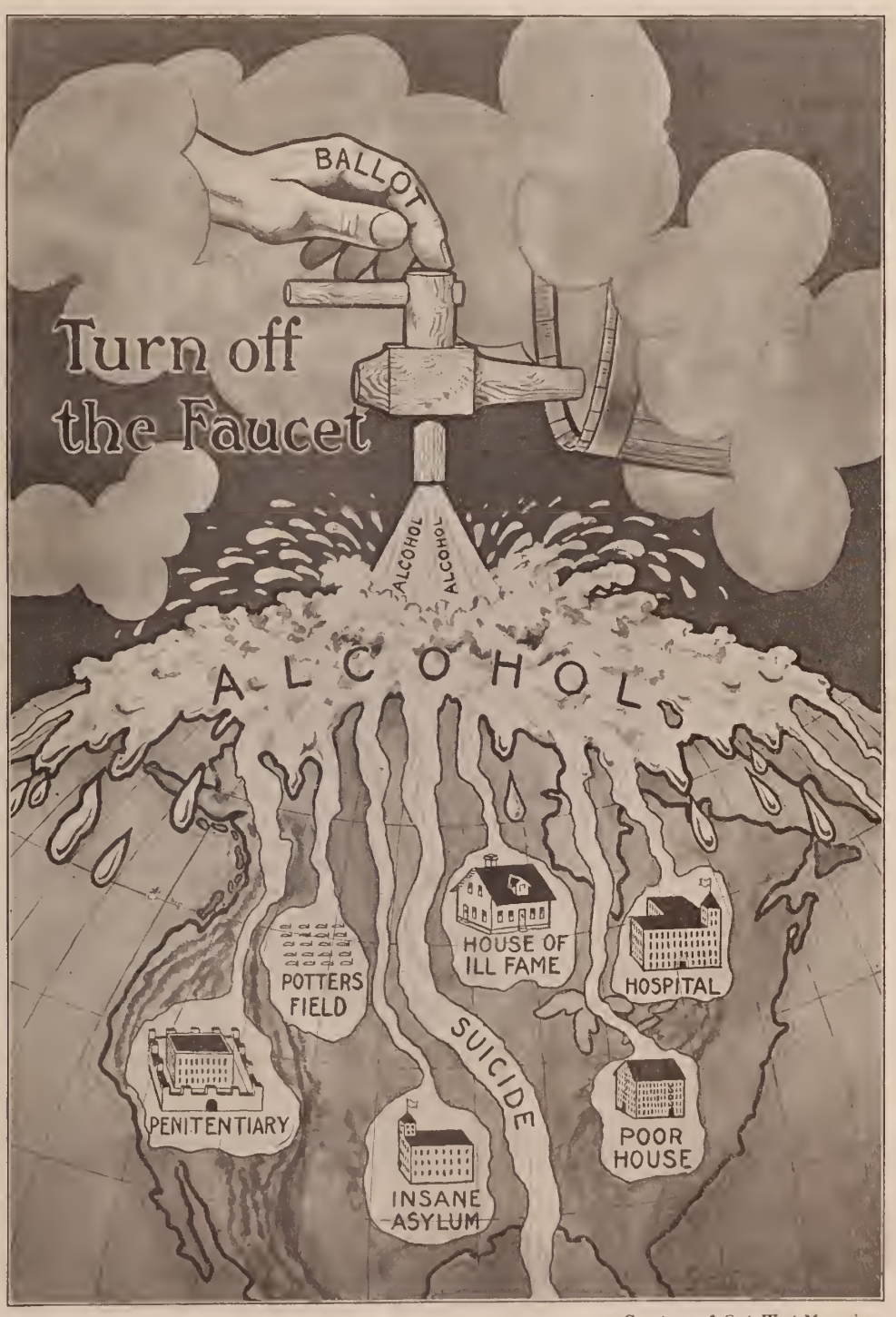

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 12, 1914 | No. 46




—Courtesy of *Out West Magazine*

## CAMPAIGN EDITION

## PROHIBITION VICTORIES, NOVEMBER 3, 1914

The following states voted for statewide prohibition by approximately these majorities: Colorado, 15,000; Oregon, 25,000; Washington, 15,000; Arizona, 4,000.

As we go to press news comes that the California amendment limiting a prohibition vote to once in eight years is defeated by 46,000 majority.

# To God We Give the Glory!

*The dawning day is glorious,*
*Our country's sky grows bright;*
*We hail the holy radiance*
*Of prohibition's light!*
*O God of nations, hear us,*
*Our trust is all in Thee;*
*To Thee we'll give the glory*
*In psalms of victory.*

—*Anna A. Gordon*

## Four States Outlaw the Liquor Traffic: Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona Vote by Good Majorities for Statewide Prohibition

The third of November, 1914, will go down in history as a second Independence Day for the four great sovereign states of Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, for on that day by the vote of the men and women people they forever declared their emancipation from the legalized liquor traffic. The victories of this day mark a new epoch in the history of prohibition and reform, for they demonstrated beyond dispute that the women voters of the nation have determined to use their franchise rights to abolish from this nation the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors. The result of the vote on the question of the suffrage amendment in Montana and Nevada is hardly less a victory over the liquor interests for "the trade" was known to be the only really formidable opponent of the "votes for women" movement in these two campaigns.

The four new prohibition states cover an aggregate territory of nearly 400,000 square miles, and represent a population of nearly 3,000,000.

With their accession, fourteen states now have either statutory or constitutional prohibition, Virginia having on September 22 last adopted statutory prohibition by a majority of over 30,000. These fourteen states have an aggregate population of nearly 20,000,000, or approximately one-fifth of the population of our country. Over 50,000,000 people live in no-license territory, and the area of the prohibition states combined with the saloonless territory in other states comprises more than three-fourths of the country.

In all of the four states voting on November 3 the amendment was submitted to the people through the initiative. Petitions were circulated among the voters early in the year, and the campaigns have been in full swing during the summer and fall. The victory was achieved through the united efforts of all the temperance organizations of the country. The educational work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in past years prepared the way by making sentiment for prohibition among those who are now voting citizens. The white ribboners of the various states have been tireless in every form of activity during the last few months; their speakers and workers have fearlessly covered even the most difficult and dangerous sections of the states; they have faced dangers by sea and by land; they have toiled far into the hours of the night; they have sacrificed not only leisure and luxuries, but comforts and necessities. They have fought a good fight, and they have been gloriously rewarded in the victory of November 3, 1914.

## Status of Statewide Prohibition Since the November Victories

**Maine: Statutory prohibition, 1851; constitutional prohibition, 1884.**
**Kansas: Constitutional prohibition, 1880.**
**North Dakota: Constitutional prohibition since statehood in 1889.**
**Georgia: Statutory prohibition, 1907.**
**Oklahoma: Constitutional prohibition, 1907.**
**Mississippi: Statutory prohibition, 1908.**
**North Carolina: Statutory prohibition, 1908.**
**Tennessee: Statutory prohibition, 1909.**
**West Virginia: Constitutional Prohibition, 1913.**
**Virginia: Statutory prohibition, 1914.**
**Colorado: Constitutional prohibition, 1914.**
**Oregon: Constitutional prohibition, 1914.**
**Washington: Statutory prohibition, 1914.**
**Arizona: Constitutional prohibition, 1914.**

# COLORADO'S GREAT PROHIBITION BATTLE

*"Thine, O Lord, is the Victory"*

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

On November third, under the turquoise skies of the Rockies, a great people stood for God and home in the face of such odds as can only be encountered on moral battlefields. Why did we win? Because God was with us nerving us with power and energy as never before.

Every hour church bells called to prayer. At six o'clock, before it was fairly light, workers met to equip themselves with divine armor, before going to the polls. All day prayer meetings sent electric currents of courage into the hearts of workers, as they rallied the forces of righteousness to the final charge.

All day long the brave president of this state—the undaunted general of a white-ribbon army unmatched for consecration and discipline and obedience—waited with nerves strung almost to breaking, for the great news that was flashed to the world last night that Colorado was redeemed.

### Back of It, What?

Back of that vote for a dry state, that sent hallelujahs singing over the telephones till midnight, was a story of such tireless work, such devotion, such sacrifice, as is known only to the recording angel.

In the small towns, women organized great parades that helped mightily; one clever worker, short on brass, even created a kids' *tin* band, where, to the great delight of the boys, old tin cans, kettles and pans served God by calling together to hear prohibition gospel on a street corner, a crowd which could not have been otherwise secured.

Luther Wells—our own original and only——with an auto, a Scotchman and a bagpipe, announced himself so effectively in Leadville that his great voice could hardly reach the crowd.

The Y. P. B. of Greeley sang voters into line every night last week in near-by towns, with the cantata, "A Saloonless Nation."

Beet wagons, thrashing machines, bicycles, and even the backs of boys flamed with the posters that, 20,000 strong, made their persistent appeal all over the state.

Temperance slides were used widely with telling effect, and our own matchless Rose Davison, tackling the hardest places, undaunted by bad roads, or the remoteness of hamlets, charmed big crowds by her sweetness and tact and won votes by her unanswerable arguments; talking between reels at picture shows, or on trains or street corners, but winning, winning, always. Miss Bilz made a capital record organizing unions and gaining allies by street meetings and all sorts of work.

Adrianna Hungerford, President
Colorado W. C. T. U.

### Other Forces Do Valiant Service

Prominent business men, lawyers, judges, preachers of all sects, did valiant and unpaid service all along the line, in the whirlwind campaign of the last ten days, when John Marshall of Kansas poured such hot shot into the enemy's camp as dried up their lies in short order. The Anti-Saloon League, and its untiring officers, have done magnificent work, especially in the churches, which rallied almost unanimously to the support of the Amendment, chivalrously admitting at every step that the best asset of the campaign was the unstinted, unpaid, enthusiastic work of the women in organizing and looking after details.

Surely the unchronicled achievements of Mrs. Bradbury, president of the Denver district and her officers, have been prodigious factors in the surprising dry vote of that city, while in Colorado Springs and Denver, Billy Sunday's big guns carried consternation into the trenches of the enemy, and captured dry votes by thousands.

No more wonderful work has been done than that accomplished by the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jessie V. Bond, in answering the satanic lies of the liquor ads. by such telling advertisements as spiked their guns every time, while Mrs. Hungerford sat at her desk for uncounted hours, directing every detail of the campaign with the skill and knowledge born only of a divine singleness of purpose, and today we feel, that because of her leadership, the triumphant song of David is on our lips:

"Thine, O Lord, is the victory; now, therefore, our God, we thank and praise thy glorious name."

Prayers as numberless as the sands on the seashore have reached the Almighty's throne, supplicating the destruction of the liquor traffic. An ocean of tears has flowed, a billion hearts have broken, all the wiles of frantic mothers ready to sell their lives, if not to give their souls, have been employed that the saloons' doors might be closed forever, and today the rum institution still rests in the protecting shelter of a masculine dollar sign. Only by stainless ballots shall we ever achieve a stainless flag. **When the women of America are granted the voting privileges of citizenship, we will bury the liquor traffic beneath an avalanche of votes, deeper than the foundations of the earth!**

—Daniel A. Poling.

# OREGON'S VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN

## STATE GOES DRY BY OVER 25,000 MAJORITY

Special Correspondence

"Praise the Lord who helped us," Oregon has gone dry! The temperance forces were well prepared for the battle of ballots. They united in hard, devoted, faithful work to make white the "Beaver state," and they were successful. It was accomplished not by any one organization by itself, but by all working together in harmony of spirit and purpose. Our own earnest, conscientious, capable W. C. T. U. women, who never for one moment slackened their efforts, or failed to send up their daily petitions for the success of the cause, did magnificent work, as did also the Committee of One Hundred, the Anti-Saloon League, the Methodist Temperance Society, and the Prohibitionists. Every argument favorable to prohibition—Prohibition Brings Prosperity, Prohibition Saves the Child, Prohibition Protects the Home, Prohibition Helps to Empty the Jails, Lessens Insanity, Poverty, Disease, Sickness—and all the rest, were aimed straight at the hearts, consciences and intellects of the voters by means of printed page, poster, address, sermon, talk, medal contest, mission and church rally, and private conversation.

### Ready and Waiting for the Liquor Men

The campaign was very fair and clean. The liquor traffic has had many defenders but no defense. The traffickers fight prohibition but not one tries to defend his business. A constant effort was made by these men to keep us on the defense, but we were ready for them.

We sent out 10,000 voters' reminder cards of our own printing, 10,000 stickers, 7,000 campaign song cards, over 5,000 leaflets (furnished by the Methodists), 10,000 "Vote For Me" tags for children to wear, and 3,000 leaflets supplied by the Committee of One Hundred. The other pro-forces also made liberal use of literature to offset the pernicious material sent out by the liquorites.

### Parades and Receptions Make Sentiment

The out-of-state speakers, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, and Mrs. Culia J. Vayhinger, did much to awaken the public to a sense of its responsibility for the success of the issue and to arouse the indifferent citizen to interest. Receptions were tendered in their honor, at which brilliant affairs, leading women from clubs and social service societies spoke in no uncertain words for Oregon Dry, and the guests themselves, here, as elsewhere, sent forth their clarion calls for prohibition. Special music and fine toasts added to the effectiveness of these sentiment-making social events.

Parades were the order of the day in many places, and upon one occasion 350 school children of Hood River, headed by a corps of local ministers and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, marched for their principles in a downpour of rain. The precipitation in no wise dampened the ardor of the Young Campaigners, who courageously paraded through the main streets bearing banners with dry campaign mottoes, giving Oregon Dry rally cries and singing campaign songs.

The Committee of One Hundred, which issued a challenge to the wet interests of Oregon to produce the names of one hundred Oregonians willing to sponsor the various statements and mis-statements that have been published in Oregon by the saloon interests, to the intense satisfaction of the drys found less than half a dozen men who were willing to admit that they subscribed to the anti-ue "declaration of principles" in the

Mrs. Henrietta Brown, Acting President Oregon W. C. T. U. Until October, 1914

liquor dealers' published advertisement, which they, with nearly 62,000 others, were asserted to have signed. As soon as the Committee began to check up the list, it met with indignant protests that names had been used by the liquor interests without authority. One man, the president of a leading business house, who, while on the way East, heard of the use of the name of his firm, immediately telegraphed his representatives to make full denial.

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Manager Oregon W. C. T. U. Campaign, Elected State President, October, 1914

### Oregon Mothers Lend Impetus to Cause

Oregon mothers gave a decided impetus to the cause when at the convention of the Congress of Mothers and the Parent-Teachers' Association, which is made up of influential, public-minded women of the state, they unanimously endorsed the Oregon Dry movement. The fact that the organization is non-partisan and non-sectarian gave added force to the action. In order to take this strong stand against the liquor interests, it was necessary for the Congress to revise its constitution.

The federation of women's clubs at its state meeting in Eugene, not satisfied with one resolution endorsing statewide prohibition, passed two very strong ones. This is significant as it is most unusual for them to declare for any issue before the public.

Street speaking from autos was a great feature of the campaign. Our mild climate and well-lighted streets made these most successful. The discussion of the prohibition question drew large audiences everywhere. It was not unusual to find six orators in two blocks, each with a group of interested listeners.

The essay contest on "The Effect of Oregon Dry on Children and on the State" aroused great interest. Although the time was short, several hundred essays were sent in. There was a public reading of the winning ones, which was conducted by our state W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

The purpose of the amendment is to prohibit after January 1, 1916, "the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the state of Oregon, except upon prescription of a physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes."

The corrupt practice act does not allow any electioneering or working for votes on election day; it is unlawful even to ask anyone to vote for a measure. Therefore our men and women worked until midnight the day before election and then, after a brief rest, they were at the polls when they opened at eight o'clock, Tuesday morning, and after that in many instances they gathered in all-day prayer meetings.

### Forces That Made Oregon Dry

"If you want to get a line on how the election is likely to turn on the dry movement, take any average mixed assemblage and note with what enthusiasm a reference to Oregon going dry is greeted by many or most of the auditors," said the *Portland* (Ore.) *Telegram* a few days before the election. The *Telegram's* prophetic summing up of the situation explains the 25,000 majority by which prohibition won November 3:

"It doesn't matter whether it is a political meeting, a meeting of business men or what not, the result is always the same. The man who is making a speech always finds he strikes fire when he gets on this question. If it is manifest that his own convictions are 'dry' the enthusiasm he creates is not even measured by his ability to present the case. Those who attend the many political meetings that are now in nightly progress and those who speak at them all tell the same story.

"Indeed, this community has seldom been so aroused by the discussion of any public question. It absorbs public interest almost to the exclusion of the war. It is everybody's experience that they find supporters for the 'dry' side in the most unexpected places. It is amazing how many men who themselves drink, propose to vote the state 'dry'. As one man epitomized it: 'I drink myself, and four years ago I would have voted wet and done everything in reason to carry it, because I believed everything would have gone to the dogs under dry conditions. But now I've got a boy at home and the question whether it costs me a little more or a little less cuts no ice with me. I know it will be better for the boy and that settles it.'

(Continued on Page Nine)

# Washington Joins Galaxy of Prohibition States

## VOTES DRY BY OVER 15,000 MAJORITY

Special Correspondence

One of the greatest moral battles ever fought reached its victorious climax on November 3. 1914, when the voters of the state of Washington at the ballot box declared their intention of outlawing the liquor traffic. By an overwhelming majority of over 15,000 they "snowed under" the liquorites. All but seven of the thirty-nine counties of the state gave a dry majority, and five of the seven gave a wet majority of only 1,350. Even Pierce county, in which is located the city of Tacoma, gave only 3,095 wet majority, and King county, of which vice-ruled Seattle is the metropolis, could muster no more than 15,696 majority for the whole county. The liquor men had counted upon Seattle carrying the state, for while they were fearful that a large number of the counties and the farming districts would vote for the prohibition law, it was their intention that Seattle should roll up a vote which would carry the day for the wets.

But on October 24, the day of the wonderful parade in Seattle, the liquorites began to fear that they had been overconfident. They questioned among themselves as to the meaning of the two miles of marching men and women, singing and shouting for a "dry Washington." It is reported that in a big office building in the center of the city where a large number of business men watched the parade pass, one of the men remarked with conviction, **"That is the handwriting on the wall."**

Singing hymns and shouting the battle-cries of their cause, advocates of prohibition to the number of possibly 17,000 marched through the prominent streets of the city. Following the escort of mounted police came the pastors of the churches, Sunday school leaders and business men. Immediately after them came the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, carrying banners, flags and pennants. Every social service organization of the city was represented--Good Templars, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, the Mothers' Congress and Parent Teachers' Association, and every church and Sunday school of the Protestant denomination. The floats were numerous and varied in design. A number were covered with placards giving prohibition-prosperity statistics.

That the mammoth and enthusiastic parade, exceeding in size and interest anything the liquor men had dreamed of, aroused in the souls of the "trade" fears of the result on November third was evidenced by their increased activity from that time on. They literally poured out literature into every home and into the homes of the country districts. They virtually deluged the voters with falsehoods and misrepresentations about prohibition Kansas, and every other state or community which had been referred to by the drys. They were desperate and they resorted to such outrageous extravagance of statements that they frustrated

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

their own purposes and disgusted many thinking citizens.

The victory on November 3 was the result of the harmonious co-operation of all temperance organizations and the churches, but it is not too much to say that it could not have been won had it not been for the thorough painstaking, tireless work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In addition to speaking and writing, praying and giving of their means, white ribboners covered by house to house visits, practically every square mile of the state of Washington, urging upon the citizens the merits of the prohibition measure. The Anti-Saloon League financed the preparation of the initiative petition and rendered admirable service throughout the campaign.

To the last it was a veritable whirlwind campaign. Out-of-the-state workers and speakers. pastors of churches, white ribboners, and business men gave themselves up almost unreservedly to win the battle. Some men are said to have practically abandoned their business and closed their offices during the last days of the campaign in order to help the dry movement. They got out a quantity of local posters and posted them wherever they could find or make a place for them. Many citizens erected billboards for that purpose in their own yards. In the country districts local ministers for the last three months have been devoting much of their time to going through the country speaking and circulating literature.

The campaign was in very truth a battle of the "mothers of men." Not only did the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Margaret B. Platt and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, stand at the head of the dry movement, but it had the support of other great women's organizations. The Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association endorsed it enthusiastically, as did also the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The ablest speakers were brought into the state to help. The Flying Squadron gave a few days at the last of the campaign; Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. Florence Atkins, Mrs. Lora LaMance, Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, and Mrs Lillian Mitchner all spoke to large audiences.

It was a campaign of prayer. It was inaugurated by a service of prayer January 15, 1914, and on the night before election there were held over sixty prayer meetings in the different Protestant churches of the city of Seattle, and all through the campaign the religious spirit dominated.

It was a hard fight but the majority was so great that the liquor interests seem to have accepted the defeat as beyond question, and are making no threats of a contest. The governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to accept the verdict of the voters. The law goes into effect January 1, 1916.

## ARIZONA'S BATTLE OF BALLOTS

A telegram from Mrs. Imogen F. H. La Chance, acting president of the Arizona W. C. T. U., dated November 6, confirms the report, telegraphed earlier, that Arizona has joined the white states. Mrs. La Chance says:

"The battle of ballots is over and at this date returns are still coming in, but it is settled beyond doubt that the state has gone dry with four thousand majority. Arizona women have used their ballots well. Our success is due to the united and determined efforts of all temperance forces."

Mrs. Harriet Beckley Wakefield, president of the Arizona W. C. T. U., sends the message, "We rejoice in fulfilled hopes and answered prayers. Arizona is dry."

Mrs. Imogen F. H. La Chance, Acting President Arizona W. C. T. U.

# THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE STATE

NETTIE LOUNSBURY CURTIS, Ossining, N. Y.

It was a proud moment in the life of Roland Millerton when a letter reached him from the political leaders of his state, asking that he would accept the honor of a banquet from them. He knew that his nomination as governor of the state was under consideration; for a friend, who was the unofficial mouthpiece of the party, had just left him.

Millerton walked back to the library and closed the door. He dropped into the revolving chair before his desk with a smile on his face and a triumphant gleam in his fine gray eyes.

His retrospections appeared pleasing. Though his gaze wandered through the window in seeming survey of hill and vale and gently flowing stream, yet he saw none of these beauties of nature; his boyhood days on the old farm recurred to his mind. He saw his father bringing back the oxen after their day's work was over; he dwelt with tenderness on his mother and her winsomeness. Again he heard her urging him to hurry up with his "chores," that he might get the quicker to his books.

"My boy must be a scholar, remember; not a dullard!"—her admonition sounded down through the years.

In swift mental review he glanced at his school life in the adjacent town, to which, still under the inspiring maternal influence, he walked in all kinds of weather.

Then thoughts of his college chums and college honors flitted through his mind. He specially recalled the unshed tears of joy in his mother's eyes when the Phi Beta Kappa key was conferred upon him. He had refused to finish the course unless his mother agreed to be present when he was graduated. The expense of the trip was to be defrayed by her son's diligence in leisure hours.

Passing on through the years, he remembered with pride his entrance into the law firm of Blicksley and Nasbeth; his evenings devoted to study and general reading, then his first public speeches.

A soft gleam illumined his eyes when he recalled the first time that he met Helena Blicksley—now his wife, and perhaps soon to become the governor's lady! At the recollection he came back to the present, and reaching up to an electric button near his desk, he pressed it. A man-servant appeared.

"Gowen, please ask Mrs. Millerton if she can spare me a few moments in the library." The servitor withdrew with noiseless step.

In another moment the door re-opened and closed again upon a beautiful woman of dignified presence. When his wife entered a room, Roland Millerton's sensations were akin to those he experienced when he rambled anew over a familiar mountain crest.

The man rose and went forward to meet this lady of his heart. With a mingling of pride and humility he placed a hand on each of her shoulders.

"Helena, I desired to share with you at once a bit of news. Our party leaders will honor me with a banquet at the capital next week. I understand that they mean to tender me the nomination for governor of this state."

"O Roland! How fine! Yet it is just what I have been expecting for months past." Her shining eyes met and held his for a long, happy moment. Then husband and wife moved apart.

"It will give you great pleasure, then, Helena, if I accept the nomination?" asked her husband.

"Yes, Roland dear, it will. You have never failed to achieve the ideals of glory that I have entertained for you. By the way, at this banquet," she proceeded with carefully chosen speech, "will they expect you to make known your views on all public questions—your views on temperance, for example?" A shade of seeming annoyance crossed Roland's open brow.

"I shall keep nothing back, Helena, that ought to be revealed." The tone was quiet and firm.

"But, Roland, must you lay bare your rigid ideas concerning temperance?" The woman's hand was placed half pleadingly on his arm.

Millerton moved away as he answered: "Your husband, Helena, has never refrained from meeting any subject squarely where his principles were involved. The temperance question is not one to be kept in the background. Constant agitation through legislation is our great hope for removing this curse in our midst."

"It will injure your popularity, Roland. You will fail to receive the nomination." A tinge of reproach marked the assertion.

"Then, Helena, I *shall* lose it," he replied with crisp decision. His fearless eyes met his wife's without flinching, and she turned as if to leave the room. Remonstrance was idle with a man whose public and private life was of crystal purity; but his words arrested her steps.

"Now it will be an easy matter to meet the resistance of my partisans, since I have stood out against my wife," he said with a sigh as he reached for his hat. In an instant Mrs. Millerton was all smiles. "My brave Roland!" she exclaimed with a catch in her throat. "Believe me, it was not from selfish motives that I desired you to keep silence. You are my life's hero! I did not wish you brushed aside from the honorable position you could so well fill."

With tender, reassuring words Roland Millerton comforted her. Then he left to go to his office, and incidentally to write an acceptance of the courtesy offered him by his party.

The banquet given in honor of Roland Millerton some days later represented big and varied interests thoughout the state. There were lawyers, keen-eyed men whose scintillating wits forced recognition of their value; a sprinkling of physicians and divines famous in skill and oratory; several men who represented the basic finances of the country, and then the majority—the leviathans of industry! It was on this class that Millerton knew that success or failure depended.

Seated on his right was a gray-haired magnate in whose employ were twenty thousand men. At tables near could be seen financiers whose collective fortunes reached into many hundreds of thousands. An unfavorable plank in his platform meant disaster to all Roland's gubernatorial aspirations. Yet when the Epicurean feast had received its merited share of attention; when the several brief, flattering and delightful speeches gave place to the address of the evening, it was with fearless eye and smiling face that Roland Millerton arose in response to the graceful pleasantry of the toastmaster's introduction.

The speech that followed was a masterpiece of clear, succinct English. It dealt with the problems of the hour for his party. It touched with decided viewpoint upon what should be that party's ideals for the future. The address was received with so much enthusiasm that again and again the master of the feast had to restrain the too prolonged applause, lest any word of the speaker should be lost.

Suddenly looking around upon the eager, attentive faces lifted to his, Millerton paused. The silence could be felt.

"And now," he continued with slow, incisive utterance, "if I should stop at this point, I might well be branded as a coward too despicable for further notice. I want every man here tonight"—he calmly surveyed his audience with keen gaze—"to understand my attitude on the temperance question. Drink as a habit is a curse to any man. Surely there is no argument regarding that. I consider the licensed sale of alcoholic drinks the most diabolical menace to any race or country. It overshadows public and private life like a Damoclean sword. Mark the trail of the serpent upon the pages of history as you recall the Bacchic orgies of classic antiquity, the Neronian revels of the Empire, the Berserker rage of the wild Norseman in his wassil, and the ravings of the red man maddened by his fire-water, down to the American laboring man, brutish and besotted by his cup!

"Granting that a man has a right to drink even though he injure himself, can he prove to me that his habit harms no one beside himself.

"To be sure there are those who flagrantly avow their independence of all altruistic considerations, who defiantly assert their indifference to unselfish mo-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

## WHEN THE STATE WENT DRY

Adapted, with Apologies to the Author,
T. BERRY SMITH

*There was joy in the hearts of the people at eve*
*When the dear old state went dry,*
*And up from the throng rose music and song*
*While the bells gave back reply.*

*The folks had turned out from their hearthstones at morn,*
*The men and women as one,*
*And like militant hosts had stood at their posts*
*Till the going down of the sun.*

*Instead of the emblem of a broken heart*
*Was the banner of smiles unfurled,*
*And the telephone rang and the good news sang*
*In the ears of the waiting world.*

*No longer the mother would wait for her boy,*
*And be at his coming dismayed;*
*No longer the wife bear the burdens of life*
*And be of a footfall afraid.*

*And the children accustomed to hunger and rags*
*Would hide from their father no more;*
*Wife, mother and child with a welcoming smile*
*Would be glad when he came to the door.*

*The saloon-keeper knew that the women in white*
*Were there with a purpose grim,*
*And with right good will his trade would kill,*
*And yet be praying for him.*

*He knew they were better than the crowd he served*
*And would willingly be his friend.*
*Him gladly would see 'mong the brave and the free—*
*A man in the midst of men.*

—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*

# THE NEW SUFFRAGE STATES—NEVADA AND MONTANA

## EFFORTS OF LIQUOR INTERESTS MEET DEFEAT AT POLLS

Surrounded on every side by equal suffrage states, it was a foregone conclusion that the state of Nevada, the one black spot in this section of the suffrage map of the United States, should change its color. It is said that it took for its slogan in the recent campaign, the cry, "The black spot must come out." "In Nevada," writes Ida Husted Harper in the *Chicago Daily News*, "there are almost 180 males to 100 females, so it might be thought that the men would not hesitate to make their state white. There has been, however, a tremendous pressure from the liquor interests, gamblers and corrupt politicians to defeat the amendment. They have spared no money to send their agents to the farmers and cowboys on distant ranches; to the men in the mining camps in the heart of the mountains and those working out in the desert on railroads, bridges, etc., to assure them that if women should win suffrage they would never be able to get another glass of beer or play a game for stakes. It has been almost impossible for the women to reach these men, but they have done it in many places by heroic effort and have been cordially received. The labor organizations, churches, teachers, state federation of women's clubs and all organizations of women have declared in favor, and eighty per cent of the women in a number of counties have signed petitions for the suffrage. The two legislatures through which an amendment resolution must pass voted for it by large majorities."

The result of the election in Montana is a definite defeat of the liquor interests who from the first boldly declared their intention of opposing the movement. Montana is known as one of the wettest states in the Union and it is said that never has there been so open, direct and determined a fight as on the suffrage amendment. The official organ of the liquor trade, *The Forum*, announced, "All the saloon men in the state are lining up for a united effort in behalf of their business," and called not only the state but the national liquor associations to assist. The Montana Protective Association sent out over the country a circular calling for funds and saying: "Our state legislature has just closed its session and our association has been very successful in defeating many measures which would have harassed our trade.* * * We are now preparing a statewide campaign against woman suffrage, which will be submitted to the electors at an early date."

All honor to the heroic women, among whom were a great company of white ribboners under the leadership, respectively, of Mrs. Nora P. Linville, president of the Nevada W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, president of the Montana W. C. T. U. By their undaunted courage and tireless energy was won the victory November 3.

# PROHIBITION A BLESSING TO WEST VIRGINIA

Prohibition is proving a blessing to West Virginia and improved conditions are everywhere apparent even though it has been in effect only since July 1, 1914. Reporting three months' enforcement of the Yost law, Mr. Fred O. Blue, state tax commissioner, has statistics of various kinds to prove that it has been a big success. The first report of Chief Clerk Rathbone, who has charge of the enforcement of the law under Mr. Blue, has recently been made public. A comparative statement of the number of arrests and number of charges of drunkenness in seventeen of the largest cities and towns in the state indicates that not only is intoxication on the wane, but under prohibition the number of arrests has been greatly reduced. As evidence, he cites the number of arrests for July, August and September, 1914, 726, as compared with the number for the corresponding period of the previous year, 1831, a decrease of 1,105 under prohibition. The total arrests for drunkenness in the same three months of 1913 were 856, while for the corresponding period of 1914 the number is only 205, a decrease of 651.

### Other Industries Prosper

"The saloon people say the prohibitory law has hurt business," says Mr. Blue, but "on Market street in Wheeling people are getting more money out of the stores than they did when the saloons were in the same rooms," and he tells of children in the mining regions of West Virginia who for the first time are wearing shoes. Clothing for the family is being purchased in place of liquor.

Nor is Mr. Blue the only official of West Virginia who finds that the Yost law has been an immense benefit to the state. The testimony of Stuart F. Reed, secretary of state of West Virginia, given in addresses in the state of Ohio, enumerated the benefits accorded to his state because of the prohibition law. He said:

"West Virginia has 80,000 men employed in 820 mines. The mine operators were the most pessimistic regarding the results of statewide prohibition, but after two years' trial they find the miners twenty-five per cent more efficient and with immensely better conditions surrounding them.

"When the saloon in the mining town made it easy for men to obtain liquor it was necessary to have a man at the entrance of the shaft to see if he could detect liquor on the breath of the men who were entrusted with the dangerous work. You remember, as all West Virginia remembers, a few years ago, how a man under the influence of liquor went down into a shaft and ignited the deadly gases, and the result was a loss of one hundred and eighty lives and of a mine valued at a million dollars.

### Children Comfortably Clothed

"This is one of the economic phases of the prohibition movement, but the humanitarians see with gratification children of miners going to school well shod and comfortably dressed. They see money that went to the saloon going to the grocery store and they see the men who went around ragged and tattered going about in real clothes now."

West Virginia citizens are already so well pleased with their prohibtion experiment that they are urging other states to follow their example. A resident of Bluefield, West Virginia, H. B. Lee, writes to his brother in the state of Ohio as to his satisfaction with the statewide prohibitory law. Concerning improved conditions in his home city of Bluefield, he says:

"This city is peculiarly situated. It has a population of about 22,000 and is in the extreme southern part of the state, lying directly on the Virginia-West Virginia border, with the town of Graham on the Virginia side and the town of Pocahontas, Va., with about twenty saloons, less than ten miles away. Moreover this city of Bluefield is a railroad center, and the shipping point for the great Pocahontas coal fields.

### The Law Well Enforced

"We have had saloons for about twenty years, and many people have come to believe that the city and business could not survive the abolition of the liquor traffic. Others predicted and believed that the sale of liquor in the city could not be prevented. The state has now been dry for three months, and there is not a law on our statute books that is more rigorously enforced than the so-called 'Yost law.' In the three months above mentioned there have been three arrests made in this city for illegal sale of liquor, and these parties have been convicted and given the limit of $100 fine and six months on the county roads. The second offense is a felony.

"Another thing I desire to mention is that the business men of the city tell me that the men who heretofore spent all or a greater part of their weekly earnings over the bar are now paying their debts and supporting their families. There is not, in so far as I know or have heard, a single business man in this city or in the coal fields who wants a return of the old conditions. Retail merchants tell me that their cash sales have more than doubled since the closing of the saloons."

The argument of increased taxes due to prohibition is one which saloon men keep constantly before the public. On this point Mr. Lee says:

### Decreased Tax Rate

"Our tax rate last year, state and county for all purposes was 91½ cents on $100 valuation. Municipal levy for all purposes was 35 cents on $100 valuation. This year state and county levy for all purposes is 94 cents on $100 valuation and our municipal levy remains the same, 35 cents. While the state levy was increased from 6 cents to 10 cents, the county special road levy of 5 cents disappeared altogether, thereby reducing the regular levy to 90½ cents, the remaining 3½ cents being added to pay interest and to create a sinking fund to take care of a bond issue of $500,000 voted last year and now being spent on the roads of the county. The same condition prevails in our city, where a special levy of 10 cents was laid to take care of a $75,000 bond issue voted last year and now being used to improve our streets and sewers.

"By this you will see that our state and county taxes would have been less this year than last year were it not for the extra levy to take care of the bond issue, while our city taxes would have remained the same were it not for the extra levy to take care of the city bond issue."

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blank)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives, respectively, of your state or Congressional district.

## WHITE RIBBON SPECIALS LEAVE FOR ATLANTA

At about the hour we close the paper, the white ribbon special from the East and the official train from Chicago are starting for Atlanta, the Convention city. On the Chicago special will be delegates from some of the victorious states, and the trip will be in the nature of an ovation to these "chiefs who in triumph advance." A day of sightseeing will be spent at Chattanooga and Chickamauga Park, and the party will arrive in Atlanta, Wednesday evening.

## GREAT REJOICING AT NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS OVER VICTORIES

It is safe to say that almost the first thought in the mind of every white ribboner of the nation when she awoke on the morning of November 3, 1914, was of the states which were to vote on the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic, and from thousands of hearts during the day there arose fervent prayers for the triumph of the righteous cause. The workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, gathered together for a service of prayer Tuesday forenoon in the reception room of the administration building. Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, holding in her hand the very Bible from which "Mother" Thompson of Hillsboro first read her "marching orders" for the historic Crusade, in a few telling sentences linked that significant historic event with the wonderful victories that before the sun set that day were to be achieved at the polls. Led by the General Officers all united in fervent prayer that right might win at the ballot box, and in anticipation of the victory to come joined in "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." The meager information concerning the results in the western states given in the Chicago papers the next morning was most unsatisfactory, but before the day had far advanced telegrams from state presidents began to arrive. Colorado's "Hallelujah, the crest of the continent is white" came first,, and without a moment's delay the silken stars and stripes, which has celebrated so many victories for prohibition, was carried to the front of Headquarters, and as all the family circled around, it was lifted high and flung to the breezes, to proclaim to the world the good tidings. On the giant elm from which it was suspended was tacked a placard telling the cause of the jubilation, and to this bulletin was added from time to time the good news of the victories in other states.

## DELAYED VICTORIES

**"We lose battles but we win the war"**

In the midst of our rejoicing over the triumphs of the past week, we are not unmindful of the workers in the states where victory is for a time delayed. Not in vain has been their heroic struggle. The campaigns just ended are only battles in a great war whose final outcome is as certain as that God rules the universe. As one leader wires, "We have a mighty start on our next campaign." Every ounce of energy expended, every dollar of money invested has helped to create a sentiment which will bring overwhelming success at the next attempt.

The result in California was not entirely unexpected. The immense territory to be covered by the workers and speakers, the unwarranted but real fear of many voters that the passage of the amendment would ruin the grape industry and the strong and unscrupulous anti-prohibition element in San Francisco made the task a more than ordinarily difficult one. Added to these things was the fact that a most unwieldy and confusing ballot, containing forty-eight propositions, was presented to the voters, giving great opportunity for mistakes in marking. The work of the past few months will help mightily in making California dry, and the fact that the sister states of Oregon and Washington are white will render the task easier.

That the outcome of Ohio's heroic struggle should have fallen short of success is undoubtedly due to the very short time the temperance forces had to prepare for the campaign. It will be remembered that up to last July there was no intention to inaugurate a statewide campaign, but the liquor interests, fearing that the equal suffrage amendment would carry and that the woman vote would compass their defeat when the statewide fight was on, precipitated upon the voters through the initiative a "home rule" measure which provided that all existing prohibition laws should be wiped from the statute books and that no further anti-liquor legislation should be enacted. This forced the prohibitionists to immediately put in circulation initiative petitions for statewide prohibition. The battle was spirited and spectacular, but the disadvantages were great, for no state in the Union has so many large cities for its size as has Ohio, and the limited time there was for educating the voters of these great centers prevented a victory for prohibition.

North Dakota faced an almost insurmountable obstacle in the requirement that the measure receive a majority of all votes cast on all propositions. It is said that no other state voting on the question has had such a handicap. The measure had received the indorsement of not only all the political parties but also of the labor organizations, state grange, educational associations and practically every big interest. However, the suffragists, among whom white ribboners, under the masterly leadership of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, were prominent, had been wise enough to have a constitutional amendment submitted by the last legislature, and after being submitted again by a second legislature, it can go to the people and will require for passage only a majority of all the votes cast.

South Dakota has been a difficult state, too, for the reason that it covers 76,850 square miles, much of it cattle ranges, deserts and mining regions, and while all prominent organized bodies of women, the state teachers' association and the churches generally have indorsed the movement, the campaign has been waged against tremendous odds.

While in every state the liquor men were known to be working against suffrage, in Nebraska, Ohio and Missouri, with their large breweries, the opposition was openly from this quarter and hundreds of thousands of dollars was said to have been expended to defeat "votes for women." The sentiments of the president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. interpret well the spirit of the leaders in these states whose victory is delayed. She writes: "The campaign has been a tremendous education to our women, so we are happy even though we did not write victory upon our banners. There is something more in this service than simply winning a victory. It is the stern training for harder service which is worth more than an easily won victory. Like Paul Jones, we are saying today, 'We have not yet begun to fight,' and we are warning the brewers and anti-suffragists to look out for us in the future; our courage is high and we will win by and by."

## THE WOMEN DID NOT DISAPPOINT THEM

If there remained in the minds of the advocates of personal liberty the shadow of a doubt as to the attitude of women voters on the question of the liquor traffic, it was certainly dissipated on November 3, 1914, when "with ballots plenty" the voters of the "weaker" sex buried out of sight "the trade" in the states of Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona. From the days of the Crusade the mothers, wives and daughters have prayed and pleaded, agonized and labored for the abolition of the saloon, and a measure of success has resulted from their efforts. But by sad experience and dire and repeated disappointment they learned that such methods were slow and often ineffective, and in order that they might attain the righteous end desired they asked for suffrage rights, and when they possessed these rights, they straightway used them as they had all these years used their indirect influence—to put out of existence the age-long enemy of the home, the liquor traffic.

*"Hark, the voice of our success*
*Swinging on the air,*
*Prohibition victory*
*Singing ev'rywhere."*

### MARYLAND EPISCOPAL CHURCH FAVORS NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Though the Episcopal Church, as a whole, is inclined to be conservative on the question of prohibition, the body in Maryland has arrayed itself with the temperance forces. It recently adopted with but a few dissenting votes a resolution calling for the abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this country.

### QUERIES THAT MADE DRY VOTES NOVEMBER 3

In what way has the liquor traffic justified itself as an influence in our civilization?

What return has it made to the world for what it has cost?

Would the rising generation be better off with or without it?

Are we justified in forcing our children to face the same temptations through which we ourselves have passed, more or less scathed?

Are we willing to continue to sacrifice the good fellows who have fallen by the wayside and gone down to untimely and perhaps dishonored graves because of liquor?

Do we still want our intimate friends and cronies, the weak but delightful fellows, to follow along the same path, or do we want, as patriotic citizens, to wipe out the scourge and put the ban of outlawry on the business?

The above questions were propounded to the voters of Oregon by the *Portland Telegram* and caused an arrest of thought that made votes for the dry amendment.

### "OUT OF THE SALOON BUSINESS TO STAY"

It takes the men actually engaged in the liquor business to picture it in the true light to the public. An Ohio business man, who had in other years been a saloon-keeper, not long ago admitted:

"If I were offered the best paying saloon on the best corner in Cincinnati as a gracious gift on condition that I operate it, I would not take it. It's a dirty, low-down business. I'm out of the saloon business to stay and I'm glad of it. When I was in the saloon business, nobody would speak to me on the streets. If I chanced to meet acquaintances on the sidewalk, they suddenly became greatly interested in something across the street, in the show windows, or on top of the buildings—at least they did not see Charley S—. Since I took up decent business, my acquaintances greet me cordially in public, even calling, 'Hello, Charley,' to me across the street. That's more to me than all the dirty money there is in saloon business."

### COMMISSIONER OF LABOR OF WEST VIRGINIA SPEAKS GOOD WORD FOR PROHIBITION

"How will the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the throwing out of employment of workmen in the distilleries and breweries affect labor conditions?" is being asked by many in these days of prohibition victories. The following letter from the Commissioner of Labor of West Virginia to the Commissioner of Prohibition answers the question very satisfactorily:

"When the prohibition law became effective July 1, 1914, the bartenders and brewery workers were the first to become idle. This idleness on their part was of short duration, for they received employment in other lines of business. A number went to work at trades at which they had previously worked before becoming attached to the liquor business, while a very few left the state. Today these men are at work and the prohibition law has not affected them as to prolonged idleness.

"I have observed, and I consider it the most favorable result of prohibition, that men who formerly would come to the cities, where the large factories are located, on the evening of pay day, and spend a large portion of their weekly wage for liquor, now carry home food and clothing for the wife and children. This feature alone, in my opinion, has indicated that prohibition has been a moral and intellectual help to the welfare of the working classes.

"The prohibition law has been and will continue to be a wonderful help to this department in the strict enforcement of the child labor law. If this were all the prohibition law did, what a blessing it would be to the little ones, who are to compose the future citizenship of the state and nation. 'A sin against the child is a sin against the republic.' When a child is helped by the enactment of a moral law, it is also helped intellectually.

"In conclusion I want to congratulate your department on the strict enforcement of the law, and hoping that the future will see greater results from statewide prohibition, I am,

"Very truly yours,
"J. H. Nightengale,
"Commissioner of Labor."

### WHY ARIZONA WENT DRY

Among the manifold reasons which led the citizens of Arizona to cast their ballots for a dry state were the following which appeared in a column display advertisement published in the *Southwestern Stockman Farmer*, contrasting conditions in wet Arizona and dry Kansas:

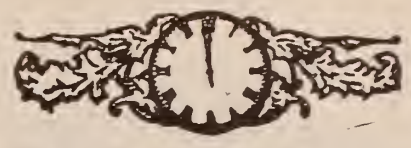
"Last year," says this advertisement, "Arizona sent to the penitentiary at Florence 140 prisoners to each 100,000 population. Kansas sent but 16. Arizona's tax levy was $4.95. Kansas but $1.20. Arizona had 1,000 government tax receipts, while Kansas had but 104. If these represented saloons, Arizona had one for every 231 people, while Kansas had one for every 9,050 people."

### FOR THE SAKE OF THE SONS

If the vote that on November 3 gave a victory for prohibition in Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, could be analyzed it would unquestionably show that uppermost in the minds of most of the voters was the thought of the boys and girls who bear their names and in whose veins courses their blood. Even men who indulge in what they term an "occasional glass" would gladly remove from the pathway of their sons and daughters the temptation of the drink evil. A well known citizen of Portland, Oregon, a moderate drinker, in a recent conversation with the editor of the *Portland Evening Telegram*, remarked, with very evident pleasure:

"I have just had a very gratifying letter from my son, who is attending an eastern college. He told me he had gone over the whole matter in his own mind and decided that drinking was a liability and not an asset; that assuredly it would interfere with the career he had in view, and therefore he had decided not to drink."

The fathers of the country are awakening to a realization that the conservation of the boyhood and girlhood of the country is of more vital importance than any of the issues that are being considered today.



### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.*

*"There is joy abroad, shouts of praise to God,*
*For prohibition wins;*
*There are hearts made light, gloomy days made bright;*
*For prohibition wins."*

### A FORETASTE OF HEAVEN

A country vicar, writing in the *Novoge Vremya*, says of the changed conditions in Russia under prohibition:

"The old women in the villages can hardly believe their own eyes and ears, so changed are their men-folk. Not a hard word, not a row, but everywhere peace, kindness and industry. War is said to be hell, but this is like a foretaste of heaven."

### OREGON'S VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page Four)

"The work that has been done in the big business enterprises helped lay the foundation of what may confidently be expected to result election day. With the railroads, express companies and other big businesses it has not been a question of morality, but of economics. They found that men were less efficient if they drank than if they didn't drink. They found that there were fewer accidents, that their men were more self-respecting and their families better kept. All employers of labor have found the same thing, even though they could not exercise the same control over their employes. They have suffered, the men have suffered, and so have their families. Added to these are the men who have gone the pace. They know from experience what follows in the wake of the saloon influence. They know no good of it, but they do know of its vicious and demoralizing influence. These men are influenced by the waste of the business, but they are likewise affected by the immorality of it. They know better than most how the traffic operates on the boys and girls and when they see a chance to remove that evil they are ready with their votes to do it.

"In the home sections of the city there are other revelations to the passerby. They find house after house, sometimes block after block, with 'dry' signs in the windows. Another big factor is that men are not speaking under cover as they used to do. They are out in the open. They don't feel ashamed to say they are going to vote 'dry' and they have no apologies to make for doing it. Take into consideration this spirit and add to it the influence of the women who have suffered or who are standing safeguard over their children and it should not be difficult to decide not alone what is the right thing to do next Tuesday, but what they are going to do in surprising numbers."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E PRESTON ANDERSON JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

*Promoted.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

*"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse"*

## LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON EVERYWHERE!

MRS. ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, National General Secretary

With the great National W. C. T. U. Convention—our annual inspirational feast—so near, which necessitates the culmination of conference plans and the like, and the winding up of yearly reports, it is difficult to think or write of much else. I am sure that those of you who stay at home are equally interested in the things which are to transpire in Atlanta, so I feel assured of your interest when I give you some ante-convention facts:

Actual figures showing the status of gain and achievement these last twelve months will be withheld until the Y. P. B. report is made duly public, but I am glad to announce to you here and now that the reports which have come to me daily from all parts of the nation give evidence of the fact that our young people have increased their activities and the results are commensurate with the efforts. This much is certain, that the vast numbers of young people forming the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are making a place for themselves in the great campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition and are rapidly making votes and voters for that issue. *Let the good work go on everywhere!*

The state Y. P. B. secretaries have striven valiantly for the upbuilding of our Branch and their labors have not been in vain. They have not only seen our ranks increase day by day but have seen many a young man and young women obtain a new vision—the vision of a life free from selfishness. They have seen hundreds of young people just approaching maturity grasp the realization that it is better to minister than to be ministered unto; and that, as our Minnesota secretary wrote me recently, "making a life is better than making a living." Our Christian Temperance young people are a mighty host—a host which has proven throughout the length and breadth of the land, where great campaigns were inaugurated—that it was willing to do and dare. The share of the young people in the victories of the year is by no means an inconsiderable one. But we need a still mightier host to combat the evils which beset the youth of today. It is a man's task and a woman's task which we offer all those who join with us but there is much joy in performing it. One more of our working years is past—gone with all its joys and sorrows, its failures and achievements; but another year lies just ahead presenting new opportunities to all. May we not enter the open door and make the year a brighter, better one, filled to the fullest with loving service? *Let the good work go on everywhere!*

Those of us who confer together in Atlanta will have but one end in view—the perfecting of practical plans for the advancement of our cause among young people everywhere. The success of those plans will depend largely upon YOU, whether you be secretary, officer or a private in the ranks, so when you read in the next Y. P. B. edition of the splendid things you will be expected to do next year, will you not buckle on the whole armor and say to yourself, "The time is now to forward march to victory" and by falling into your place in the line hasten the glad day of our new freedom. What a satisfaction and inspiration it should be to us these days of European conflict to know that ours is a peaceful warfare and that while the young people of many lands today are bearing the gun and the sword, we are bearing the cross of Jesus Christ with an aim to abolish forever the sale of that which is ten thousand times more destructive than war. *Let the good work go on everywhere!*

### Y. P. B. Organized at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

One of the most pleasant duties discharged by the general secretary during the year was the organization of a Young People's Branch at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters during a recent visit there. Owing to the busy lives of these young people they felt that their efforts would be limited, but already word comes that they have had a delightful part in loading the Christmas Ship.

### The Christmas Ship

Ere this edition reaches you the Christmas ship will have sailed for the war zone bearing its cargo of love and good cheer. The general secretary was much gratified indeed with the ready responses to the call which went forth to Young People's Branches in a recent edition of THE SIGNAL. Many boxes were packed by local Branches and we feel sure that much good will come as a result of these gifts.

### Convention Notes

How good it has been to receive word of the part taken by the Y. P. B.'s in the fall conventions. Young people's rallies, demonstrations, etc., have been given a place on the convention programs in many states, and with good results we are sure.

"Visitors at the Y. P. B. School" was presented at the Virginia convention "with great success," the secretary writes. She further reports that the grand gold medal was won by a boy of fifteen, a member of the Young People's Branch, and that the work for the coming year is more encouraging than ever before.

A pleasing feature of the Colorado convention was a demonstration by the young people who have so valiantly assisted in the campaign for a "dry Colorado." We regret that Miss Winona R. Jewell, who has proven such an enthusiastic and capable leader, has found it necessary to resign. We are sure, however, that Colorado has seen to it that she is ably succeeded.

Under the direction of Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, promoter of the World's Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, a World's demonstration was presented at the Massachusetts convention. All comments on the occasion are most favorable and "Hints" for such a demonstration may be secured from Headquarters.

The Florida convention will also be instructed and entertained by a young people's demonstration under the direction of the state secretary, who reports that the young people of the state are wide awake to the work at hand.

### Member of Somerset "Y"—Syracuse University—Wins Laurels

A cup was offered by the Senior medical society of Syracuse University Medical College for the best dissection made by a member of the Freshman class. Contestants—fourteen young men and one young woman—were selected by Dr. Stiles, professor of anatomy, and the dissection was judged from a strictly anatomical standpoint. The decision was unanimous in favor of the *one young woman*, Miss Marjorie Williams. The dissections were exhibited at the convention of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, N. J., during the week of June 22, 1914.

Miss Williams is a Senior in the Liberal Arts College and Sophomore in the Medical College this year. She has been for two years superintendent of Medical Temperance for the Somerset "Y" of the university, of which Mrs. Cora D. Graham is general secretary, and will serve again this year.

### Temperance Course at Albion College

A new course has been instituted in Albion College, Albion, Mich., for those interested in temperance work. The temperance course is taught by D. F. S. Goodrich, and a complete study of the history, present tendencies and new constructive phases of the subject will be taught throughout the year. A one hour credit is allowed for this subject. Seventeen have enrolled in the class. Albion is the only college in Michigan which has such a study in its curriculum.

### REPRESENTATIVE ADDISON T. SMITH ADDRESSES WASHINGTON (D. C.) Y. P. B.

The Mount Pleasant Y. P. B. of Washington, D. C., held a most successful prohibition meeting in October, the president, Miss Claire L. Lusby, presiding.

Rev. Clarence Vincent, pastor of the Congregational church, in which the meeting was held, offered prayer. Dr. Vincent was one of that wonderful committee which marched to the Capitol last December in the interests of the National Constitutional Prohibition amendment.

Mr. William Braithawaite, one of the Y. P. B. members, sang a solo. "Billy" will be remembered as the leader of the chorus at the big prohibition mass meetings last winter.

Miss Ellen Stone, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, charged the young people to improve their wonderful opportunities here in "God's land."

Representative Addison T. Smith of Idaho gave the principal address. He told of the Crusade days and the progress made since that time, forty years ago. In closing, he said: "As James Logan Mosby has said of war, truly should the liquor traffic say of itself:

"'I was conceived in passion, hatred envy and greed, born in the morning of antiquity and have a genealogy whose every page drips with the red blood of murdered innocence.

"'I respect neither the feebleness of age, the helplessness of infancy, nor the sacredness of virtue, and walk iron shod over the form of the weakling or that of the giant.

"'I set neighbor against neighbor in deadly combat, and I incite brother to slay brother.

"'I make puppets of kings, paupers of princes, courtesans of courtiers, and thieves of respected subjects.

"'I make of religion fanaticism; the heathen I make a fiend incarnate, and of all men I make playthings devoid of reason and justice.

"'I lay waste green fields and still the hand of industry. Famine and misery follow in my path.

"'I contribute nothing to mankind, leaving pestilence to stalk in my wake and complete the work of destruction.

"'I lay a heavy tribute upon my most loyal subjects for the maintenance of my establishment.

"'I squander the life and vitality of those who serve me faithfully, yet return to the earth nothing but ruin and ashes.

"'I can offer no excuse for my having come into existence, nor can I give one plausible reason why I should not cease to be, other than that so long as men who wield influence are permitted to gratify their selfish desires and ambitions at the expense of the many who must carry the burdens and endure the sufferings that long will I continue to exact my toll of sorrow, devastation and death.

"'For I am pitiless—devoid of feeling; I fear neither God nor man; I am amenable to no law, and I am myself the law and the last resort.'"

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to OR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash

**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago

## Suffrage Status Including November Victories

### Full Suffrage for Women

| State | Year Won |
|---|---|
| Wyoming | 1869 |
| Colorado | 1893 |
| Idaho | 1896 |
| Utah | 1896 |
| Washington | 1910 |
| California | 1911 |
| Arizona | 1912 |
| Kansas | 1912 |
| Oregon | 1912 |
| Alaska | 1913 |
| Nevada | 1914 |
| Montana | 1914 |

### Presidential and Municipal Suffrage for Women

| | |
|---|---|
| Illinois | 1913 |

# WYOMING'S VICTORY OVER RUM RULE

The heartiest satisfaction is expressed by Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U., at the result of the November elections in her state, especially the fact that John B. Kendrick, who will be the governor of the state for the next four years, is a teetotaler and during his term as state senator at every opportunity voted against the liquor traffic. Dr. Wetlaufer says:

"For years Wyoming has given the victory to rum rule by about 5,000 majority. The people have revolted, and the pendulum has been swung as far the other way. We now have our temperance governor and a majority of the legislature. The Lord be praised. He gave the victory."

In the election of Mr. Kendrick and other good officials the women have had an important part, Dr. Wetlaufer assures us. The state convention of the Wyoming W. C. T. U. this fall passed a resolution that a demand be made of the next legislature, which convenes January, 1915, for the passage of a bill submitting to the voters of the state the question of statewide prohibition by constitutional amendment. A letter was addressed to the various candidates for office asking their attitude toward submitting this question to the people. In this way a list of favorable candidates was secured, and women throughout the state were notified to vote for, and to use their influence for, the election of these men. The liquor interests bitterly opposed John B. Kendrick, F. L. Houx and Mr. Fred L. Thompson, candidates respectively for governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, but they were, nevertheless, elected by a large majority.

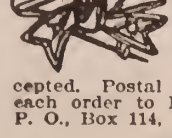
### MISSOURI CLUBS HIT BY SUPREME COURT DECISION

A recent ruling of the Supreme court of Missouri will probably make thousands of clubs, which heretofore have dispensed liquors, as dry as a bone. The following excerpts from the opinion on the subject would seem to indicate that no club or incorporated organization (and that would include secret societies) can take out a license:

"This (license) is an individual privilege which can only be granted to a law-abiding, assessed, taxpaying citizen above twenty-one years of age. It cannot be granted to a partnership nor a corporation, because the latter does not possess the requisites expressly required of an applicant, viz: age, character and sex Reaching its majority when its incorporation is effected, its age cannot be measured by years; being intangible, it can have no character, and for a like reason, more authentically expressed, having no body to be kicked, it is sexless. It therefore lacks three out of four statutory requisites essential to a qualified applicant for a dramshop license. An implied power in a corporation to do an unlawful act cannot exist. And if liquor be sold over a mahogany table, in glasses of finest crystal, under a silken canopy, under a fair and impartial interpretation of the law it is none the less a crime than an unauthorized sale over a deal board in a hovel."

### AID FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES

At a meeting held recently in the interests of the Belgian refugees, at Manchester, England, under the auspices of the National Temperance Federation and presided over by Sir Victor Horsley, Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., who was one of the speakers, announced that the World's W. C. T. U. would supply French temperance leaflets for distribution. These the Federation will circulate in every Belgian hostel in England. Posters also will be used to good effect. Miss Slack is doing everything within her power to inculcate temperance truths in the minds of the refugees.



W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O., Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# FACTS AND FIGURES WHICH HELPED WIN THE VICTORIES

Challenging the statements along economic lines made by the opponents of prohibition Attorney G. W. Sommer of Washington in a recent issue of the *Spokane Chronicle* made the following statements:

"Dry Oklahoma has a fine economic history, as is shown by any of its cities. Oklahoma City, becoming dry, kept the grass from growing in its streets by asphalting 100 miles, a larger mileage than in the combined paving of the largest four wet cities of Texas. Everything else in its civic life keeps pace. This is the unchallenged experience of all our dry states. To remove the saloon is to lessen poverty, disease, crime. By getting into the same class with prohibition Kansas, Washington will add $300,000,000 to her taxable resources.'

### Points to Bellingham

"Even where every disadvantage obtains, as in the case of a dry city in a wet state, the principle still holds good. Bellingham has reduced its tax rate, business is good and, where once stood a crime-breeding saloon, now stands a $250,000 hotel to accommodate the increasing business. Coeur d'Alene has already lowered its tax rate from thirty-seven mills to thirty-four mills. City after city in dry territory, even in these hard times, remarks favorably on business and reports collections as being as high as thirty and forty per cent better than when wet. Great commercial houses grant merchants in dry towns twenty-five per cent more credit than in wet communities, all because, when money does not go for booze, it goes for the other items of personal and home life.

"Prohibition Kansas is the only state in the Union that has no debt. Its indebtedness was paid under prohibition. Instead of cutting salaries, a dry régime increases the number of employes. Kansas has 2,900 prosperous citizens to each pauper; has eighty-seven counties with no insane; thirty-eight county poorhouses are empty, and for a time as high as fifty-three counties had not a single jail inmate and sixty-five counties without a prisoner serving time.

### Police Records.

"In wet Spokane the police records show last year, out of 4414 arrests, 3643 were due to liquor. The clerk of the police court states at least seventy-five per cent of vagrancy cases are due to liquor. Dr. D. F. Sells, county physician, in a letter states: 'Of the 180 cases at the county poorfarm seventy-five per cent are the result of alcoholism and at the city jail ninety per cent.' Of the 400 commitments at the Washington penitentiary last year 10 were abstainers and 390 were saloon patrons. Ten wet counties sent 317 prisoners, five dry counties sent none.

"Because the sins of the saloon are undebated facts is why the chamber of commerce, in all its publicity of Spokane, deliberately, studiously, advisedly omits mention of its saloons, breweries, cafes and like places. The chamber of commerce is ashamed of the saloons and has not a word in their behalf."

### WHO PAYS THE REVENUE?

That state and national prohibition are the only methods of successfully combating the liquor traffic was the conclusion reached by Michael J. Fanning in a masterly address in Salt Lake City, Utah, delivered at a meeting under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U. He said in part:

"I am told that the liquor traffic, like other industries, is governed by the law of supply and demand. The only thing wrong about that statement is that it is not true. When we have the evils of the saloon to confront, we are confronted with the truth from which you cannot get away, that it is the supply that creates the demand. People do not try to secure what they know they cannot have. Cut off the supply of liquor and the question of the abolition of demand for it will be only a matter of a few years. The supply of liquor feeds and fosters the demand for it. Stop furnishing the supply and you have solved the problem.

"But we are told that we must have the liquor traffic for the revenue it yields, for the vast sum that flows annually into the coffers of the nation through infernal-internal revenue. Who pays this revenue? Not the liquor dealer. The average liquor dealer in the United States last year took in $8,700 and paid out an average of $520, the difference being the liquor dealer's toll, which in the last analysis is paid by starving wives, besotted husbands, helpless orphans, betrayed maidenhood, blasted careers, wreck, ruin, despair and death."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

**Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it**

**Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.**

**Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.**

**Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.**

# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE REVENUE QUESTION

## HON. SEABORN WRIGHT SPEAKS ON QUESTION

"Should we obtain national prohibition what would the government do to raise the immense revenue now collected annually from the liquor interests? is a question frequently asked," said Mr. Wright. The speaker stated that this was one of the principal arguments of the liquor interests for the tolerance of the evil and that he proposed to offset it. "The question has been shooting over the heads of the masses of prohibitionists for years and they have not realized that they have to get down and meet the enemy on the ground that he has selected."

"For the last five years the liquor interests have abandoned every question but that of revenue; everywhere they are fighting prohibition bills with the question of revenue. You and I cannot ignore the question. It is all right to discuss prohibition from bright standpoints, but it is the part of wisdom that you and I meet the enemy on his own grounds; the sooner we learn that the better." Mr. Wright then suggested three methods that might be adopted to replace a liquor revenue. "We might enlarge the income tax; an inheritance tax might be adopted; we might establish greater efficiency in the government and save millions. In other words it would be no trouble to replace the revenue, but I will not answer the question in that way.

"We are not on the defensive; we have won what we have won by aggressive tactics, by steadily pushing forward. We do not propose to place ourselves on the defensive. We must consider, have the liquor interests ever paid $1 in revenue to any government on earth? Have the saloons of Tennessee ever paid $1 in taxation? Practically my entire life I have felt that this was the point the temperance people need to stress to destroy every vestige of taxation placed on intoxicating liquors of the country. The liquor interests do not pay taxation; they never have; you may keep them as they are today for centuries and they will never pay $1 to any government. The taxation is the burden of the people, which they don't realize. When liquor is put out of America I believe that it will be by the men who drink. If those men could understand how they are being deceived there would be 10,000 Boston tea parties today. Some day the truth will get to them; a light will break in on them, and the two great forces will combine to crush the liquor curse.

"Do you know that today it costs less than twenty cents to make one gallon of whisky? Then why is it that the man who drinks pays two or three dollars for an article which costs less than twenty cents to produce? These are intensely practical questions. I wonder how many men who drink stop to consider these things; how many ask, 'Why do I pay 1200 per cent above the cost to produce it, 1200 per cent more than my father paid before the Civil War?' The answer is simple. The Federal government has placed a revenue of $1.10 on each gallon of liquor. If it ended there then a revenue of $2,000,000,000 would be paid. But the manufacturer turns to his clerk and says, 'Add the cost of production and of city and state licenses to the price.' Never on earth has the liquor trust paid $1 to the federal government and it never will."

## NEBRASKA'S SENTIMENT-MAKING CAMPAIGN

Of her work in the stirring suffrage campaign of Nebraska Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer and lecturer, writes as follows:

"I have been campaigning in Nebraska for 'Votes for Women' four weeks, and the outlook is good for success, but whatever the outcome on election day the campaign will have been of immeasurable benefit to the state.

"It is most gratifying to those of us who remember the pioneer days in the suffrage reform to live and work in this time when pulpits are open to us and ministers vie with each other to do us honor. This is particularly true of the W. C. T. U. representatives. It is a novelty to find a minister who is not outspoken in his advocacy of our cause, and it is heartening to hear them pray for the triumph of the amendment 'for the sake of the kingdom.' Suffrage is no longer a secular issue. It has advanced to a leading place among sacred things.

"Most of the campaign committees I have organized are headed by ministers and the larger part of the Nebraska ministers have preached sermons upon the suffrage amendment. I spoke for the W. C. T. U. before the Baptist state convention and the mention of 'Votes for Women' called forth applause. The Methodist conferences have endorsed the amendment and set aside a day upon which pastors were expected to preach upon it.

"There is most cordial co-operation between the W. C. T. U. and the suffrage campaign committee, largely due to the strength and grace of the state president, Mrs. Clafiin. The W. C. T. U. is at work everywhere, either upon the campaign committee or carrying the entire burden. Much of the money for the campaign has been raised by our women. The suffrage campaign committee is ready to applaud the tireless and effective service of the W. C. T. U. campaigners and in some cases are helping to bear the expenses. I have been holding many street meetings and the large crowds and attentive listeners attested the approbation of the business men who heard. We are praying for victory and feel that it is not far away."

## ARKANSAS RECEIVES NEW HONORS

Special Correspondence

With wide open hearts and homes the city of Van Buren welcomed the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Arkansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Oct. 14-18. Enthusiasm ran high from the opening hour of the meeting until the singing of "God Be With You," at the close of the convention. The spacious Methodist church, whose chancel was beautifully decorated with the state flower—the magnolia—and with banners and posters proclaiming our doctrine, was a fit setting for this remarkable gathering.

The addresses, sermons and talks were rich in variety, for our beloved president, Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, believes in correlating all the forces that work for the benefit of humanity. Therefore, in addition to our own very efficient speakers, Dr. Carolyn Geisel, and Miss Roena Shaner, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, made addresses. The Child Welfare League, domestic science, normal school training, recreation centers and children's playgrounds, medical inspection for schools, better farming and better educational facilities for the colored race were all subjects presented to the audiences.

For the first time in our history the treasurer's books showed a gain in membership of over 500 and for the first time the Arkansas W. C. T. U. will be afforded a place on Jubilee night at the National Convention. Truly no one has worked harder to build up the work or can "do the honors" more gracefully than our state president. If the rank and file will put into practice the many helpful recommendations made in the splendid annual address of Mrs. Rutherford the work will "blossom like the rose," and having a place on Jubilee night will, even now, "be the promise of things hoped for, the assurance of things not seen."

Thanks to our wide-awake superintendent, Mrs. J. N. Robertson of Monticello, a diamond medal contest was held for the first time also.

The state will have a new corresponding secretary this year in Mrs. Rose Taylor of Magazine who was elected in the place of Mrs. Eskridge Pittman Logan who declined to serve longer.

## NORWEGIANS URGE PROHIBITION LEGISLATION

The Synod of the Norwegian Lutheran church of America at its general meeting at Sioux Falls, S. D., passed unanimously a strong resolution against the liquor traffic urging its members to work for the complete overthrow of the iniquitous traffic. Mr. T. K. Thorvilson, of Petersburg, Alaska, in sending in copy of the resolution speaks of the significance of the action as that Synod is considered the most conservative of the Norwegian Lutheran churches of America.


### A REBELLION

**Food Demanded.**

The human body will stand a lot of abuse but some time it will surely rebel and demand proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

Then is the time to try Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world.

A lady of Washington says: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair.

"But weak as my stomach was, it accepted, relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried.

"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for much of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts.

"My baby got fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts. I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat for his health is just perfect." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

## MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION OUTLINES EXTENSIVE PROGRAM OF WORK

Special Correspondence

Out of all proportion to its size was the blessing received by the little town of Eupora in entertaining the thirty-first annual convention of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., Oct. 23-26!

A sad and sacred stillness marked the gathering of officers and delegates on Friday morning because of the absence of Harriet B. Kells, who for so many years, served faithfully and with marked efficiency as president of the state organization. Greatly missed were the familiar face and voice of the beloved comrade. She had been the leader and inspiration in all efforts of the W. C. T. U. for moral and civic betterment, and a chief factor in achieving statewide prohibition for Mississippi.

That God calls away his trusted, gifted servants only when He has raised up others to fill their places was never more clearly demonstrated than in the falling of Mrs. Kells' mantle upon the shoulders of Mrs. S. E. Stanley. Gentle, lovable, of a charming personality, just and capable, Mrs. Stanley has won the hearts and faithful allegiance of the entire white ribbon sisterhood of the state.

The able address of Miss May Russell, National organizer, on Sunday afternoon, and her presence and helpful counsel proved a benediction throughout the convention. Her work of organizing new unions, awakening dormant organizations, and sowing broadcast throughout the state the seed of National Prohibition was accorded hearty approval and commendation.

Lively interest and enthusiasm characterized each meeting of the convention. Short and spicy addresses from representatives of different societies, churches, and organizations assured the delegates and visitors of a cordial welcome, while a reception held in the beautifully decorated parlors of the Baptist church did much to strengthen "the tie that binds."

Special mention is due the splendid L. T. L. demonstration and the medal contest following it which on Saturday evening held a large audience tense with interest. The heads of these departments, as well as most of the other superintendents, have wrought exceedingly well.

The acting president, in her masterly address, reviewed the trials and triumphs of the year, the critical needs and conditions of the present time, and outlined a program of work and legislation that would do much to relieve needs and conditions. The audience by a rising vote expressed its appreciation.

Telegrams of sympathy and condolence were sent to members and heads of departments absent on account of illness, among whom was the beloved Mrs. Zona Marshall, press and UNION SIGNAL reporter, who had sent greetings, and asked to be relieved of her office on account of failure of health.

Just at the setting of the sun on Sunday evening beautiful and touching memorial services were held in memory of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Mrs. Kells, and others of our state, who had been called during the year from this land of strife to the land of life.

The convention found its crowning joy and inspiration in the presence, personality and magnificent addresses of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state W. C. T. U. president of Kentucky. The burden of her forceful, fiery message was the responsibility of the individual voter for the deplorable condition of affairs resulting from the protection by the government of the liquor traffic and its partnership with it. That the message, "Thou art the man," struck home was evident from the fact that leading citizens heretofore indifferent on the subject of National Prohibition resolved henceforth to "go and sin no more."

A jubilant note characterized the meeting of the last night of the convention because of reports of new unions organized, new members gained, and new impetus given to the work despite the season of financial stress and strain.

Members and delegates returned home glad of heart, and with renewed strength and courage for the enlarged program of work, extensive and intensive, adopted by the convention for the coming year.

## MISSOURI'S SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

NELLE G. BURGER, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

The women of Missouri worked valiantly and well to secure the ballot in the November election. Initiative petitions were gotten out by the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association and were jointly circulated by the Missouri W. C. T. U. and the State Suffrage Association. Harmony characterized the work throughout the year, each organization supplementing the work of the other.

Great opposition was encountered from the wet forces of the state who lined up solidly against the amendment.

A most thorough campaign was carried on before and after the filing of the petitions. Literature aggregating millions of pages was distributed and immense posters showing the value of woman's ballot and comparative statistics from suffrage states were used in profusion. The press was literally captured for this cause. The W. C. T. U. columns throughout the state were turned into suffrage columns. Most of the newspapers were friendly to the issue, although a few opposed it bitterly.

The campaign was given a tremendous impetus by our splendid state W. C. T. U. convention in Springfield. On Suffrage Day banners and pennants were much in evidence and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National W. C. T. U. Franchise superintendent, was with us and won to our side the most conservative. Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, was also upon our platform as guest and speaker and not only inspired the women but herself received courage.

The cause was greatly advanced by the presence in the state of Rev. Anna Shaw, Jane Addams, Rosalie Jones, Mrs. Medill McCormick and other noted speakers. Our W. C. T. U. women also rendered splendid service. No speakers upon the platform are more conversant with or more aroused to the need of woman suffrage than our own W. C. T. U. speakers. None are more gladly received than are our "very own."

The last days of the campaign were filled to the brim, not only with work for woman suffrage but for the ratification of the county unit local option law which was passed by the last legislature and held up by the referendum.

The W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League federated for the purpose of carrying this measure, and county unit federations were formed in every county of the state with the W. C. T. U. county president as one of the counselors and advisors.

## THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE STATE

(Continued from Page Six)

tives, their determination to lead their own lives as free agents—so-called. They stoutly declare that all this talk of the brotherhood of man, and being your brother's keeper, is—rot!

"Personally I must decidedly differ from this view, nor can I understand how a man can choose liquor-selling as a business. Not long ago I heard a man say that he thought the temperance organizations were too hard on the saloonkeeper—but how can a man remain in a business that can but degrade both himself and others

"Then, too, in a sister state, I know a Christian man who is a banker and influential politically, who could have done great things at one time to advance the temperance cause, but he was afraid to move because the liquor-sellers were his heaviest depositors!

"However, I am not here tonight to enter upon a temperance tirade." His cursory survey of the room revealed many hostile faces and many hands even then toying with wine or liquor glasses. "We are approaching the election for governor of this state. On the eve of the struggle I desire my good friends to understand that I mean to fight the liquor traffic as long as God gives me health and strength."

He sat down amid an ominous silence that had gathered like a pall over the banqueters. The gray-haired magnate sat with head resting on his hand; his face was partially shielded. Far off at a table a man arose. He confessed that his enthusiasm had been checked by the latter part of Mr. Millerton's speech and he widely differed from that gentleman in his views on the temperance question, and so forth and so forth—and resumed his chair. Then another and still another took the floor in cold criticism of the evening's guest. Such sentiments, according to one speaker, were an infringement of personal liberty. They were a reversion to the days when it was unsafe for a man to think his own thoughts and so forth and so forth.

There was a movement at the right of the guest of honor. The gray-haired magnate was on his feet.

"Mr. President, honored guest, friends: I stand before you at this critical juncture to emphasize the truth which every delegation here tonight will corroborate, that what our party needs at this stage of its organization is—a man of intrepid courage, a man whose convictions of right weigh heavily against his pet ambitions. Such a man we see before us in the person of our honored guest. Where is there another man brave enough to risk defeat on the eve of nomination? I declare him the strongest man in this state. Therefore, with the endorsement of the Tricot Club of this city, I present the name of Roland Millerton as the nominee for governor of this state." The man of influence took his seat. His words had caused a revulsion of sentiment among the disaffected and roused the sympathetic. A low murmur rose. It swelled louder and louder till deafening acclamations reverberated through the banquethall. Then with a wild rush of enthusiasm the dignified nominee was lifted in the arms of his admiring adherents and carried to his car. "Three cheers for the strongest man in the state," was the hilarious cry. It was echoed by the crowd.

**HOME FOLKS** **What 15c Will Do!** **You have wished for a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth.** The **Pathfinder** is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, **printed from large, easy reading type,** published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **22nd** year of increasing success. This paper hits the bull without emptying the purse; it costs but **$1** a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.**

# "NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION" ABSORBING TOPIC AT MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The forty-first convention of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance union was held in Lawrence, October 20-22. The members of the executive committee met the preceding day. On the Sunday before a goodly number of the churches were open to speakers of the organizations both for morning and evening services. Naturally the great theme at all of these services was national constitutional prohibition.

It is impossible to give in detail the work of this fine convention. The welcomes were sincere and cordial. When Councilman Bradley placed "the key to the city" in the hands of our state president, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, it brought down the house. Mrs. E. Tallmadge Root, wife of Dr. Root, secretary of the Federation of Churches, replied to the greetings in an able manner. There was an attendance of 247 delegates.

The music was good, but especially pleasing was the boy choir of Grace Episcopal church. Many of the pastors of the city were present at the different services and conducted the devotions.

Reports showed wonderful work accomplished along all lines. The W. C. T. U. is an organization which sows beside all waters. Barrels of literature have been sent during the year to the lumber camps of New Hampshire, to the sailors from Gloucester, Vineyard Haven and other ports, to the various reformatories and industrial schools; prohibition papers have been placed in numerous institutions, libraries, reading rooms and schools; flowers and delicacies of many kinds, accompanied by Flower Mission cards, have been given to the sick in hospitals and in homes of the tenement sections; and lectures, sermons, medal contests, social meetings, mothers' meetings, purity meetings, meetings in the interests of peace, mercy and health have been held all over the state.

A great many posters have been used to call attention to the great campaign against alcohol; addresses in the public schools, special temperance instruction in the Sunday schools, notices, reports, and numerous temperance articles in the daily, weekly and religious press have served to promote the onward march of progress in the old "Bay state."

On Tuesday evening Rev. Lemuel H. Merlin, LL.D., told the large audience "How Prohibition Prohibits, and the Results," using Kansas as an illustration. Mrs. Rumsey Jenness, wife of the pastor of the Tremont M. E. church, Boston, and herself a speaker of note, revealed the story of "The Fruits of the Temperance Century," in which she related the methods which brought glorious success to West Virginia's prohibition campaign, in which both she and her husband took an active part.

Mrs. Ada B. Tillinghast, at the head of the Woman's Progressive party, Rev. Warren P. Landers, secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, a strong advocate of peace, Dr. Luretta Kress, of the Melrose Sanitarium, and others, gave interesting and instructive addresses along the lines of their particular labors. Miss Ruth Frances Davis, World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan for five years, gave a stereopticon lecture which was greatly enjoyed. She showed many beautiful pictures but the one which aroused the greatest interest was that of Mrs. Kaji Yajima, the venerable leader of the white ribboners in Japan, who at the age of seventy-five and unable to speak a word of English, traveled to Boston in 1906 to attend the World's W. C. T. U. convention, coming from Japan to San Francisco alone. She is still a hard worker for the Master. Wearing the costumes of the different nations, the young people told of the advance in temperance sentiment, custom and legislation in the various lands.

Progress was reported all along the line, but nothing pleased the convention more than the announcement of the net gain in the state membership, 652. Six hundred and fifty-two new influences set to work for the principles represented by the work of the organization! What cannot be accomplished by 10,000 women in redeeming the old "Bay state" from the legalized liquor traffic, when you add to their efforts those of the true-hearted men who are also working for the same results! Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson was re-elected president for the seventeenth year. The other officers are: Vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella A. Gleason; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee; recording secretary, Mrs. Helen G. Rice; treasurer, Mrs Isabel A. Morse. To Mrs. Janette Hill Knox, the retiring corresponding secretary, was presented a bouquet of chrysanthemums and a purse of money as a gift of love.

## LIBERTY (MO.) Y. P. B. HARD AT WORK

During the early part of 1914 Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner organized at Liberty, Mo., a Y. P. B. with a membership of forty-five which in her honor was called the Ross M. Hayes Branch. The membership has since increased to sixty, and it is expected that as the result of a contest called, "The War of the Roses," a much larger increase in numbers may be secured. Seventy-eight young people were present at the last meeting of the Branch, which is doing excellent practical work. The Sunday schools of Liberty have been supplied with leaflets bearing on the temperance Sunday school lessons, and posters have been placed in store and office windows. The young people have collected facts and figures and have used them on films which they made themselves and had presented during the summer at the motion picture theater. These films are to be loaned to other Y. P. B.'s. Ice cream and cake have twice been served on the square during the summer, once on election day when about twenty dollars was cleared. A National campaign pledge of five dollars and other incidentals have been paid, and there is money in the treasury toward a drinking fountain. The record of the young people of Liberty is excellent, especially in consideration of the fact that this Branch is but eight months old.


MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

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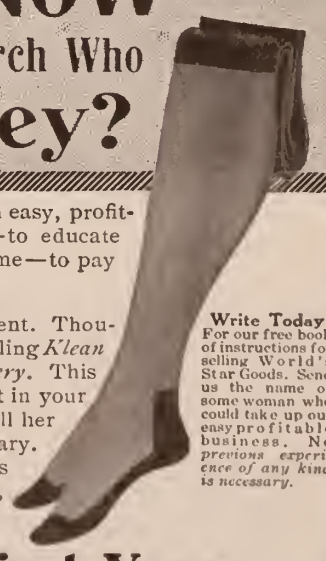
DO YOU KNOW
A Woman in Your Church Who
Needs Money?



A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

Write Today
For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No previous experience of any kind is necessary.

$3,000 the First Year

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

World's Star Knitting Company
Department 508 Bay City, Michigan

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THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

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Address Evanston, Ill.


### WIN ONE CIRCLE

Every subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL desires to honor the memory of our beloved Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. She can do this most effectively by securing one new subscription to the official paper as a memorial to the one who did so much for, and was so greatly interested in it. Send in the name of the new subscriber as soon as possible. You will then be enrolled in the "Win One Circle" and receive your membership card, the badge, and the little white enamel stick pin. In this way you can definitely help to make sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

465. Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Martinsville, Va.
466. Mrs. L. W. Hildenbrand, Spring City, Pa.
467. Mrs. C. L. Sones, York, Penn.
468. Mrs. Carrie Church, Butler, Mo.
469. Lucy Maughmer, Hume, Ill.
470. Mrs. Matilda Finke, Baldwin, Ill.
471. Mrs. Argretta Meseke, Alta Vista, Kans.
472. Mrs. Dora A. Farrow, Boone, Iowa.
473. Mrs. S. H. Laidlow, Red Wing, Minn.
474. Mrs. Jas. Suydam, St. Paul, Minn.
475. Mrs. Nellie Camburn, Burr Oak, Mich.
476. Mary J. Starr, Madison, O.
477. Mrs. W. H. Northrop, Fargo, N. D.
478. Mrs. Susan Page, Fargo, N. D.
479. Miss Laura E. Corbin, Liberty, Mo.
480. Mrs. Amanda Dalton, Elizabeth, N. J.
481. Mrs. Vashti Pile, Owensboro, Ky.
482. Mrs. Hattie Martin, Liberty, N. Y.
483. Mrs. Rhoda J. Stanley, Seattle, Wash.
484. Mrs. Abbie B. Andrews, Perry, N. Y.
485. Mrs. L. C. Evland, Dundee, N. Y.
486. Mrs. Leia G. Dyar, Boone, Nebr.
487. Mrs. John Anderson, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.
488. Mrs. Ella L. McDonald, Ames, Iowa.
489. Mrs. Anna C. Allis, Hartford, Conn.
490. Mrs. Nelle Mae Hayes, St. Louis, Mo.
491. Miss Hilma Axelson, St. Louis, Mo.
492. Mrs. A. J. Harrington, Taunton, Mass.
493. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kelley, Falmouth, Mass.
494. Mrs. ida M. Larkin, Pittsfield, Mass.

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will want the
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FOR 1915

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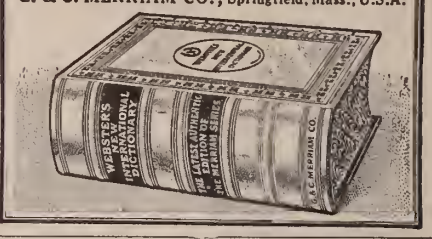


# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

## "THE ELLEN WILSON MEMORIAL BLOCK"—AMERICAN RED CROSS TO AID SERVIA AND LIBERIA—CONDITIONS AT ELLIS ISLAND SHOW MANY MARKED IMPROVEMENTS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS

Plans for a memorial to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, to take the form of a model block of sanitary houses in the slum district of Washington are being promoted by a number of prominent women of that city. Money for the block is to be raised by subscriptions from the women of the country, and it will be called the "Ellen Wilson Memorial Block." Mrs. Wilson's last wish was that a bill for the elimination of the insanitary alleys of Washington be passed, and since her death the bill has become a law.

Mrs. Wilson was also interested in the establishment of public comfort stations, and public washhouses in the poor sections of the cities. It is planned to have all these features in the model block, and later, to establish similar memorial blocks in other cities.

Realism has been given by Secretary of State Bryan to the prophecy of Isaiah, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares." The United States Army has furnished swords, and between times of signing peace and arbitration treaties, Secretary Bryan had them beaten into plowshares. When a minister or ambassador signed one of these treaties, he carried away a plow-share to remind him of its meaning. It was made from real swords, too—swords that had seen service. These souvenirs are nickel plated, miniature plow-shares, intended to grace the desks of foreign potentates.

### American Red Cross to Aid Servia and Liberia

Another hospital unit of three American surgeons and twelve trained Red Cross nurses, is to be sent to Servia by the American Red Cross on an early steamer, in prompt response to an appeal from that country. Dr. Ryan, medical director of the American Red Cross unit stationed at Belgrade, has cabled that large quantities of medical supplies are sorely needed. The American Red Cross is now arranging to send at once ten tons of absorbent cotton, about the same weight of surgical gauze, and a heavy shipment of bandages and other hospital supplies. Supplemental shipments of medical supplies and hospital garments are being made to Germany, England and France. To the Russian Red Cross 30,000 bandages and large quantities of medical and hospital garments have just been shipped.

Although the republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, is situated thousands of miles from the scene of the European conflict, it has been so seriously affected by the progress of the war, that its condition has been formally brought to the attention of the State Department. Monrovia, the capital, a city with a population of 10,000, and all the settlements along the coast, are almost entirely dependent upon English and German ships for food supplies and clothing, and since the war began no ships have arrived. Food has become so scarce that the population has been put upon restricted rations. It has been suggested that a shipload of provisions could be sent from New York by authority of Congress, or that some part of the appropriation of $2,500,000 for the relief of Americans abroad might be utilized in helping the Liberian people. The residents of Monrovia are nearly all colored people sent from the United States, or their descendants.

### Ellis Island Becoming a Place of Real Welcome

Teaching the American people to give a smiling, encouraging welcome to impressionable mothers and children from the Old World, who seek new homes here, is the work undertaken by the new commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, called Ellis Island.

Frederick C. Howe, the new commissioner of immigration at that point, has set out to change some of the old traditions connected with the past, and to make it a comfortable waiting place for those newcomers, whose start in America must be safeguarded by certain precautionary measures. Already he has introduced a new spirit at the island. Clerks, attendants, and matrons tell visitors the commissioner "is humanizing the place." Benches have been placed outside on the grass, where the children, under the especial care of a teacher, play with skipping ropes, or swings, etc., while the poor mothers sit on benches and watch their antics. This is so different from sitting penned up for days in a most cheerless place, as was necessary under former conditions. In many other ways has the commissioner sought to make the coming of immigrants a more comfortable and pleasant experience. The great falling off of immigrants since the war began, has given him time to try experiments but with a smaller group on which to try them. So far, however, all has worked well.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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"A BUMPER CROP"

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

En Route to Convention (Editorial Correspondence)—How Washington Won the Battle—Arizona's Song of Victory—California's Spirited Campaign—Press Comments—Our Comrades Over the Sea—The Next Step, Law Enforcement Measures—The State W. C. T. U. Conventions.

# HOW WASHINGTON WON THE BATTLE

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

Every prohibition campaign now has for its salient features those methods of compelling attention and driving home argument that have proved most effective in the "trying out" process of earlier years. Washington used all of these and "then some." Thirty-one years of splendid educational work by the state W. C. T. U. had builded foundations broad and deep for the beautiful structure of prohibition—a people's monument to advancing civilization—that now stands impregnable beside the blue waters of Puget Sound.

In the hush that follows a great battle there is opportunity for heart-searching reflection on the part of conquered and conqueror alike. It is a testing time for both; and the sentiment of those who fought under the white flag of prohibition finds expression everywhere today in the strains of the Doxology. There is no disposition to humiliate unduly a prostrate foe. Rather, the triumphant drys are cheering and encouraging the disconsolate wets with the promise that it will be better farther on!

### Liquorites Build Strong Wall of Resistance

To the writer, who has viewed many campaigns from the vantage ground of W. C. T. U. journalism, it seems doubtful if any campaign was ever attended with greater bitterness than that just closed in Washington. The wall of resistance built up by the liquor traffic would have seemed to less dauntless hearts practically insurmountable. First, every avenue of publicity through the medium of the city press was closed to us. The four daily newspapers of Seattle were definitely pro-license. The billboard space of our two liquor strongholds—Seattle and Tacoma—was likewise preempted. Six influential business men of Seattle constituted themselves a "Citizens' Anti-Prohibition Association" and addressed to every registered voter in the city a series of personal letters which set forth the most plausible arguments against prohibition that could be devised by the legal mind of Judge Thomas Burke, chairman of the "committee." Happily, these letters acted as a boomerang, in that they stirred to righteous wrath many citizens who otherwise would have remained indifferent.

For two years times have been increasingly "hard" on the Pacific coast. The mild climate invites a large proportion of the unemployed from the East, and the problem of caring for this floating population has become a serious one. So the changes were rung unceasingly on the "more men out of work" theory! The proximity of Alaska, and the consequent necessity for an "open town" if the Alaska trade would be held to Seattle, and the long coast line with Canada on the north, "which would make it impossible to enforce prohibition," were points emphasized by the anti's. Kansas, "bleeding Kansas," furnished a seemingly inexhaustible supply of statistics, all calculated to prove that the people of that great state are mentally and morally degenerate, and physically and financially bankrupt, all on account of prohibition!

### Heroic Service Freely Given

To meet and refute these lies, to quiet the fears of the financially apprehensive, to arouse the conscience of the Christian voter to the point of active resistance, to furnish him with facts in rebuttal, to convince an incredulous public that the proposed prohibition law was really a good law; to print and send out thousands of pounds of literature in an effort to stem the tide of "wet" documents that literally saturated the mails—all this and more demanded the most heroic service on the part of those who fought for civic righteousness. One thousand small billboards were placed on private property in Seattle (and the wets paid boys one dollar each for their destruction, wherever it could be accomplished). Two great electric signs blazoned forth at night the slogan, "Vote for State Prohibition November 3" (and the motor controlling one of those had to be kept under lock and key).

A prohibition parade with 10,000 people in line—the most impressive sight ever seen upon the streets of Seattle—was organized for October 24, and its unqualified success called forth the most virulent vituperation on the part of the liquor press. Speakers, national, state and local, went up and down the state bearing witness to God's truth and the benefits of prohibition. Meetings were held in auditoriums, in churches great and small and on the streets. House-to-house work was undertaken by scores of consecrated women. The votes that won prohibition for Washington were literally "hand picked."

### Marked Cordiality and Co-operation

There was a remarkable cordiality and co-operation among the dry forces. Men and women not identified with any temperance organization came valiantly forward and enlisted for service against the common enemy. Perhaps the most telling blow that was struck against the effort to prostitute the ballot in Seattle was the action of the Dry Campaign Committee in procuring evidence of illegal registration, and so frightening the proposed "voters" that only fifty per cent of those registered in certain down town precincts appeared at the polls on election day! Men and women challengers were stationed at every polling place; men and women watched the count of ballots for long weary hours, without thought of food or rest. On the evening before election sixty union prayer meetings were held in the churches of Seattle alone.

In season and out of season the children gave the Young Campaigners' rally cry and wore tags with the petition, "Vote for Me."

### W. C. T. U. Machinery Works Perfectly

Over the state outside of cities the machinery of our W. C. T. U. organization worked perfectly. Our county presidents were the first to move for a federation of dry forces and to send speakers into every county precinct; and to this splendid "team work" must be attributed a good measure of our success. State headquarters was a hive of industry. Many volunteer workers aided the regular staff, and the state officers were everywhere present, speaking, writing, planning, telegraphing, routing speakers, conferring with other leaders, and constantly supplying the oil that makes the W. C. T. U. machinery the most resistless in the world of reform. Medal contests made votes. The Flying Squadron and our own National speakers, Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, also Mr. Frank Regan, all made votes for prohibition. The state convention, held in Tacoma, October 6-10, showed a remarkable gain in membership and in increase of power along all lines.

The campaign is over and "Prohibition Wins" by a majority of 15,000 or more. The future is bright with promise and Washington state now joins in the acclaim, "On to Washington, D. C."

## TO THE FIVE NEW PROHIBITION STATES*

Adapted with Apologies to the Author, Frank E Herrick

*Cheers for the five,*
*You states alive*
*With red blood, soul and brains*
*And strength of will*
*To smite and kill*
*The foe of your domains!*

*The license-screened*
*Insidious fiend*
*In Strong Drink's sable mail*
*Your lance has slain*
*And checked his reign*
*Of blight and bane and bale!*

*Your triumph thrills*
*Through all the hills*
*And makes the fainting strong,*
*And mighty plains*
*Have caught the strains*
*Of your victorious song!*

*May every sword*
*With one accord*
*Leap from its laggard sheath*
*Like your good brand,*
*Till all the land*
*Shall wear the victor's wreath!*

*Those still in thrall*
*In Cæsar's hall*
*Their salutations send*
*Their hopes expand*
*That through the land*
*His red regime shall end!*

*O stars serene*
*Of matchless sheen*
*In fair Columbia's crown*
*Our hopes that sleep*
*Resurgent leap*
*At your deeds of renown!*

Wheaton, Ill., November 8, 1914.

*Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado.

## AN ADMISSION BY A LIQUOR ADVOCATE

During the recent California campaign, Mr. William J. Dutton, president of the California Development Board, in an article in the October issue of *Sunset* presenting arguments against the proposed prohibition amendment in California because of its probable effect on the viticultural interests of the state, made the following admission: "The saloon has a notice served upon it in advance that its business is hazardous and may only be conducted by sufferance of police authority. Its license may be revoked at any moment without notice or ascribed reason. The state could properly and morally close every saloon in its borders on a moment's notice and without compensation. It has no vested right such as is enjoyed by grocery stores, and it may only maintain its business on the arbitrary will of the various communities of the state. The writer of this article is against the evils of the liquor business. He believes that the saloon as an institution stands condemned. Its method of dispensing liquor is a social and moral menace to every community. It has associated itself with vice and with crime."

# ARIZONA'S SONG OF VICTORY

## MAJORITY OF 4,500 ROLLED UP FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION

MRS. IMOGEN F. H. LA CHANCE, Acting President Arizona W. C. T. U.

In the capital city of Arizona on the evening of November 2 the drys met for a last grand rally. It had been suggested in the afternoon that the campaign close with a parade but no public announcement to that effect had been made. While the leaders were arranging affairs the audience of over four thousand people was occupied in viewing the three-reel film, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," which had been operating in a number of towns for several weeks under the direction of the Temperance Federation. At the close of the performance the order of the parade was announced from the platform and the immense audience quietly moved into position and headed by the First Regiment Band of the National Guards of Arizona in white uniforms was soon in motion.

The parade was so long that the music of the band could not be heard by the center cohorts of the marchers. It was led by the mayor, Hon. George U. Young, with Judge Morgan, president of the State Temperance Federation, followed by Mr. G. F. Rinehart, superintendent of that body, with Mr. C. J. Hall, manager of the Chafin campaign. Then came the Ministerial Association carrying an immense flag and the W. C. T. U. waving banners.

### Parading For Principle

At no other time in the history of Phoenix has there been such a turnout as almost silently paraded the streets in protest against the legalized liquor traffic. Four thousand men, women and children marched side by side and many rode in automobiles, a long line of which vehicles brought up the rear. Thousands of people, both wets and drys, lined the streets, and the faces of the saloon men, as they saw the hosts of righteousness march along, were said to blanch with fear.

As ex-Mayor Rose of Milwaukee was holding forth on the courthouse plaza in the interests of the wets, the crowd is said to have made one break to the sidewalk to see the drys march by.

Election day found many a white ribboner up before five in the morning that she, with other dry workers, might be at the polls at the opening at six o'clock. All through the day our women were at hand to see that the amendment was understood; that the names of dry candidates were placed before the voters and that autos and carriages were sent for those who had not or could not come to the polls. When evening arrived, women worn, tired, and oh so anxious, leaving matters in the hands of the election boards and the good men who were watching the counting of the ballots, repaired to their homes to await the returns.

On the morning of November 4, when it was predicted that we had won, we dared not be too confident and all day, with the returns coming in so slowly, we waited, hoping and fearing. At last the strain is over and we can shout **Victory!** Arizona is dry with a majority vote of 4,500. Phoenix, the capital, which has been the center of so much effort, gave a majority of 3,500.

### "How Did We Do It?"

"How did we do it?" By pulling together. By federating all forces favorable to the cause. Probably no stronger or more effective factor participated in this campaign than the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Gammage, our state organizer, fired the first gun in April when she toured the state organizing sixteen new unions, every one of which went immediately into active campaign work. She has been constantly in the field and worked incessantly up to election time.

The unions have kept up their campaign work all over the state and even in Phoenix, where the heat was intense all summer, mass meetings were held every Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. with speakers from the various parties or organizations, as the executive committee of the federation directed, and mid-week meetings at the W. C. T. U. hall. The women of the W. C. T. U. all over the state bore their part in circulating the petitions for the amendment and distributing literature.

The secret of success lies in the unity and intensity of purpose that has characterized the movement from the time of the great state convention last March, when the organization of the State Temperance Federation was perfected and launched. At the first meeting of the executive committee it was agreed that in the work of the campaign all party and sectarian prejudice or preference should be avoided in order that all might work in harmony toward the one purpose—the carrying of the amendment.

Many men of many minds have worked together in this fight. The ministerial organizations and young people's societies all over the state, professional men, business men and laboring men were all represented in the executive committee. It was agreed that the W. C. T. U. should work independently and in its own way, but we have all along co-operated with other organizations and they with us.

Our headquarters was the weekly meeting place of the executive committee of the federation. The W. C. T. U. was always represented and we did all in our power to aid Mr. Rinehart, the superintendent. Too much cannot be said in praise of this gentleman who has directed the work of this campaign. He is a lawyer, an orator, and a brave alert manager, who understands and knows how to meet the tactics of the liquor people.

"God bless the women of Arizona," said Judge Morgan, president of the State Temperance Federation. "This was their opportunity to demonstrate their right to suffrage and they have used it well."

# PRESS COMMENTS

One of the stock arguments against woman suffrage was that a large majority of the women would not vote, and that of those who would go to the polls a majority would not be of the better class. That argument has been dispelled here, and, we believe, in every state where the experiment has been tried. The attendance of women at the polls was large; the percentage of the registered vote cast was high, beyond expectation and precedent. That may be attributed in part to an issue of compelling interest.

Another stock argument against equal suffrage was that the polls would degrade the women. It was the observation of those who were much about the voting places on Tuesday, that the women elevated them. The polls were never before so orderly, business-like and quiet, notwithstanding the culmination of a campaign of unusual bitterness. If it had never been done before, the election in Arizona on Tuesday justified woman suffrage.—*The Arizona* (Phoenix) *Republican.*

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The defeat of the statewide prohibition amendment does not argue that Ohio is in anyway retrograding in temperance sentiment, but the large vote it received under the handicap with which it was initiated is a matter of congratulation. Ohio will not have statewide prohibition as the result of the election of 1914, but the time is coming when that much-to-be-desired condition will prevail. It is possible that conditions may be worse, however, before they become better.

—*Findlay* (Ohio) *Republican*

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Just from the standpoint of good business, isn't it a good thing for Colorado to go dry? The fact is going to be advertised all over the country and it is going to prove a great inducement to families looking for places to spend the summer vacation.

Whatever may be a man's own inclinations regarding liquor, he always wants to keep its influences away from his family. He wouldn't for the world have his family live next to a saloon. He prefers that liquor be not sold in the neighborhood in which his home is situated.

On the north shore of Massachusetts there is a great summer hotel which has always been the most successful hotel on the coast. Its owners believe one reason for this is that it never has had a bar. Families looking for a place for the summer will choose a hotel where no liquor is sold.

Colorado is now going to be able to hold out the absence of saloons as one of its important advantages as a summer resort. It's an advantage that people will seriously consider.

—*Kansas City* (Mo.) *Star*

It was a splendid battle for prohibition, splendidly fought. It was the hardest struggle that the cause has undertaken in this, or any other country. In a state with a very large urban and industrial population, with money pouring from all the faucets of enormously rich brewery and distilling corporations, with hired oratory and subsidized political organizations against it, prohibition yet kept the liquor interests every moment on the defensive and, in the hours of the vote-counting, pallid with fear. The fight, though lost, cannot be pronounced a decisive defeat. It was but the precursor of another campaign to be engaged in some day in the future.

—*Toledo* (O.) *Blade*

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There is every reason for temperance people to congratulate themselves. They are making excellent progress. These gains will be continued from year to year until the territory of the whole country is included. The supreme need now is patience and persistence. When cities like Chicago and New York are tackled, the fight will be very difficult and long drawn out.

—*Council Bluffs* (Ia.) *Nonpareil*

(Continued on Page Four)

# CALIFORNIA'S SPIRITED CAMPAIGN

MRS. MARY M. COMAN

Intense, dramatic and strenuous were the closing days of the most vital election campaign in all the stirring history of California. The remarkably heavy registration was closely followed up by our house-to-house workers, who carefully listed all voters in preparation for further educational work as well as for the checking up on election day. During the closing ten days of the campaign, white ribboners were busy almost night and day, doing all in their power to make sure statewide prohibition. In spite of the unusual multiplicity of measures brought before the voters, the anti-saloon fight elbowed its way through purely political and financial matters to the center of popular interest, and caused more discussion and controversy than even the war. Both the dry and wet forces were well organized, seemed to have ample funds and apparently no stone was left unturned, on either side, to ultimately win.

The valiant women of the W. C. T. U. worked with almost superhuman strength and energy, managing great dry demonstrations, debates, parades, medal contests, dry picnics, Sunday school rallies, and everywhere arousing and crystallizing public sentiment for a clean state. The state officers and county presidents have worked incessantly for the cause, counting no sacrifice too great, no effort too severe, if only California could be freed from the liquor thralldom.

### Praise for Out-of-State Workers

All honor and praise should be given the splendid workers who came to us from outside. No other received such generous gratitude and praise as did Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. Her one week in southern California was full to the brim with speeches and addresses at open-air meetings, picnics, great rallies and mass meetings, where the temperance gospel, according to Kansas, was told with a vigor and clearness which carried conviction every time. Her own attractive and winning personality made all white ribboners her staunch friends at once, and as far as was possible in the stress of the campaign and her short visit here, social courtesies were extended to her. Mrs. Blanchard, state president, took opportunity to show her something of the wonders of our southland; Mrs. Phelps, Los Angeles county president, gave a luncheon in her honor and Mrs. Young of Long Beach and Mrs. Alberts of Pasadena did all they could to make her stay among us most pleasant.

Mrs. E. E. Peterson, for years a favorite with the Southern California W. C. T. U., during the closing weeks of the campaign did excellent work among her own people, meeting efficiently a very real need. The Flying Squadron swept all before it in its swift flight through the state, the two divisions following each other in military precision and making many votes for statewide prohibition.

### Parades Arouse Wide Interest

Among the many specially helpful features of the campaign, one or two instances will be sufficient to show the splendid planning which has been characteristic of the state fight. In Pasadena the Saturday afternoon prior to the election there was a Sunday school parade consisting of autos and floats in which over 2500 children took part. Believing that the appeal to save the boys and girls is one of the strongest possible arguments for prohibition, Pasadena made the most of this demonstration, which was greatly praised. Ellen Beach Yaw, the famous singer, took active part in it and attracted much attention. Perhaps the most impressive float in the parade was one on which was arranged a large pair of scales, the basket at one end being filled with grapes and bottles, while tiny, white-robed children filled the other. The heavy weight was on the side of the children, and the only comment appearing on the float was the question, "Which?" At Covina all the Sunday schools marched to a large hall for a union dry service, the hundreds of flags and banners, waving posters and pennants making a fine impression. Long Beach held a great mass meeting the Sunday before election which was attended by thousands.

Election day was unusually beautiful even for Southern California with its proverbially perfect weather. Clear, warm and balmy, fully eighty per cent of the registration came out to vote, and never was there a more orderly, quiet, yet interesting election in this state. Between the prohibition amendment, the other forty-seven which touched upon nearly every interest, and the various candidates for office, a remarkably large vote was called out. Because of the length of the ballot an extra hour, between six and seven p. m., was allowed. Again and again was it remarked that everywhere the women were taking a deep and most intelligent interest in the campaign, and the turn-out of women voters upon election day was so general as to excite wonder even among the white ribboners who had labored long to secure just this end.

It was a wonderful campaign. So general was the interest, largely because of the prohibition proposition, that in most precincts fifty per cent or better voted before noon. Banners, posters, badges and leaflets for Dry California were everywhere used and our organization did excellent work throughout the southern part of the state. Committees of women from our ranks to explain, help, telephone late voters, to act as prohibition checkers, etc., were found in every precinct, supplementing and assisting the work of the Dry Federation.

Though our hopes were not realized "it is better to have tried and (for the present) failed, than never to have tried at all."

EDITOR'S NOTE: *As already announced on the cover page of last week's* SIGNAL, *and since the above article was written, the constitutional amendment providing that the state may vote only once in eight years on prohibition was defeated. Latest returns give the majority as 50,000.*

# PRESS COMMENTS

(Continued from Page Three)

With a single exception, the states in which prohibition was the issue Nov. 3, and in which women vote, went dry. That single exception was California, where the wine industry plays a very important part. Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington banished the liquor traffic through the votes of the women. California and Ohio failed to do so.

Perhaps this fact should receive no comment, however, for it may be the cause of the liquor interests' spending even greater sums to defeat woman suffrage. Still, it will require more than money to defeat the will of the good women of this country.

—*Gadsden* (Ala.) *Journal*

Notwithstanding the reverses met with in Ohio and California the dry sentiment will go on growing until alcohol, in beverages at least, will be driven out of the country. Reverses like those in Ohio and California will develop into eddies like the whirlpools in the current of the river. They cannot stop the sweep of the river toward the sea. Naturally enough the liquor interests will endeavor to make it appear that these reverses are reflections of a national sentiment. But the damaging effects of liquor in the country are now too well known to be overcome by their shouting and tumult over Ohio and California. Efficiency, business and morals have joined hands in the fight against the liquor traffic. Sooner or later it will go. The prospects are that it will be sooner.

—*South Bend* (Ind.) *Tribune*

Already the subject (prohibition) has been placed before Congress in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in every state of the Union. It would not be surprising if it reached the dignity of the leading national issue within the next five years or so. It is the popular impression that by such action a complete remedy for sectional lack of law enforcement would be found. If it were impossible for consumers of liquor in a dry state to order the stuff from nearby states that have no restrictions, and if the full force of the vigilant federal government were exerted in behalf of law enforcement, there is no doubt that the business could be effectively suppressed. Judging from all indications the temperance interests and the liquor interests will face this national issue in the near future.

—*Wilkesbarre* (Pa.) *Record*

This was not the first time the prohibition issue has been fought in Colorado, and on each occasion the same gang of saloonkeepers, divekeepers, brewers, sports and other riffraff, who thrive on the illicit profits of the business have gotten together and organized for defense under the name of the Colorado Business Men's Home Rule League. Each time they spend money lavishly to scatter the same old lies and the same old promises of future good behavior.

"We have," they say, "the assured support of the breweries and liquor interests in plans we already have formulated for the introduction and passage through the next legislature of laws that will weed out the dives, place the liquor traffic on a straight business basis, and promote temperance in a sane fashion." They admit, then, that the liquor traffic is not now "on a straight business basis." That much is refreshing.

Imagine the brewers and other liquor interests "assuring their support" of legislation "that will weed out the dives." How the liquor interests do hate dives! And likewise, imagine them "promoting temperance in a sane fashion!"

It would be interesting to know these gentlemen's ideas of the meaning of "true temperance." Probably it is a condition in which the drinker stops just short of being blind drunk all the time. He may make himself a nuisance to the saloonkeeper by hanging around after all of his money is gone. Hence the promotion of temperance "in a sane fashion" probably means encouraging the boozer to stop drinking when his money is spent and while he is still able to get himself off the premises decently and in order. —*Colorado Springs Gazette*

# OUR COMRADES OVER THE SEA

"We had begun our prohibition campaign in New Zealand, and I had had a fine mission for seven weeks in the Auckland province when the awful news of the war reached us, and all our plans were shattered," writes Mrs. Bessie Lee Cowie, World's W. C. T. U. missionary. "Since then every one has been absorbed in making clothes for 10,000 of our boys who are leaving for the front.

"As Peace superintendent for the Dominion W. C. T. U., I could take no part in the actual war fittings, but I have been busy for the ambulance corps. I arranged a splendid Bible pageant and raised over sixty pounds (more than $300). The whole affair was very beautiful and being sacred, was very helpful. We have now begun mission work again. We have just celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of woman's enfranchisement in New Zealand. The women here vote at the age of twenty-one, so those who were babies when we won the right to vote are entitled to vote now, and many will be on the right side, we know. My home has been greatly used for the reception and despatch of clothing for the destitute poor of Britain."

Mrs. Gemmill of Glasgow, honorary corresponding secretary of the B. W. T. A., (Scottish Christian Union) writes of the relief work being done by white ribboners through four "wide open avenues," namely:—

1. To make garments for ambulance and hospital work, and supply materials for the numerous needs. 2. To visit weekly the families of the soldiers and sailors and help them through their trying times—this is done in districts. 3. To work under the corporation—city and country—in general relief work for the unemployed, who are being dismissed in every direction owing to trade paralysis. (Girls especially are suffering from this.) 4. To send gifts to the troops abroad and at home and to organize branches in the neighborhood of camps; to institute rest rooms, etc.

"We have no department of Soldiers and Sailors," writes Mrs. Gemmill, "but I saw in the World's W. C. T. U. Report that small comfort bags are appreciated, so we have evolved one and specimens are to be sent to our district unions. A total abstinence pledge with request for signature and a message from Admiral Jellicoe to the fleet will be added, emphasizing total abstinence as insuring fitness for service.

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Mrs. Janet Clarkson, honorary corresponding secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., sends this message to her sisters in the United States: "We are endeavoring to face this appalling war with faith and hope that it may not be prolonged. Our members have lovingly, loyally and readily responded to the call of duty and are busy helping to aid the Belgian refugees who have taken refuge in the various cities of our nation. We are providing counter attractions to the public houses, etc., by establishing refreshment tents and recreation rooms, are posting and distributing temperance literature, acting as women patrols, where soldiers are encamped, in order to lessen and prevent immorality, and always spreading the gospel of total abstinence by asking for pledges, etc. Never was there such a time in the history of the country, and never was the white ribbon movement more needed. We are grateful for the loving thoughts and prayers of the white ribboners of America."

# THE GREAT DELUSION

S. N. STEWART, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The great delusion which robs the pockets and destroys the happiness of millions of men in every generation is the belief of the alcohol user that even if it does inflict a loss in mental and physical power and longevity, and in power to resist disease, said losses are balanced by a gain in enjoyment. But anything that reduces vitality reduces buoyancy of spirits, and this reduction makes it impossible for him who suffers it to enjoy anything as much as he otherwise would.

Even if alcohol were not injurious it could give no net gain in enjoyment, since a man who by means of it raises his spirits for a time above normal must endure a corresponding depression after its effect dies out, though the depression being spread over a longer period is not so noticeable as the stimulation. And one does not escape the depression by "sleeping off" intoxication or partial intoxication, for Nature, being inexorable, makes the sleep less refreshing, and unrefreshing sleep itself produces depression.

Alcohol being noxious, users suffer not only from reaction but soon fall at least a little below normal condition. The stomach and nerves of even the lightest users are inflamed to some extent by the use of it, and the great majority of users reach a point, sooner or later, where alcohol can only for a few moments, if at all, boost their spirits up to even normal. This stage comes soonest to those with weak stomachs, those of indoor occupations, and those who use ordinary (adulterated or low grade) liquor. The liquor lover looks with pity upon the user of opium or cocaine, but there is nothing to show that alcohol is any less injurious per degree of exaltation or stupefaction produced than opium or cocaine.

The loss in happiness from the use of alcohol can never be less than the loss in mental and physical efficiency and vitality to resist disease, and is often far greater. In the case of a man of nervous temperament or weak stomach, or one who works too much with mind or hand, a use which causes only a slight loss of mental and physical power may affect the stomach and nerves enough to cause a total loss of happiness. The man who sometimes feels as if he needs a "bracer" should never take an artificial one but one that leaves no sting behind, as, for instance, a bath or a rest.

Some drink, they say, "for the taste of it." But after a man gets over the unnatural craving created by alcohol, other drinks—fruit juice, tea, coffee or chocolate—taste as well or better.

The liquor lover, bucking against Nature and trying with a corkscrew to wrest from her an advantage over the abstainer, is as deluded as the searcher for the fabled youth-restoring fountain. Perched upon the peak of an impossibility he calls for a portion of our pity.

# THE NEXT STEP—LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

If I were asked by the leaders in those states which have won prohibition to give them a lesson gathered from my experience that would be helpful to my comrades in the further prosecution of their battle against the bottle, I would say that after securing prohibitory laws, the thing next in importance is to secure proper measures for their enforcement.

This may seem a trite proposition, and yet it is one that our people should let sink deep into their hearts. I think few of us who have been through the strain and stress of a strenuous prohibition fight have properly grasped the full necessity for it, until it has been forced on us by the loss of some advantage we might have secured by earlier action.

When the battle for prohibition is on, we are so wont to have in our minds and tell to our audiences, through press and pulpit and platform, the glories of a land free from the saloon, that we ourselves almost come to believe, and lead others to believe, that all these things will come to us just as soon as we have secured our prohibitory law.

But they do not. The liquor men are stubborn and revengeful and rebellious. They fight unto the death. They violate the laws with impunity, not only for the purpose of getting the money there is in it, but to so discredit the law that people will become disgusted, and say it cannot be enforced, and that, therefore, it should be repealed. When a state has just passed a prohibitory law, the first thing which confronts it is the fact that the legal machinery in the state is insufficient to enforce obedience to the prohibitory liquor laws.

Legislatures meet usually every two years. Many experiments must be made before a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at as to what is best to suit a state's own peculiar situation. And we may find that years will pass before we are in a situation to reap the full benefits of our measure.

In our fight for prohibition we should recognize the fact, and say so freely, that there will always be some making and buying and selling and drinking of alcoholic liquors, in spite of all our laws against them, just as there will always be some theft and murder and arson, in spite of all our laws against them; that we may expect this in the one case as in the other as long as men are sinful and rebellious; that the value of the law in all these cases is that it very greatly lessens such crimes. If people could get this into their hearts, they would not in the one case expect the millenium as soon as the law is passed, or lose heart of courage the first time they found liquor men violating the law. They would be prepared to consider from the first moment, "What shall be done to secure the proper enforcement of the law, now that we have it?"

# A THANKSGIVING STORY OF OTHER YEARS

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS

Ripley had been cursed with saloons almost since it was born! For twenty years ferrymen and others had stopped upon the river bank for a nip. Many men tarried so long that they were unable to proceed with their business, but no one thought of blaming the saloon-keepers and their bottles of rum. Drinking, like hydrophobia, was supposed to be a necessary evil which must be borne uncomplainingly. So when the "Mary Ann" went down because the mate was intoxicated, taking with her twelve promising citizens; when John Fleming was killed by a railroad train because he had selected the roadbed for a drunken sleep; when Gus Gargus, crazy with liquor, cut the throat of his wife and baby, the fathers and mothers of Ripley solemnly shook their heads. "It's too bad!" they sighed, and the saloonists sanctimoniously sighed with them, but no one thought of blaming them. Why should they? Couldn't these sufferers have let liquor alone?

But when Judge Haines, while in the prime of life, drank too much and was thrown from his spirited black horse and carried home dead, people began to sit up and take notice. Mrs. Haines was left the wealthiest (and most attractive) woman in all the county. People poured to the house in crowds to sympathize with her. She closed her home afterward and was gone for a year. When she returned she was still dressed in black and was more beautiful than before, though her hair was snowy white. Close observers noticed a little bow upon the breast of her gown and wondered. They did not wonder long.

On the second Thursday after Mrs. Haines' home-coming the big house was thrown open for a thorough cleaning. It was re-furnished and re-garnished from top to bottom. On the next day every one of us ladies in the town received an engraved invitation which asked our presence at the house upon the hill.

The time set for the party was the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day and such chattering and talking and planning. The women and girls who could afford it ordered new dresses and shoes; those of us in moderate circumstances made over last year's silks and turned our best poplins and managed with new shoes and ribbons; and some folks actually stayed away because they couldn't appear as well as their neighbors.

There were only five people in town who were not invited and those were the wives of the saloon-keepers. They turned up their noses and pretended that they did not care but of course they did, for wasn't every woman fairly aching to see the new furniture and fine carpets and lovely pictures which Mrs. Haines had brought from Europe? Everybody who was going was all ready a full hour before the appointed time.

Most families postponed their Thanksgiving dinners until evening. It was a clear, pretty day. Snow covered the ground and when two o'clock came the streets were filled with well-dressed women hurrying toward the Haines residence. The big house fully came up to all expectations. The soft, rich carpets were satisfying to the feet, the pictures and statuary and curtains were the finest the women of Ripley had ever seen. Mrs. Haines, her sister, and her sister-in-law from Chicago, were in the receiving line.

Mrs. Haines was handsomely but not showily dressed, and the other two women were arrayed in simple though pretty costumes. They greeted their guests with great cordiality. Several selections were played on the victrola and a paid singer sang several numbers. A magician took eggs from Sary Ellen Hite's mouth and roses from a pot of dry earth. When he was through with his performance Mrs. Haines rose and said:

"These things seem wonderful, ladies, but while I was in Chicago I saw something so much more wonderful that I have decided to tell my friends about it." She smiled and fingered the little white bow upon her breast. This ornament, we noticed about that time, the other women in the receiving line also wore. We all supposed it to be some club badge.

"You all know the curse of Ripley," Mrs. Haines continued. "It is the curse of the whole world. The liquor traffic has ruined more homes, crippled more children, caused more sin and woe than anything else has ever done. For a long time people have believed that they must submit to it. While in Chicago I met a woman named Frances Willard, than whom there could be no one more noble." (The name was just like any other to us. We had never heard of Miss Willard.) "She is at the head of a society of godly women who have taken a pledge never to stop working and praying until the liquor traffic is outlawed," our hostess went on. "That is the reason I invited you here today."

Mrs. Haines' bright black eyes were full of light as she gazed earnestly at her audience. Every woman was listening intently. Mary Cheney said afterward that perhaps the "call" to Mrs. Haines came in answer to a prayer which she had been sending heavenward for twenty years.

"Woman has been called the weaker vessel," the hostess continued, "but I know, and the rest of you who have drinking husbands or who have come in contact with those who drink, know that often the men who have once tasted liquor and continue to use it are the weakest creatures on earth. You know how they struggle, how they try to throw off the yoke, how in the end they go down to destruction. Men who know nothing of the temptation their brothers have to meet will not try to defend them. They hoot at the idea of a strong man being under the curse and they go on voting for the brewers. The time has come when the women must vote for home and native land—and for their husbands and sons. In Chicago I put my name to a pledge while Miss Willard smiled at me. I want you to put your names to a similar pledge while I pray for you!"

Mrs. Haines fell upon her knees and engaged in silent prayer. The flickering light from the fire in the grate seemed to throw upon her face a holy charm. Her sister stood at one side of a table upon which was a snowy roll of paper. On it was written a pledge to abstain from liquor and in every way to discourage the traffic in strong drink. After a moment a woman walked slowly forward and put her name to that promise. Finally not a person remained in the room whose name was not recorded.

The guests were then invited to the dining room all glorious with yellow light. It shone upon the glasses which in the old judge's time had held ruby wine. The long table was spread with delicacies of the season and over them the guests made merry. Each woman, however, wore a little white bow. We felt that we were a part of God's plan and had promised to do our best to further His work.

The news of our action crept out next day. Some in the village laughed at us. Some sneered, but we never faltered, for at every turn we had Mrs. Haines to guide and instruct us. We met regularly all that winter and the next summer. When the time was ripe we circulated a petition asking for a local option election. Though we were but "weak" women we won, much to the surprise of every one. God was on our side. When the names were counted and approved it was found that we had more than the required number of signatures.

Speakers came—brilliant men to convince the doubtful element, tender women to touch the heartstrings of the voters. On a cold November day—election day—Mrs. Haines threw open her great house and served hot coffee, meats and sandwiches. Children stood at the polls singing campaign songs while women distributed literature. At six o'clock I, for one, went home utterly exhausted. I was lying on the bed praying when every church bell in Ripley began to ring. Forgetting I was tired I jumped to my feet shouting, "Praise the Lord. Glory to God!"

We had made our town dry. Afterward we women watched closely the saloonists who began to sell soft drinks only. Naturally they just grew disgusted and left town. We caught "old Coursun" bootlegging and punished him, although the men claimed it couldn't be done.

We kept steadily at work doing things for the sailors on the cruisers and found many other avenues for accomplishing good. Gradually—things can't be done in a day—we saw that Ripley was beginning to change. Old Phil Smith who'd run a threshing machine for years and who got intoxicated as regularly as pay day came, was converted and joined the church. His old wife was so happy that she did nothing but cry, "Glory to God!" They moved to a better house that very week and paid the rent in advance, too.

People began to come to Ripley to see how the town was doing. Ripley's reputation, you see, hadn't been of the best. Our dry town was talked of all over the state and even the men admitted that the W. C. T. U. women had made it dry and kept it that way.

It wasn't easy to be a temperance woman in the years gone by and do what we did. At that time it meant almost social ostracism. Last Sunday I sat on my porch and watched the temperance forces march proudly by. I saw the Young Campaigners with their caps and fluttering pennants and heard them give their temperance yells. As I watched all this I thought of a day in old Ripley by the river when the "Mary Ann" went down and drunkenness was considered a necessity. Men and women marched side by side down the street, and pretty children in white. The paraders were joined by the Sunday school children and the church people of all denominations. I remembered the time when their ancestors had fled from drunken fathers' blows and my heart beat rapidly. The music surged and swelled, and when I went to bed that night I could hear the glad cry of those little ones as they shouted, "Dry, dry, dry; mark your ballots D-R-Y. Give the boys and girls a show. Hurrah, hurrah, saloons must go!"

Some fair day the children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren of these long ago reformers will walk side by side with their husbands and brothers to the ballot box and when they do America will become a purified nation.

I look back joyfully to that Thanksgiving Day so long ago and am proud that I was one of the first women to belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# TIP TODD'S TEMPERANCE TEST

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tennessee

Tip Todd

Tip Todd knew a man—Mr. Kelly by name—who kept a store on the next block from Tip's house. The little boy spent many of his nickels and pennies buying chewing gum and stick candy from his kind, old friend; for indeed Mr. Kelly was Tip's friend! When the delivery boy came with the market-baskets for Mrs. Todd, Tip knew there would be a red-cheeked apple or a little sack of something sweet tucked away in one corner for him. Sometimes in the summer when the weather was fine, Tip would watch for Mr. Kelly to pass the house on his way to supper and would beg him to stop for a little while and tell him a story.

"A story, you say, my boy?" Mr. Kelly would ask as he sat down beside Tip on the top step. "Well, now, what kind shall it be?" Tip would tell him, and then, wide-eyed and eager, would listen to every word Mr. Kelly said.

There was only one fault Tip could ever find with his friend, and that was that he would get drunk—not so drunk that he would fall down on the street as Tip had seen some men do, but just drunk enough to be silly and laugh foolishly over nothing. One day Tip went to his mother about it.

"My Sunday school teacher asked me to promise never to touch whisky or wine and to try to keep other people from drinking it. Now there is Mr. Kelly! How can I keep him from getting drunk?"

"Talk to him about it when he is sober and beg him not to drink because you love him, Tip," advised his mother.

So Tip planned his campaign as a soldier in the army of temperance fighting against Mr. Kelly's love for whisky. He approached Mr. Kelly shyly one day when the store was quite empty.

"I like you, Mr. Kelly," he said, laying his hand on the old man's arm.

"And I like you, too," laughed the grocery man. "Now what do you want? Another story?"

"No," said Tip, "I want to buy all the whisky you have. Will you sell it for a dime? That is all the money I have."

Mr. Kelly looked astonished. "Why—why, what do you mean?"

"I want to buy all the whisky you have so that you can't get drunk any more."

Then Mr. Kelly laughed a long time.

"You are driving a close bargain, my boy, aren't you? Buy my whisky for ten cents!" And then he laughed again.

But Tip was very serious.

"Don't laugh, Mr. Kelly! It is very wrong to drink whisky. I wish you wouldn't do it any more. I have signed a pledge myself never to drink, and I must try to keep other people from drinking, too."

"Oh, so you are a temperance boy! Well, well, I hope that you will always be true to your pledge." Then Tip thought Mr. Kelly looked so sad that he felt sorry for him and he patted his arm again.

"God will forgive you for getting drunk, Mr. Kelly, if you will never do it another time," he declared.

Just then some customers came in and when Mr. Kelly hurried to wait on them, Tip Todd went home.

A week passed by before Tip saw Mr. Kelly drunk. When he was sober once more, Tip went down to the store to see him.

"I am not going to buy any candy from you or come to see you, Mr. Kelly," he said sadly, "until you quit drinking whisky. I love you just the same," he went on, "but I can't have anything to do with a man who drinks whisky."

Mr. Kelly sighed as the sturdy little chap turned his back and walked out of the store.

"The pluck of him," he said; "the spirit of the boy!"

He looked for Tip every time he passed the house after that, but there was no little boy waiting to call to him. The old man had never felt so lonely in his life. A month passed and then another, then Mr. Kelly stopped at Tip Todd's door and rang the bell and asked for Tip.

"I don't drink whisky any more, my boy. Will you be my friend again?" he asked when Tip came to the door and stood there, smiling up into his eyes.

Then Tip threw himself into Mr. Kelly's arms, happy and glad to have his old friend again and to know that he had helped along the great cause of temperance that some day shall purify the world.

"They Voted for Us Election Day"

# The Union Signal

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

## MISSOURI LEGISLATURE WILL BE DRY

According to information received through the press the next Missouri legislature will be dry, both house and senate.

## CALIFORNIA VICTORIES

The California red-light abatement law was upheld at the November election by a 40,000 majority vote. The anti-prize-fight law passed by a majority of 30,000 and the minimum wage law by a majority of 20,000. The vote against the measure limiting a vote on prohibition to once in eight years now stands at 50,000 majority. At the time the above information was received by THE UNION SIGNAL by telegram, returns from eight counties were lacking.

## VIEWS OF KANSAS BANKERS ON PROHIBITION

In a poll of the bankers of Kansas, taken by the Methodist Temperance Society of the General Conference of the Methodist church, asking their views as to the statewide prohibition law, one hundred and sixty-six expressed hearty approval of the dry policy.

"The absence of the saloon has been the greatest factor in the progress of Kansas, morally, educationally, industrially and financially," is the verdict of Charles F. McAdams, vice-president of the National Bank of America, Salina. Another banker, James Lorton, president of the Winchester National Bank, Winfield, tells of a change of attitude on the temperance question. He says, "I did not vote for prohibition, but I now think that booze is entitled to no place in the economy of our country."

# White Ribboners En Route to Convention City

## EXPERIENCES ON "SPECIAL" TO ATLANTA

Editorial Correspondence

With mingled feelings of sorrow and joy white ribboners started on their journey southward for the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, Georgia—sorrow because it was the first great annual meeting since the home-going of the dearly beloved leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens; joy because of the wonderful victories of the year along every line, due in large measure to the wise leadership of our promoted President during her sixteen years of service.

Special trains from the east, the west and the south carried large delegations. The official train, which started from Chicago at 9:30 a. m., Tuesday, November 10, was specially favored in having among its passengers the state W. C. T. U. presidents of eight campaign states: Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, West Washington; Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Oregon; Mrs. Mary W. Alderson, Montana; Mrs. Florence Richards, Ohio; Mrs. Mamie Claflin, Nebraska; Mrs. Anna Simmons, South Dakota; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, North Dakota; Mrs. Nelle Burger, Missouri. A half dozen "best sellers" could be written from the fascinating stories related by these campaigners who have been in hand-to-hand conflict with the forces of evil during the past few months. These heroes of many battles were in great demand and were constantly surrounded by groups who wanted to hear all about "how they did it."

### Every Possible Comfort Provided

Every possible arrangement had been made for the comfort of the passengers by Mr. Allen B. Smith, traveling passenger agent of the Pennsylvania road, who "personally conducted" the party as far as Cincinnati. Shortly after the train pulled out of the Union station at Chicago each member of the party was the recipient of beautiful carnations and choice confectionery. The appointments of the train were luxurious, the dining car service excellent, and no effort was spared by Mr. Smith to make the trip an enjoyable one. As he left the train at Cincinnati he was given the W. C. T. U. cheer with a spirit which evidenced the appreciation of the white ribboners.

The most popular song, apparently, of the trip was one of six stanzas, beginning,

*"Virginia has gone dry,*
*Virginia has gone dry,*
*Praise the Lord who helped us,*
*Virginia has gone dry."*

Substitute for the word Virginia the word Colorado, Washington, Oregon or Arizona and you have the next four verses. The song closes with the refrain,

*"The nation's going dry,*
*The nation's going dry,*
*Praise the Lord who helps us,*
*The nation's going dry."*

The Ohio delegates, undaunted and undismayed by their delayed victory, explained the result of the election in these telling words:

*"I can't vote*
*Neither can ma;*
*Ohio's gone wet,*
*Blame it on pa."*

A brief stay was made for dinner at Cincinnati, that brewery-controlled city that is said to have been responsible for the failure of Ohio to carry statewide prohibition. Delegates expressed the wish that we might tarry long enough to proclaim our sentiments to the voters who had had a part in defeating such a progressive and righteous measure.

Impressive and tender were the vesper services held by the different delegations as the evening shadows fell. Fervent, humble petitions for guidance, and triumphant faith in the outcome of our great warfare characterized these gatherings. Upon every lip was a jubilate, "Praise God who hath given us the victory!"

## The Day in Chattanooga

All rose early Wednesday morning in anticipation of a day of delightful sight-seeing at Chattanooga, and no one, we venture to say, was disappointed in any particular. The weather was of the "made to order" variety, sunshiny, invigorating and clear. The wooded hills and mountains round about the city were beautiful beyond description in scarlet and gold. So many attractions were offered to the visitors it was difficult to choose. Several trips to historic points and a suffrage conference at the Hotel Patten, our headquarters for the day, made one wish our time in the city were forty-eight hours. For the sake of hearing some of the noted suffrage speakers at the conference of the Southern States Suffrage Association (among them Mary Johnston, the novelist, Miss Kate Gordon, Mrs. Belmont and Christabel Pankhurst) some decided to forego the pleasure of the sight-seeing; others spent a half day in that way and the other half at the meeting. The trips to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and through Chickamauga Park by automobile were to most of the delegates the events of the day. The sight of the battlefields where occurred the terrible encounter between the blue and the gray awakened in many hearts sad memories of those who had fought so valiantly, even to death, in the far away sixties, and emphasized anew the unspeakable horrors now taking place across the ocean.

### Magnificent Panorama

The panorama spread before our eyes from the top of Lookout Mountain was stupendous and overwhelming. We were told we could look out upon seven states — Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Virginia. Pages could be written of the significant scenes brought to our attention, but in the rush of ante-convention days

there is no time to write them. Often were heard expressions of pleasure that we were riding through the streets of prohibition Chattanooga where the absence of saloons was a sight good for our eyes.

## Welcome to Georgia

At about four p. m. two long W. C. T. U. specials, each carrying about two hundred passengers, pulled out of the station. From the platform of the observation car there floated back to our Chattanooga friends:

*"We're glad we came to Dixie, we are, we are;*
*We're glad we came to Dixie, yes we are, we are."*

The remaining hours of the journey were spent largely in rehearsing the joys of the day and in vesper services. About nine o'clock we reached Atlanta. As we stepped from the train there were wafted to our ears sweet strains of music, and as we mounted the steps to the street we were welcomed by one of Atlanta's best bands. Every delegate immediately felt at home, for just beyond the musicians stood Mary Harris Armor with smiling face and open arms (not figuratively but literally) ready to take us to her great heart and bid us welcome to her Georgia.

Between two lines of interested spectators she led us in triumphal procession to the street, where automobiles were in waiting. Thence, preceded by a picturesque drum and bugle corps, uniformed in white and scarlet, whose sweet melodies rose above the bustle of the street, the line of automobiles carrying the General Officers and delegates proceeded to the Hotel Ansley.

Here endeth the first chapter of the story of the ante-convention days. In next week's SIGNAL something will be told of the preliminary meetings which, as this is being written, are in progress.

Suffice it to say that every one is serene and happy and is prophesying that this is to be one of the best and most inspiring National W. C. T. U. Conventions ever held.

### WE GIVE THEE THANKS

*For all true words that have been spoken,*
*For all brave deeds that have been done,*
*For every loaf in kindness broken,*
*For every race in valor run,*
*For martyr lips which have not failed*
*To give God praise and smile to rest,*
*For knightly souls which have not quailed*
*At stubborn strife or lonesome quest;*
*Lord unto Whom we stand in thrall*
*We give Thee thanks for all, for all.*
*For each fair field where golden stubble*
*Hath followed wealth of waving grain*
*For every passing wind of trouble*
*Which bends Thy grass that lifts again;*
*For gold in mine that men must seek,*
*For work which bows the sullen knee;*
*For strength, swift sent to aid the weak,*
*For love by which we climb to Thee;*
*Thy freemen, Lord, yet each Thy thrall,*
*We give Thee praise for all, for all.*

—*Selected.*

### ALL HONOR TO THE W. C. T. U.

"A splendid compliment was paid the W. C. T. U. last night (Nov. 8) at a meeting of the Flying Squadron in the M. E. church," says the *Fargo Forum*. Judge Charles A. Pollock, in introducing to the audience Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the W. C. T. U. of Indiana, said in substance: "The credit of the enactment and preservation of the constitutional and statutory provisions with reference to our prohibitory law in their complete integrity is due more, perhaps, to the encouragement, devotion and sleepless energy of the W. C. T. U., than to any other single organization or person in the state."

### BELIEVES THE W. C. T. U. DID THE WORK

A writer in the November issue of *Lend a Hand*, the magazine published by the inmates of the Oregon penitentiary, shows an intelligent appreciation of the white ribbon movement. Referring to a new book, "Path Breaking," written by Abigail Scott Duniway, the notorious opponent of prohibition, the editor of *Lend a Hand* says:

"Kindly but earnestly we have to differ with Mrs. Duniway on the ground taken with relation to the liquor traffic. The issue, or one of the issues throughout the entire volume, is the fact that the suffrage associations have been the bright and shining star in the social firmament or in the strife for the emancipation of women from all the evils that man has afflicted them with. We gladly give them their rightful place in history, but we still manfully contend that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, engineered and controlled by a prayerful spirit, has been the lever that has pried loose the grip of the saloon upon the people, and that there is no excuse either known or yet to be manufactured, for the saloon and the evil it brings upon us."

James Head and his wife had two sons, both under eighteen (the legal age for military service), but unusually tall and strong for their years. A neighbor who had been drafted offered James Head $300 to send the eldest son as his substitute. Head took the money, against the mother's agonized entreaty, and sent the boy, who was soon killed. Not long after, another neighbor was drafted, and offered to pay Head for making the second son his substitute. Head closed with the offer. In a few months the second son likewise lost his life. Their mother never held up her head after that. The same thing could happen today if the supply of volunteers fell short. Have women "all the rights they want?"—*White Ribbon Herald.*

The West Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod has passed a resolution threatening with expulsion from the privileges of church membership Lutherans who manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, who rent their property for saloon purposes, serve as bondsmen or sign liquor applications. The resolution also forbids Lutheran ministers to officiate at any function in any club where intoxicating liquors are sold, and if applied to Philadelphia, would bar ministers from practically every large club in the city. Lutherans are also advised to withdraw their membership from any club or organization which dispenses liquor.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.*

*"There is joy abroad, shouts of praise to God,*
*For prohibition wins;*
*There are hearts made light, gloomy days made bright;*
*For prohibition wins."*

### "GOD OF THE HARVEST WE THANK THEE"

*"God of the Harvest we thank Thee*
*For the bountiful crops Thou hast given;*
*Early and late we have labored and prayed,*
*Day after day we have striven.*

*"Now our reward we are reaping,*
*To Thee, Lord, our praises ascend,*
*List, on our lips are thanksgivings*
*To Thee, our Father, our Friend."*

### FRANCE MAY PERPETUATE PROHIBITION OF SALE OF ABSINTHE

Permanent prohibition of the sale of absinthe and kindred alcoholic beverages in France may be a result of the war. Transportation and sale of absinthe were forbidden when the war began, and the government now has supplemented this order with another forbidding the sale of alcoholic drinks similar to absinthe. There is a marked movement in all parts of France tending to perpetuate this prohibition.

**We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:**

MR. FRANK MARCH, Oregon, Ill., husband of a faithful member of the local union, and himself a staunch temperance advocate.

MRS. SARAH A. SWAIN, Indianapolis, Ind., seventy years of age, a white ribboner for more than thirty years and the honorary vice-president of the South Side union of Indianapolis. Mrs. Swain passed away during a meeting of the union held at Beech Grove on October 27.

"The liquor bill would pay for 50,000,000 bales of cotton at ten cents a pound—about equivalent to four years production for the entire south," asserted Senator Morris Sheppard in a speech delivered recently at Little Rock, Ark. "It would pay for 125,000,000 tons of cotton seed at $20. It would pay for all the corn the entire nation raises in two years, at the rate of a dollar a bushel. It would pay for all the cattle and hogs Arkansas can raise in two decades."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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# NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 12-18

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

*Vermont:* $11.

*Georgia:* $15.

*Indiana:* La Porte, Henry Co. (L. M. N. Stevens), Mooresville, Milo $.70, Richmond (Mary F. Thomas) $1, Morgantown. Total $9.70.

*Montana:* $2.

*Louisiana:* Decompte, Minden.

*Kansas:* $1, Stafford $4, Abilene, Alta Vista $2.35, Arkansas City, Atchison, Albert, Alena, Agra, Argentine K. C., Ashland, Bonner Springs, Burlington, Bushton $1.50, Belle Plain, Beloit, Coming $4, Chanute, Concordia, Cloverdale, Castleton, Caldwell $2.50, Chikaskia, Iola, Harrison, Hebron, Haviland, Holton, Horton, Hamilton, Helmick, Hutchinson, Harverville, Gridley, Greensburg, Goodland, Greensburg (Highland), Freeport, Fairview $3, Florence, Emporia, E. Asher, Eskridge $5, Dighton, Downs, Douglass, Dennis, Conway Springs, Council Grove, Kinsley $.38, Kansas City (Willard, Wyandotte, Grandview), Luray, Louisville $.80, Lucas, Lawrence, Lyndon (individual) $.10, Liberal, Le Roy, Logan, Manhattan, Mound City, Marian, McPherson, Mt. Ayr $4.66, Mayfield, Nickerson, Neal, Norton, Newton, N. Branch, Olathe $1, Osawatomie, Oatville $2.50, Ottawa (North $1, South $3), Oakland, Otego, Oak Creek, Princeton, Pawnee Rock, Phillipsburg, Pratt, Pleasantview, Quincy, Ransom Y. P. B., Rosedale, Ransom, Russel Springs, Sterling, Salina (Wesleyan add.), Sabetha, Stockton, Salina, Seneca, Tyro, Topeka (Lillian Mitchner, Central, East Side $.45, West Side), Tescott, Varck, Wauneta $1.60, Winfield, Winfield (Mrs. Lorella Stewart $50, personal), Wilsey, Wichita (Gordon, College Hill, Central, Willard, Stevens), Willowdale, Wellington, Wellsford. Total $280.84.

*Florida:* Winter Haven $2.50, Winter Park, Terra Cela, Palatka, Clearwater, Umatilla, St. Augustine $8, W. Palm Beach $2.05, Palma Solo Y, Manatee $6. Total $30.62.

*Vermont:* Barton, Newport. Total $4.

*Arizona:* $4.

*Missouri:* Austin, Avilla, Auxvasse, Bolckow, Bonne Terre Y. P. B., Avalon, Bynumville (W. Y. P. B.), Carterville, Crane, Carondelet, Culvre, Columbia, Braymer, Dexter, Deepwater, Denver, Empire, Forest Grove, Goodman, Granger, Gorin, Grant City, Helena, Hill Chapel, Hopkins, Cameron, Mt. Hope (Randolph), Passaic, Piedmont, Pleasant Grove, Radium, Red Oak, Ridgway, Richland, Island City, Raymore, Seymour, Savannah, St. Clair, Tipton, Wyconda, Tina, Clearmont, Hickory Grove, St. Joseph (Central), Fulton, Hannibal (Central), Scott District, Hardin, Lagonda, McDonald (Greene), Shannondale, Liberal, Hoffman-Burger (Richmond), Hume, Juliette (Jasper), Jackson, Kingsville, King City, Luray, Ludlow, Morris, Meadville, Mound City, Monroe City, Mound Union (Randolph), Morrellton, Newburg, Newark, New Florence, Niangua, Oran. Total $144.

*South Carolina:* Elim, Harmony, Philippi, music for convention $.45. Total $6.45.

*Ohio:* Kings Creek, Andover, Lodi, Eagleville Y. P. B. $5, Collins Y. P. B. $1, W. Lafayette Y. P. B. $1, Valley Grove, Burbank, Barnesville L. T. L. $.50, Dresden, Slope Brookfield $4.50, Phoneton $2.50, Troy, Upper Sandusky Y. P. B. $1, Plumwood. Total $31.50.

*West Virginia:* $3.30.

*Kentucky:* Louisville (Central), E. Bernstadt $1, Monticello, Paducah $1. Total $6.

*Connecticut:* $31.00.

*Mississippi:* Blue Mountain, Ripley, Saltillo, Columbus, Corinth, Eupora, Meridian, Newton, Ackerman, Okolona, Hattiesburg, Port Gibson, West Point, Vicksburg, Booneville, Inka, Montrose $2.10, Starkville, Poulotic, Gulfport, Booneville L. T. L. $2.50. Total $42.60.

*New Hampshire:* Concord $4, Boscawen $4, Dover $3, Keene $3, Harrisdale $2.50, Candia $1, Woodsville $1, East Rindge $1, Sanbornville $1, Northwood, Warner, Gilmanton Iron Works, Plymouth, E. Manchester, Acworth, E. Rochester, Tilton, Manchester, Exeter, Stratham, North Weare, Hollis, Somersworth Nashua, Sandwich (Center), Seabrook, Gonic, Newmarket, Hampton, Epsom & Dummer. Total $64.50.

*North Carolina:* Asheville $4, Winston-Salem. Total $6.

*Arkansas:* Tillar, Morrillton. Total $4.

*Illinois:* $196.10, Evanston. Total $198.10.

*W. Washington:* $4, Gull Harbor, Seattle (Willard). Total $8.

*New Jersey:* Thorofare, Newfield, Summit, Silver Lake, Elizabeth No. 1, Palisade, Hoboken (Alexander Y. P. B.), Page Y. P. B. $1, High Bridge $1, Peapack & Gladstone Y. P. B., Bound Brook, Florence Y. P. B., Pleasantville L. T. L., Blairstown, Washington L. T. L. $1.40, Delaware L. T. L. $.20, Mendham, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Atlantic Highlands, Port Monmouth, Oradell. Total $39.60.

*District of Columbia:* $36.

*Alabama:* Tuscaloosa, Anniston, Union Springs. Total $6.

*Rhode Island:* Woodville.

*South Idaho:* $4.

*South Carolina:* (Lawson). $5.30.

*Oklahoma:* Guthrie, Norman.

*Delaware:* Westerfield, Felton, Lillian Cade $1, Lewes L. T. L. $.50. Total $7.50.

*Massachusetts:* $173.60.

*Tennessee:* Concord, Maryville, Dickson L. T. L. $1.50, Awalt, Harriman, Trezevant, Adamsville L. T. L. $.50. Total $12.00.

*Virginia:* $11.20.

*Oregon:* Dayton $2.

*Iowa:* $25.70.

*Maryland:* $66.32.

*New York:* Jamesville $1, Solvay, Syracuse (Central City Y. P. B.) $.50, S. Danby L. T. L. $1, W. Groton (L. T. L., W.), Brocton, Dunkirk $.90, Niobe, Levant Y. P. B. $2.27, Forestville, Ripley, Lake Pleasant, Hobart $1, Walton, Rome Y. P. B., E. Auburn L. T. L. $.50, Afton, Lyons, Macedon Centre $1, Marion, Red Creek, Cairo $1.60, Catskill, Windham, Buffalo (Niagara, Riverside $1, S. Side $1), E. Aurora $6.75, Kenmore, Montezuma, Huntington, Middleville, East Otto, Olean, Franklinville, Cattaraugus $5, New Albion $1, Versailles, Allegany $1, Perrysburg, Portville, Ellicottville, Steamburg $1, E. Randolph, Salamanca $1.11, Limestone $1, Interlaken, Portchester $3, Deposit, Binghamton (Charity $1, East End, West End), Lesterline, Maine, Vestal Centre, Apalachin, Berkshire $2.50, Lockwood, Nichols $1, Smithboro, Grahamsville, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Coram L. T. L. $.50, Mt. Sinai L. T. L. $1, Corinth, Mechanicsville, Round Lake, Saratoga Springs, Allens Hill $1.60, Corning, Earlville $1.65, Hartwick, Ames, Canajoharie, Cranesville, Mannys Corners, St. Johnsville, Apulia Station $.50, N. Ridge, Pendleton $.50. Total $153.88.

*District of Columbia No. 2:* $6.

Royalty, "Temperance Songster," $45.

## CAMPAIGN FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | $200.00 |
| Michigan | 189.22 |
| New Jersey | 130.35 |
| Illinois | 121.15 |
| Mississippi | 75.00 |
| Ohio | 51.21 |
| Maine | 35.30 |
| Minnesota | 34.75 |
| Wisconsin | 20.75 |
| A Friend, Canada | 20.00 |
| Georgia | 64.43 |
| Alabama | 6.95 |
| South Dakota | 4.20 |
| Kentucky | 1.68 |
| Iowa | 4.00 |
| Kansas | 75.11 |
| Kansas City meeting | 3.00 |
| Indiana | 4.38 |
| Connecticut | .60 |
| Florida | 11.00 |
| Flower Mission Dept. | 26.50 |
| Arizona | 14.50 |
| South Dakota | 55.00 |
| Total | $1,149.08 |

# The Fate of Social Reform Under Sweden's Conservative Government

A. SYMONDS OHLIN

The year 1914 has been a fateful one. The political crisis of last winter has had very widespread effects. The extreme parties, the Conservatives and the Social Democrats, have increased in strength, whereas the center party, the Liberals, have been hard pressed. The means used by the Conservatives to regain the position lost at the general election in 1911 do not bear investigation; they were none too honest. The question of increasing our defense, which has been the burning and much-debated subject of the year, is now solved, under the pressure of the European complications through a great compromise on the part of the Liberals. The Social Democrats have kept aloof from the whole decision, their standpoint being in theory gradual disarmament, in practice *status quo*. We are now weighted by enormous military burdens which are likely to grow, and our young men of the conscription have imposed upon them a much lengthier time of training.

Our political crisis has had, too, as was expected, very unfavorable effects on temperance and suffrage reform. Last winter we stood on the very threshold of local veto and the enfranchisement of our women in the fall. Both reforms had been denied us by the votes of a few men in the upper chamber of our Riksdag.

The proposals of the Royal Commission on Temperance, which we had every reason to expect would have been accepted in the main, if the Liberals had remained in power, were now watered down to a mere nothing, though after a desperate fight, local veto—the cornerstone of the report of the commission—still remained. For twenty years local veto has at intervals been before Parliament, and backed by an overwhelmingly large popular sentiment, has five times been passed by the second chamber. But again the upper chamber has thrown out the measure, a leading Conservative arguing that local veto is not a temperance question but a question of political power. The Conservatives fear a Democratic vote on the liquor question in the Communes will be a precedent for the extension of municipal franchise in the same direction. The temperance party of Sweden will possibly now demand national prohibition straightway. It cannot be said that prohibition is not a temperance question.

### Suffrage Versus Hatpins

As to woman suffrage, which subject has been before Parliament eleven times and several times passed by the second chamber, again at the hands of obstinate, power-loving men in the first chamber, it has suffered the same fate as that of local veto. One of these gentlemen—a free church minister to boot—used as an argument against giving women the vote the fact that women wear hatpins!!! Poor man, he has been ridiculed! If a hatpin is heavy enough to weigh down the balance of justice against us, surely a pipe should have had heavier weight against male franchise. Be it, however, also recorded that a Cabinet minister, though a strict Conservative, delivered a magnificent defense speech in favor of the franchise, but despite this splendid chivalry the hatpin man's party triumphed. As a change of the Constitution cannot become the law of the land until after another general election, the women of Sweden cannot, at best, gain their enfranchisement until the year 1921. That is to say, if during the next three years' period (the Riksdag is elected every three years) the reform should be passed, it must, nevertheless, be ratified by the next Riksdag before becoming a law. All interested in social reform and the uplift of women are, of course, very much disappointed and indignant, especially as one of the arguments against giving women the vote—that they do not themselves care for it—has been removed by the signatures of 351,454 women, a very large figure for Sweden, when we take into account the sparseness of the population and that these signatures, appended to a declaration in favor of the vote, were ingathered by the personal efforts of suffragists through systematic house visitation all over the land during a period of about three months.

### Crown Princess Attends W. C. T. U. Convention

The W. C. T. U. of Sweden held its annual council at Maleno this year, choosing this town because of the great Baltic Exhibition which opened there last May. The council was attended by eighty-three delegates from fifty-seven unions. (There are 130 unions in Sweden.) The Crown Princess Margaret of Connaught, was present at the opening proceedings. A musical evening with short addresses was held in the concert hall of the exhibition. As to business, resolutions on local veto, prohibition, suffrage for women and the abolishment of the police regulation of vice were unanimously carried.

The W. C. T. U. had a part in the Baltic Exhibition in two different sections—among the temperance exhibits and also in the Woman's Building, where every department of woman's work and influence, her advance through the ages and present achievements were all very vividly shown. Besides literature and printed matter the W. C. T. U. exhibited a large number of fine photographs of restaurants, homes, hot milk stalls, cooking classes, etc., of the association, also portraits. There were two large models as well, one of the white ribbon inebriate home, showing all the farm buildings and one of the big restaurant at Stockholm with its attractive grounds.

### Prohibition a Necessary War Measure

The terrible European war has cast its shadow over Sweden, too, causing much unemployment and distress; hence temporary prohibition has been introduced in many parts by the authorities. In other cases the temperance people have petitioned for it. In the cathedral town of Vesteras a deputation of 1,000 women waited on the governor of the county to request immediate prohibition in his domain. The white ribbon local union took a prominent part in this proceeding.

The W. C. T. U. national executive has succeeded in getting all the prominent women's organizations of Sweden to join them in petitioning the government to forbid potatoes and corn being used this winter for purposes of distillation. When bread may be scarce ere the war is over, it is complete scandal to turn food stuffs into strong drink. The crops have been considerably below par this season on account of the drought and heat experienced during the past summer.

## CHILE AROUSING TO NEED FOR TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

MRS. IDA A. T. ARMS, President Chile W. C. T. U.

Recently, in Chile, the experiment was tried of closing all the saloons on Saturday noon and not opening them until Monday noon. This will be a fine argument to use in Congress when the liquor question comes up. In the capital, Santiago, some one—a temperance society backing the effort—has caused temperance sentiments to be printed and hung in all prominent places. There's a large rock just outside the city and upon it appear statements as to the injurious effects of liquor drinking upon the individual, his family, and society at large. The women of Chile are beginning to wake up.

There are a dozen American women in our schools and they are doing all they can to teach temperance to boys and girls. We have old students scattered now all over Chile and many of them practice in their own homes what they learned with us.

The dreadful war affects us very much. Thousands have been thrown out of work and hungry men and women walk the streets begging for something to do.

## MAKING PROHIBITION SENTIMENT IN HONOLULU

Correspondence from Honolulu, Hawaii, says that a proposition to install a bar in the Pleasanton hotel has created an issue in Honolulu such as that city has not had for some years.

On October 5 a special session of the W. C. T. U. was called by its president, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, and the secretary, Miss Florence Yarrow, at which the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League was invited to present this matter. The W. C. T. U. decided to co-operate with the league in canvassing the 450 electors of the Fourth precinct, in order to secure, if possible, a majority of signatures to protest against the petition now filed with the board of license commissioners asking for permission to establish and operate a bar in the Pleasanton hotel, with all the especial privileges attached. The campaign is agitative and educative, and is making prohibition sentiment.

## AN INCIDENT OF THE OREGON CAMPAIGN

At the Land Products Show, held in Portland, no less than three brewery corporations secured space for booths, from which to distribute literature of their own particular kind. They made liberal use, also, of campaign posters as decorations. When the Anti-Saloon League ascertained this it at once endeavored to counteract the work of the antis, and applied for space at the exhibition, secured it, and was about to make use of the room, when, to its astonishment, it received a letter from the general secretary of the show cancelling the contract, returning the deposit money, and informing it that no dry literature of any kind would be distributed by the management. The only literature the management would allow to be distributed was that of the liquor people. Against this unjust action the Anti-Saloon League entered emphatic protest.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $

## WHAT MONEY SPENT FOR LIQUOR WOULD PAY FOR

"The prohibition movement is holding in check any marked increase in the use of alcoholic beverages," is the opinion of the *American Grocer* as quoted in the *Waco* (Tex.) *News*. In placing the drink bill of the United States at $1,724,607,519, however, it enumerates some of the benefits that might be secured if this vast sum which "is spent annually for crime, insanity, sorrow and woe, for poverty and disease, for degradation and death," were turned into legitimate channels. It says:

"Seventeen hundred millions spent annually for drink—a sum sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund on the amount necessary to buy comfortable homes for nearly nine million families.

"A sum sufficient to buy a suit of clothes for every man and boy and a dress for every woman and girl in the United States, with enough left over to buy a pair of shoes for everybody.

"If the money spent for drink were spent for homes tenancy would disappear in the United States within one generation.

"If it were spent for education every child in the country would receive a college education.

"If it were spent for automobiles, every family in the country would own a car before 1924.

"If it were spent for religion, it would within less than a decade carry the Gospel to every living creature.

"If it were spent for railroads, it would buy every mile of railroad in the United States in ten years.

"If it were spent for government, it would pay all the expenses of the United States, with enough left over to pay the bonded debt of all the states of the Union."

## PROHIBITION LOWERS THE TAX RATE

A bulletin recently issued by the census bureau gives financial statistics of all cities having a population of 30,000 or over, and strikingly refutes the statement that prohibition increases taxes.

Comparison of the twenty-four cities between 45,000 and 60,000 in population embraces the Kansas cities of Topeka and Wichita. These two cities are the only ones in this group which are located in prohibition states. Wichita has 59,222 population and Topeka 45,478. While the average tax rate in the twenty-two wet cities of this group is $19.28 per thousand of assessed valuation, the tax rate of Wichita is only $15.50, while that of Topeka is given in the bulletin as $13.10. The current tax rate in Topeka, however, including city, county and state is but $10.50.

Only eight of the cities in licensed states have a less rate than Wichita, while none are credited with a smaller rate than the current rate in Topeka. Only one city in the entire list, and that is Atlantic City, with its great hotels, reports a larger assessed valuation than Wichita. This certainly does not indicate a lack of prosperity due to prohibition. Although Topeka stands at the bottom of the list in population, only two cities report a larger assessed valuation of property.

In this connection it is interesting to know that the average tax rate in the 376 incorporated towns of Kansas, including county, state and city, is only $9.97 on the thousand assessed valuation. When it comes to modern improvements and conveniences these Kansas towns are found right up in the front rank.

## PROHIBITION BRINGS PROSPERITY IN ATLANTA

Atlanta, Georgia, the largest dry city in the country, and the capital of a state which has felt the benefits of prohibition throughout its length and breadth because of a statewide prohibitory law which was enacted in 1907, furnishes the following figures to prove that prohibition has not injured property or business. Realty taxations in 1907 were $91,840,350. In 1913 the amount was almost double, or $172,292,004. This tremendous increase is because of new property which has been added since Georgia voted out its saloons. Building permits for 1907 aggregated $4,554,771, a small sum when compared with the splendid record of 1912 in which year building permits reached $9,987,444. Corresponding increase in all lines of business has been recorded. The tax rate shows significant reduction.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

**Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.**

**Whereas** exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

**Resolved** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

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## SOUTH CAROLINA (LAWSON) W. C. T. U. HOLDS PROFITABLE MEETING

Special Correspondence

The ninth annual convention of the South Carolina (Lawson) Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Greenwood, Sept. 25-27, at Morris Chapel Baptist church, and at Weston Chapel A. M. E. church. The president, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, presided at the meetings. Addresses of welcome were made by Rev. U. S. Rice, Rev. C. B. Gilliard, Mr. G. M. Goodwin, Mrs. Rosa Gilliard and Miss Hattie Templeton. The responses were given by Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer and Miss J. A. Watson.

An L. T. L. hour in charge of the L. T. L. secretary was of much interest and the legioners and young people performed well their parts at different meetings of the convention. Several new members who joined the Greenwood L. T. L. were given a cordial welcome.

The president's annual address was listened to with interest and profit. The convention sermon was ably delivered by Rev. J. D. Brooks, pastor Morris Chapel Baptist church.

Several honorary members, one contributing member and forty odd pledge signers were secured at the convention and more than thirty subscriptions to the *South Carolina White Ribbon Quarterly.*

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. M. J. M. Earle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. L. Hawkins; recording secretary, Mrs. C. D. Saxon; treasurer, Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer. The president was elected a delegate to the National W. C. T. U. Convention. Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer was elected state organizer, lecturer and evangelist for the organization, which has for its motto: "Save the Boys and Girls; Uplift the Fallen; Down With the Rum Traffic."

At the close of the last meeting resolutions were adopted, and a standing vote of thanks given the local W. C. T. U. and branches, the churches and citizens of Greenwood for the royal entertainment tendered the delegates and visitors.


## A SOUR STOMACH

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.


## HOW CONTESTS HELP THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE

**Personal Experience of Young College Student**

Until I entered the Medal Contest work three years ago, I had thought little on the subject of alcoholic drink. Beer was on our dining-room table every day, and wine upon the side-board, although we are far from being well off in this world's goods. These drinks were regarded as a necessity by my father and elder brothers, who were all using them too freely for their own good, and the habit was fastening itself upon them. They were irritable in the home and while they were under the influence of the deceptive beverage found fault with all that mother did. Father was bartender in a saloon, and also a partner in the business, though he had no great amount of capital invested. My mother never was satisfied, nor in the least degree pleased with the business, nor the beer on the table, but being of a demure and submissive temperament, she said little about it, previous to my entering the contests.

I must confess I was first attracted by the gold medal one of my school mates was wearing. I wanted one like it. On going to the lady who instructs those who enter the classes I was informed that I must compete for and win a silver medal ere I could hope to have the coveted gold one. I took the book offered me and selected a piece entitled, "Is Beer a Temperance Drink?" That selection set all our household to thinking pretty seriously. At first my father and the boys were not pleased and would not attend the contests. My mother went with me each time, and often when she was hearing me recite at home, father or some of my brothers would come in and were thus forced to listen.

I did not win in the first or second trial, but a very proud and happy boy wended his way home after the third attempt. The next step was to commit to memory another speech with which to compete for the gold medal a month later. These contests had already been going on for two or three years, and those in charge were not ones to begin without the intention of taking the contestant through the entire course if he wished to proceed. My next piece was "Our Country's Peril." It was a strong oration written by an ardent prohibitionist.

By the time I had won my third medal, the grand gold, our family, who were now regular attendants at the contests, signed the pledge, and have continued total abstainers. The mass of testimony against intoxicating drinks was an eye-opener to them, and they profited thereby, choosing the better part, the only safe path—total abstinence. My father is engaged in a respectable and remunerative business; the feet of my brothers are turned from the pitfalls into which they had well nigh fallen; my mother is happy as the day is long. Nothing is too good for the boys; no room in which to while away the evening hours is too fine for them. And all this was brought about through the Medal Contest work. I tremble when I think of the fearful depth of woe, poverty, sorrow and strife toward which our family was rapidly tending when these entertainments arrested our thoughts and turned our feet homeward. All honor to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for adding to its departments that of Medal Contests.

When the "mists have rolled away," when our feet shall stand upon the blessed shores of the new Jerusalem, and the Judge of all shall mete out to each his or her just reward, a glittering crown, gleaming with stars representing saved souls, shall doubtless rest upon the brows of these noble workers for God, home and humanity.

## CREDIT POINTS FOR MONTANA W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Helena may take to itself credit for starting a federation which promises to accomplish something definite and desirable in Montana's capital city. At the call of the W. C. T. U. executive committee, representatives of fifty women's organizations of Helena, including ladies' aids, missionary and benevolent societies, lodges and clubs are banded together to make Helena a safer place for young people. A petition to the city council for the appointment of a policewoman, to be paid by the city and instructed to see that public dance halls, picture shows and other public places where children and young people assemble, have a moral atmosphere, was signed by every member. A committee of five on public affairs was appointed. Mrs. M. W. Alderson was made chairman and Mrs. P. B. Bartley secretary. A permanent organization is being arranged for and applications for individual membership are being received from scores of prominent women.

The Flying Squadron is being warmly welcomed in the Montana cities where it holds meetings. In Bozeman the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the direction of its president, Mrs. W. C. Dawes, on November 2, gave a luncheon to members of the Squadron. The Montana state president, Mrs. M. W. Alderson of Helena, and the recording secretary, Mrs. B. O. Johnson of Livingston, were guests with the W. C. T. U. state president of Indiana. Montana W. C. T. U. is working toward the federation of all temperance forces. The Y. P. B. of Helena has arranged to have an orchestra of young people play at one of the meetings of the Flying Squadron.


## DOCTOR KNEW

**Had Tried It Himself.**

The doctor who has tried Postum knows that it is an easy, certain, and pleasant way out of the coffee habit and all of the ails following and he prescribes it for his patients as did a physician of Prospertown, N. J.

One of his patients says:

"During the summer just past I suffered terribly with a heavy feeling at the pit of my stomach and dizzy feelings in my head and then a blindness would come over my eyes so I would have to sit down. I would get so nervous I could hardly control my feelings.

"Finally I spoke to our family physician about it and he asked if I drank much coffee and mother told him that I did. He told me to immediately stop drinking coffee and drink Postum in its place as he and his family had used Postum and found it a powerful rebuilder and delicious food-drink.

"I hesitated for a time, disliking the idea of having to give up my coffee but finally I got a package and found it to be all the doctor said.

"Since drinking Postum in place of coffee my dizziness, blindness and nervousness are all gone, my bowels are regular and I am again well and strong. That is a short statement of what Postum has done for me."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

**Become a Nurse**

We have trained thousands of women in their own homes to earn $10 to $25 a week as nurses. Our graduates number 7000—a record unequaled by any institution. Send for "How I Became a Nurse" 248 pages with actual experiences. *48 illustrated lesson pages free to inquirers.*

There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

**The Chautauqua School of Nursing**
513 Main Street Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.


## TEMPERANCE TIDINGS FROM TEXAS

Early in October, Mrs. Curtis called a meeting of the executive board and arranged work for the coming winter. Miss Tinling and Miss Bilz will be with us in January and February. These women did such excellent work for Texas last year that they will be gladly welcomed again by our people.

Recently, Mrs. Brewer sent letters to the ministers in Fort Worth requesting them to preach temperance sermons on World's Temperance Sunday. With these letters were four kinds of marked leaflets and a copy of the Hobson resolution, with the request that the endorsement of the latter be secured.

An immense poster patterned after the cartoon, "Whose Boy Next?" which appeared in a Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, is being displayed in Fort Worth. It represents an alligator with a little boy in his mouth. This and other posters which have been put up in various sections of the city are attracting great interest.

The excitement in Texas at the present time is the coming of the battleship, "Texas" to Galveston. A splendid program has been arranged by Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Mihills for the occasion and Mrs. Curtis will present the comfort bags which are being sent by all the unions. Strange, but a peace hymn will be rendered on a battleship!

Austin union, which is faithfully represented by Mrs. Clara Murray, is doing good work. Greenville holds regular mothers' meetings. *Texas White Ribbon* is now edited by Mrs. John S. Turner of Dallas.

The Fort Worth union has sustained a great loss. Mrs. Clara Walden, one of the oldest members of the union, had just returned from a sanitarium and was out walking when an automobile ran over her, killing her instantly. Mrs. C. R. Post, aged eighty-nine, the mother of the millionaire of Battle Creek, Mich., died a short time ago. Both these loved comrades were ready to go, but they will be greatly missed. We, who remain, will close up the ranks and march on to victory.

Mesdames Brewer and Caster dropped into the Chamber of Commerce a few moments during the National Farmers' convention and succeeded in having the Hobson resolution endorsed by every one in the assembly, except one person. They also distributed literature.

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"Every movement for the betterment of humanity" says Mr. John Cunneen, the labor leader, in a Ohio speech, "has been fought by people who said it would throw somebody out of work. It was so when oil came to displace candles, gas to supplant electricity, and electricity in place of gas. For every man out of work by voting the saloons out, the saloons, if they stay, will put ten out of work."

## NORTHERN IDAHO'S ANNUAL FEAST

Special Correspondence

The tenth annual convention of the Northern Idaho W. C. T. U. was held in the early fall at Sandpoint, a city situated on the beautiful lake, Pend d' Oreille. The weather was ideal and the delegates came up to their annual feast in the best of spirits and ready for business. The convention was held in the Baptist church, and the delegates were made to feel at home by the sincere welcome given them by the citizens.

The opening meeting was made impressive by the devotional exercises reminding us of God's manifold mercies toward us, and that it is His will that we shall press forward with renewed energy in the great work He has placed upon us. The state was not able to secure the services of a National worker this year, but the state president, Mrs. Bell Oylear, whose annual address was full of encouragement, was equal to the emergency. The reports of the superintendents were also full of good cheer. Several visiting members gave excellent talks. The medal contest conducted by Mrs. Lina Stauffer, state superintendent of the department, was greatly enjoyed. Six young ladies took part and special music was rendered. As the delegates left the convention each one felt it had been good to meet together, and that she was strengthened to go forward in the Master's name fighting this great curse that is blighting our land.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Hester Griffith, former president and now vice-president of the Southern California W. C. T. U. spent time lecturing constantly in the strenuous campaign for statewide prohibition and the red-light injunction measure. She hastened from town to town, giving the warning before ministerial associations, mass meetings, women's clubs and all sorts of organizations, and between times interviewed people from the mayor to the humblest citizen.

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The city of Baton Rouge, La., has been the recipient of an ornamental drinking fountain erected by the W. C. T. U. on the "neutral ground" of the boulevard within sight of the historic old capitol and opposite the post office and city hall. The fountain committee, with its faithful chairman, Mrs. R. N. Ross, to whose tireless efforts the fountain is largely due, worked for a year to raise the funds. Dedicatory services consisted of music by the band, an address by the president of the local union, Mrs. R. L. Himes, presentation speech by Mrs. Ross and acceptance of the fountain for the city by the mayor. Two small boys, sons of W. C. T. U. mothers, unveiled the fountain. The city helped to secure an ice fund large enough to pay for ice for several years that the drinking water might be cooled during the summer months.

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Recently a superintendent of the department of Juvenile Courts of the Kansas W. C. T. U. wrote to the Juvenile court judges of the different counties of the state in an endeavor to learn the status of the work in each community. One judge reported, "We have no probation officers because we have needed none. During the past three years we have had no juvenile cases." Another judge wrote, "No children have ever been sent to institutions from this county."


**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

**Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood**

*and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.*

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA WILL LAUNCH STATEWIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

The W. C. T. U. of South Carolina met in thirty-first annual session in Florence, Oct. 30—Nov. 1. Though the number of delegates was somewhat smaller than usual, the convention was one of the best ever held. The state officers were in attendance, with the exception of the recording secretary, Mrs. T. R. Denny, who, for the first time in many years, was detained on account of illness.

A statewide prohibition campaign is about to be launched in South Carolina and the W. C. T. U. has endorsed this effort, formulating plans to aid in making the movement successful. The proposition is to petition the legislature, which meets in January, to pass a bill submitting the question of prohibition to the voters of the state September, 1915. Prohibition sentiment is very strong and it needs but a statewide campaign of education to accomplish our purpose. Plans are being made to secure the adoption of resolutions favorable to the issue by all religious state conventions and those of patriotic societies, and we hope at the next state convention to be able to report the Palmetto state in the dry column. South Carolina sent her full quota of delegates to the National W. C. T. U. convention in Atlanta.

A good citizenship meeting in the Florence opera house on Sunday afternoon, addressed by Hon. Charlton Du Rant of Manning, a most enthusiastic exponent of prohibition, was largely attended. The music was in charge of the state musical director, Mrs. C. A. Waters, co-operating with the local director, Mrs. J. L. Wysong.

Through the courtesy of the citizens of Florence an auto ride to the state reformatory was taken by the delegates. An afternoon reception at the home of the local president, was a pleasing recreation of the convention.

The state officers were re-elected.


**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. $60 a month sure. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

**Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.**

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

An itinerary which is to include leading Georgia colleges is being arranged by Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, college Y. P. B. secretary of the Georgia W. C. T. U., for Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. It will begin the week following the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta.

Dr. Carolyn Geisel of Battle Creek, Mich., is delivering a series of temperance lectures in Georgia, which are being well received by large audiences. No out-of-state lecturer excels Dr. Geisel in popularity, both with the Women's Clubs and the white ribboners of the state.

Pictures of Miss Willard were presented by the Hyattsville (Md.) W. C. T. U., to both the white and the colored schools of Bladensburg, a nearby village. Appropriate exercises were conducted, Rev. Mr. Lowe, the pastor of the Methodist Memorial church, speaking at both schools, Mrs. Lowe making the presentation speech at the white school and Mrs. Flora Keys Hanson at the colored school.

The grand diamond medal contest at the Illinois state W. C. T. U. convention at Charleston, in which five young college men participated, was declared by some to be the best ever held. Mr. Enselman of Detroit, Mich., a former Illinois boy, won the medal by a close margin. "If we had done nothing during the past eight years except to train this young man, we would feel well repaid for our efforts," the president of the local W. C. T. U. declared. A motion was made and unanimously carried that local unions work in harmony with the National W. C. T. U. plan to make contest work one of the methods used in securing votes for National Constitutional Prohibition.

About forty young people were in attendance at a "get-together" social under the auspices of the District of Columbia Y. P. B., at which Mrs. T. A. Williams, Y. P. B. secretary, presided. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton and Mrs. J. W. Allison were the speakers.

In observance of Temperance Sunday the pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist church of St. Louis, Mo., Rev. O. H. Duggins, preached a forceful sermon, urging every Christian voter to do all in his power to eliminate the liquor traffic. Temperance readings were given by Clifford Rens and Virginia Tanner. Mr. M. J. E. Henry explained the effects of liquor and tobacco, and told of the widely advertised decision of the Ford Automobile Company not to employ men or boys who use cigarets.

An interesting feature of a recent meeting of the Oregon (Ill.) W. C. T. U. was an address by Dr. John on the value of work for the temperance cause. The workers were encouraged to renewed efforts against the liquor traffic by the news of the action of the Czar in banishing vodka from Russia.

Among the speakers at the recent convention of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs was Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the state W. C. T. U., who gave an interesting talk on the laws of the state. It was a comprehensive survey of the effect certain laws have upon women and children and upon the home by reaction.

As a contribution to the "Christmas Ship," the Adrian (Mich.) W. C. T. U. among other things sent five dozen suits of children's underwear for the little people of Belgium. Clothing, bedding, toys, candy and groceries were also included. This union at the opening of the school year tendered a reception to the faculty of Adrian college, the school board, teachers and ministers of the city at the home of Mrs. Caroline R. Humphrey, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

Two hundred delegates were present at the interesting and instructive meetings of the Allegheny county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. convention. Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National superintendent of Franchase, and Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., made excellent addresses. In an impressive memorial service, Mrs. Stevens and twenty-three members of the county organizations who have been called to higher activities during the year were remembered by Mrs. N. H. Sanner. Mrs. Isabella McConnell was presented with twenty-five dollars in recognition of her many years of faithful service as treasurer of the Allegheny county W. C. T. U. Mrs. E. S. McMaster was re-elected president for the ensuing year.

The superintendent of Medal Contest work in New York state, Mrs. Lula Walker of Oneonta, scored a big success the third evening of the state convention in a matron's diamond medal contest which not only crowded the convention church but necessitated an overflow audience across the street. The seven contestants kindly rendered their selections twice, and in each case were enthusiastically received. The receipts of the contest were $110, and people were convinced anew of the wonderful factor contest work is in securing votes and making sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition. "Mrs. Walker is to be congratulated on her splendid work throughout the state," writes the correspondent.


## You Can Weigh Exactly What You Should

You can be Strong, Vigorous — full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from Chronic Ailments—every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a Clear Skin.

You can have a Good Figure—as good as any woman.

You can increase or reduce your weight.

I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 65,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

### No Drugs—No Medicines

My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.

**What My Pupils Say:**

"Every one notices the change in my complexion, it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good?"

I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

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*Miss Cocroft is a college-trained woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of women, and is daily in personal charge of her work.*



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PROF. SHANNON

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**This latest of the Shannon Series covers an unoccupied field, having neither predecessor nor competitor.** It deals with the age-long inconsistent system of social ethics, the double standard of morals, as a potent factor in race degeneracy, and a single standard of morals, as a means of race betterment. It is destined to work a radical change in the moral training of children in the home, school and Sunday School, to revolutionize the ethical ideals actively taught or passively tolerated by the press and platform, and to be a potent factor in the new adjustment of social, moral and political justice between the sexes. **It is of inestimable value to parents and teachers in the training of children, to aspiring young people in the building of character; to the leaders of the W. C. T. U., Mothers Clubs, Y. W. and Y. M. C. A's,** church organizations, etc., as a means of information and inspiration for more effective service. **Bound in cloth, postpaid, 75 cents.** Copy of Shannon's latest booklet, "The Saloon Shown Up," free with advance orders.

**OVER TWO MILLION READERS** In all parts of the civilized world there live people who have been helped in their moral, physical and spiritual lives by Shannon's Books, which are selling by the hundreds of thousands.

**Titles:** "Perfect Manhood," "Perfect Womanhood," "Heredity Explained," cloth, 75 cents each; "Perfect Boyhood," "Perfect Girlhood," "How to Tell the Story of Life," cloth, 40 cents each. "Guide to Sex Instruction," $1.25. Hundreds of thousands of Shannon Books are being sold or given away by evangelists, lecturers, social workers, agents, etc. Terms on request.

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## WHY WEST VIRGINIA WENT DRY

When Tax Commissioner Blue of West Virginia was asked to tell the "why" of West Virginia's going dry by so large a majority, he replied in this fashion: "In 1888 we placed on our statute books a law requiring scientific temperance instruction in our public schools, and ever since then we have been educating the future voters on the subject until its principles were implanted in their character." It is gratifying to white ribboners to recall that the laws relating to the teaching of temperance truth, now on the statute books of every state, have been placed there through the work and influence of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

### THE WIN ONE CIRCLE

for 1914 is large and constantly increasing; still, it will not be complete until every subscriber to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL becomes a member of it. Surely everyone who reads THE UNION SIGNAL will deem it a privilege to secure one new subscriber as a memorial to Mrs. Stevens and thus extend the work for National Constitutional Prohibition, for "knowledge is power," and through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL one learns the facts that furnish most convincing arguments against the traffic. Commence today and secure your new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. The Circle touches forty-six states, England and Canada, with membership as follows:

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| Ohio | 38 |
| Illinois | 29 |
| Pennsylvania | 28 |
| Iowa | 27 |
| Missouri | 27 |
| New Jersey | 25 |
| Virginia | 23 |
| Indiana | 19 |
| Kansas | 17 |
| Michigan | 16 |
| Wisconsin | 14 |
| Minnesota | 13 |
| North Dakota | 11 |
| Colorado | 9 |
| Georgia | 9 |
| Kentucky | 9 |
| California (Northern) | 8 |
| Massachusetts | 8 |
| Oregon | 8 |
| California (Southern) | 7 |
| Maine | 7 |
| Connecticut | 6 |
| Oklahoma | 6 |
| Washington (West) | 6 |
| Arkansas | 5 |
| Montana | 5 |
| Vermont | 5 |
| Maryland | 4 |
| Nebraska | 4 |
| Delaware | 3 |
| North Carolina | 3 |
| Texas | 3 |
| Washington (East) | 3 |
| Alabama | 2 |
| District of Columbia | 2 |
| Idaho (Southern) | 2 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| Arizona | 1 |
| Florida | 1 |
| Louisiana | 1 |
| Mississippi | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Mexico | 1 |
| South Carolina | 1 |
| South Dakota | 1 |
| Tennessee | 1 |
| West Virginia | 1 |
| Canada | 1 |
| England | 1 |
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FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

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### SPARKS FROM BILLY SUNDAY'S COLORADO CAMPAIGN ADDRESSES

"Business is the word that will spell the saloons' defeat in the United States. Who pays the taxes in this state? The saloon-keeper? No! no! no! The people pay the taxes.

"You say, is it fair to the saloonkeepers to put them out of business? Suppose your baby or my baby were playing on the grass and you saw a rattlesnake working its way toward that baby, would I be fair toward that snake and give it a chance for its life and give it a chance to sting and bite my little baby, or would I be fair to my baby and kill that snake? And will it not be fair to give you a chance by killing that abominable thing—the liquor traffic—that has been standing and biting you all these days and has caused you sorrow and misery?

"Somebody says it will diminish the revenue. Is that so? For every dollar of revenue the liquor gang gives out of their dirty money, that they hand back stained with the blood of men and women and children, we have to go into our pockets and dig up $20 to pay for the saloons and grogshops.

"I pray to God He will let me live long enough to preach the funeral sermon over the corpse of the saloon. God in His own good time freed the slaves, and God in His own good time is going to free the nation from the bondage of the saloon. It's God against the devil; and righteousness against unrighteousness."

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The Dry Line (Illustrated)
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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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"A BUMPER CROP"

## SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

En Route to Convention (Editorial Correspondence)—How Washington Won the Battle—Arizona's Song of Victory—California's Spirited Campaign—Press Comments—Our Comrades Over the Sea—The Next Step, Law Enforcement Measures—The State W. C. T. U. Conventions.

# HOW WASHINGTON WON THE BATTLE

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

Every prohibition campaign now has for its salient features those methods of compelling attention and driving home argument that have proved most effective in the "trying out" process of earlier years. Washington used all of these and "then some." Thirty-one years of splendid educational work by the state W. C. T. U. had builded foundations broad and deep for the beautiful structure of prohibition—a people's monument to advancing civilization—that now stands impregnable beside the blue waters of Puget Sound.

In the hush that follows a great battle there is opportunity for heart-searching reflection on the part of conquered and conqueror alike. It is a testing time for both; and the sentiment of those who fought under the white flag of prohibition finds expression everywhere today in the strains of the Doxology. There is no disposition to humiliate unduly a prostrate foe. Rather, the triumphant drys are cheering and encouraging the disconsolate wets with the promise that it will be better farther on!

### Liquorites Build Strong Wall of Resistance

To the writer, who has viewed many campaigns from the vantage ground of W. C. T. U. journalism, it seems doubtful if any campaign was ever attended with greater bitterness than that just closed in Washington. The wall of resistance built up by the liquor traffic would have seemed to less dauntless hearts practically insurmountable. First, every avenue of publicity through the medium of the city press was closed to us. The four daily newspapers of Seattle were definitely pro-license. The billboard space of our two liquor strongholds—Seattle and Tacoma—was likewise preempted. Six influential business men of Seattle constituted themselves a "Citizens' Anti-Prohibition Association" and addressed to every registered voter in the city a series of personal letters which set forth the most plausible arguments against prohibition that could be devised by the legal mind of Judge Thomas Burke, chairman of the "committee." Happily, these letters acted as a boomerang, in that they stirred to righteous wrath many citizens who otherwise would have remained indifferent.

For two years times have been increasingly "hard" on the Pacific coast. The mild climate invites a large proportion of the unemployed from the East, and the problem of caring for this floating population has become a serious one. So the changes were rung unceasingly on the "more men out of work" theory! The proximity of Alaska, and the consequent necessity for an "open town" if the Alaska trade would be held to Seattle, and the long coast line with Canada on the north, "which would make it impossible to enforce prohibition," were points emphasized by the anti's. Kansas, "bleeding Kansas," furnished a seemingly inexhaustible supply of statistics, all calculated to prove that the people of that great state are mentally and morally degenerate, and physically and financially bankrupt, all on account of prohibition!

### Heroic Service Freely Given

To meet and refute these lies, to quiet the fears of the financially apprehensive, to arouse the conscience of the Christian voter to the point of active resistance, to furnish him with facts in rebuttal, to convince an incredulous public that the proposed prohibition law was really a good law; to print and send out thousands of pounds of literature in an effort to stem the tide of "wet" documents that literally saturated the mails—all this and more demanded the most heroic service on the part of those who fought for civic righteousness. One thousand small billboards were placed on private property in Seattle (and the wets paid boys one dollar each for their destruction, wherever it could be accomplished). Two great electric signs blazoned forth at night the slogan, "Vote for State Prohibition November 3" (and the motor controlling one of those had to be kept under lock and key).

A prohibition parade with 10,000 people in line—the most impressive sight ever seen upon the streets of Seattle—was organized for October 24, and its unqualified success called forth the most virulent vituperation on the part of the liquor press. Speakers, national, state and local, went up and down the state bearing witness to God's truth and the benefits of prohibition. Meetings were held in auditoriums, in churches great and small and on the streets. House-to-house work was undertaken by scores of consecrated women. The votes that won prohibition for Washington were literally "hand picked."

### Marked Cordiality and Co-operation

There was a remarkable cordiality and co-operation among the dry forces. Men and women not identified with any temperance organization came valiantly forward and enlisted for service against the common enemy. Perhaps the most telling blow that was struck against the effort to prostitute the ballot in Seattle was the action of the Dry Campaign Committee in procuring evidence of illegal registration, and so frightening the proposed "voters" that only fifty per cent of those registered in certain down town precincts appeared at the polls on election day! Men and women challengers were stationed at every polling place; men and women watched the count of ballots for long weary hours, without thought of food or rest. On the evening before election sixty union prayer meetings were held in the churches of Seattle alone.

In season and out of season the children gave the Young Campaigners' rally cry and wore tags with the petition, "Vote for Me."

### W. C. T. U. Machinery Works Perfectly

Over the state outside of cities the machinery of our W. C. T. U. organization worked perfectly. Our county presidents were the first to move for a federation of dry forces and to send speakers into every county precinct; and to this splendid "team work" must be attributed a good measure of our success. State headquarters was a hive of industry. Many volunteer workers aided the regular staff, and the state officers were everywhere present, speaking, writing, planning, telegraphing, routing speakers, conferring with other leaders, and constantly supplying the oil that makes the W. C. T. U. machinery the most resistless in the world of reform. Medal contests made votes. The Flying Squadron and our own National speakers, Mary Harris Armor, Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, also Mr. Frank Regan, all made votes for prohibition. The state convention, held in Tacoma, October 6-10, showed a remarkable gain in membership and in increase of power along all lines.

The campaign is over and "Prohibition Wins" by a majority of 15,000 or more. The future is bright with promise and Washington state now joins in the acclaim, "On to Washington, D. C."

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### TO THE FIVE NEW PROHIBITION STATES*

Adapted with Apologies to the Author, Frank E Herrick

*Cheers for the five,*
*You states alive*
*With red blood, soul and brains*
*And strength of will*
*To smite and kill*
*The foe of your domains!*

*The license-screened*
*Insidious fiend*
*In Strong Drink's sable mail*
*Your lance has slain*
*And checked his reign*
*Of blight and bane and bale!*

*Your triumph thrills*
*Through all the hills*
*And makes the fainting strong,*
*And mighty plains*
*Have caught the strains*
*Of your victorious song!*

*May every sword*
*With one accord*
*Leap from its laggard sheath*
*Like your good brand,*
*Till all the land*
*Shall wear the victor's wreath!*

*Those still in thrall*
*In Cæsar's hall*
*Their salutations send*
*Their hopes expand*
*That through the land*
*His red regime shall end!*

*O stars serene*
*Of matchless sheen*
*In fair Columbia's crown*
*Our hopes that sleep*
*Resurgent leap*
*At your deeds of renown!*

Wheaton, Ill., November 8, 1914.

*Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado.

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## AN ADMISSION BY A LIQUOR ADVOCATE

During the recent California campaign, Mr. William J. Dutton, president of the California Development Board, in an article in the October issue of *Sunset* presenting arguments against the proposed prohibition amendment in California because of its probable effect on the viticultural interests of the state, made the following admission: "The saloon has a notice served upon it in advance that its business is hazardous and may only be conducted by sufferance of police authority. Its license may be revoked at any moment without notice or ascribed reason. The state could properly and morally close every saloon in its borders on a moment's notice and without compensation. It has no vested right such as is enjoyed by grocery stores, and it may only maintain its business on the arbitrary will of the various communities of the state. The writer of this article is against the evils of the liquor business. He believes that the saloon as an institution stands condemned. Its method of dispensing liquor is a social and moral menace to every community. It has associated itself with vice and with crime."

# ARIZONA'S SONG OF VICTORY

## MAJORITY OF 4,500 ROLLED UP FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION

MRS. IMOGEN F. H. LA CHANCE, Acting President Arizona W. C. T. U.

In the capital city of Arizona on the evening of November 2 the drys met for a last grand rally. It had been suggested in the afternoon that the campaign close with a parade but no public announcement to that effect had been made. While the leaders were arranging affairs the audience of over four thousand people was occupied in viewing the three-reel film, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," which had been operating in a number of towns for several weeks under the direction of the Temperance Federation. At the close of the performance the order of the parade was announced from the platform and the immense audience quietly moved into position and headed by the First Regiment Band of the National Guards of Arizona in white uniforms was soon in motion.

The parade was so long that the music of the band could not be heard by the center cohorts of the marchers. It was led by the mayor, Hon. George U. Young, with Judge Morgan, president of the State Temperance Federation, followed by Mr. G. F. Rinehart, superintendent of that body, with Mr. C. J. Hall, manager of the Chafin campaign. Then came the Ministerial Association carrying an immense flag and the W. C. T. U. waving banners.

### Parading For Principle

At no other time in the history of Phoenix has there been such a turnout as almost silently paraded the streets in protest against the legalized liquor traffic. Four thousand men, women and children marched side by side and many rode in automobiles, a long line of which vehicles brought up the rear. Thousands of people, both wets and drys, lined the streets, and the faces of the saloon men, as they saw the hosts of righteousness march along, were said to blanch with fear.

As ex-Mayor Rose of Milwaukee was holding forth on the courthouse plaza in the interests of the wets, the crowd is said to have made one break to the sidewalk to see the drys march by.

Election day found many a white ribboner up before five in the morning that she, with other dry workers, might be at the polls at the opening at six o'clock. All through the day our women were at hand to see that the amendment was understood; that the names of dry candidates were placed before the voters and that autos and carriages were sent for those who had not or could not come to the polls. When evening arrived, women worn, tired, and oh so anxious, leaving matters in the hands of the election boards and the good men who were watching the counting of the ballots, repaired to their homes to await the returns.

On the morning of November 4, when it was predicted that we had won, we dared not be too confident and all day, with the returns coming in so slowly, we waited, hoping and fearing. At last the strain is over and we can shout **Victory!** Arizona is dry with a majority vote of 4,500. Phoenix, the capital, which has been the center of so much effort, gave a majority of 3,500.

### "How Did We Do It?"

"How did we do it?" By pulling together. By federating all forces favorable to the cause. Probably no stronger or more effective factor participated in this campaign than the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Gammage, our state organizer, fired the first gun in April when she toured the state organizing sixteen new unions, every one of which went immediately into active campaign work. She has been constantly in the field and worked incessantly up to election time.

The unions have kept up their campaign work all over the state and even in Phoenix, where the heat was intense all summer, mass meetings were held every Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. with speakers from the various parties or organizations, as the executive committee of the federation directed, and mid-week meetings at the W. C. T. U. hall. The women of the W. C. T. U. all over the state bore their part in circulating the petitions for the amendment and distributing literature.

The secret of success lies in the unity and intensity of purpose that has characterized the movement from the time of the great state convention last March, when the organization of the State Temperance Federation was perfected and launched. At the first meeting of the executive committee it was agreed that in the work of the campaign all party and sectarian prejudice or preference should be avoided in order that all might work in harmony toward the one purpose—the carrying of the amendment.

Many men of many minds have worked together in this fight. The ministerial organizations and young people's societies all over the state, professional men, business men and laboring men were all represented in the executive committee. It was agreed that the W. C. T. U. should work independently and in its own way, but we have all along co-operated with other organizations and they with us.

Our headquarters was the weekly meeting place of the executive committee of the federation. The W. C. T. U. was always represented and we did all in our power to aid Mr. Rinehart, the superintendent. Too much cannot be said in praise of this gentleman who has directed the work of this campaign. He is a lawyer, an orator, and a brave alert manager, who understands and knows how to meet the tactics of the liquor people.

"God bless the women of Arizona," said Judge Morgan, president of the State Temperance Federation. "This was their opportunity to demonstrate their right to suffrage and they have used it well."

# PRESS COMMENTS

One of the stock arguments against woman suffrage was that a large majority of the women would not vote, and that of those who would go to the polls a majority would not be of the better class. That argument has been dispelled here, and, we believe, in every state where the experiment has been tried. The attendance of women at the polls was large; the percentage of the registered vote cast was high, beyond expectation and precedent. That may be attributed in part to an issue of compelling interest.

Another stock argument against equal suffrage was that the polls would degrade the women. It was the observation of those who were much about the voting places on Tuesday, that the women elevated them. The polls were never before so orderly, business-like and quiet, notwithstanding the culmination of a campaign of unusual bitterness. If it had never been done before, the election in Arizona on Tuesday justified woman suffrage.—*The Arizona* (Phoenix) *Republican.*

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The defeat of the statewide prohibition amendment does not argue that Ohio is in anyway retrograding in temperance sentiment, but the large vote it received under the handicap with which it was initiated is a matter of congratulation. Ohio will not have statewide prohibition as the result of the election of 1914, but the time is coming when that much-to-be-desired condition will prevail. It is possible that conditions may be worse, however, before they become better.

—*Findlay* (Ohio) *Republican*

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Just from the standpoint of good business, isn't it a good thing for Colorado to go dry? The fact is going to be advertised all over the country and it is going to prove a great inducement to families looking for places to spend the summer vacation.

Whatever may be a man's own inclinations regarding liquor, he always wants to keep its influences away from his family. He wouldn't for the world have his family live next to a saloon. He prefers that liquor be not sold in the neighborhood in which his home is situated.

On the north shore of Massachusetts there is a great summer hotel which has always been the most successful hotel on the coast. Its owners believe one reason for this is that it never has had a bar. Families looking for a place for the summer will choose a hotel where no liquor is sold.

Colorado is now going to be able to hold out the absence of saloons as one of its important advantages as a summer resort. It's an advantage that people will seriously consider.

—*Kansas City* (Mo.) *Star*

It was a splendid battle for prohibition, splendidly fought. It was the hardest struggle that the cause has undertaken in this, or any other country. In a state with a very large urban and industrial population, with money pouring from all the faucets of enormously rich brewery and distilling corporations, with hired oratory and subsidized political organizations against it, prohibition yet kept the liquor interests every moment on the defensive and, in the hours of the vote-counting, pallid with fear. The fight, though lost, cannot be pronounced a decisive defeat. It was but the precursor of another campaign to be engaged in some day in the future.

—*Toledo* (O.) *Blade*

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There is every reason for temperance people to congratulate themselves. They are making excellent progress. These gains will be continued from year to year until the territory of the whole country is included. The supreme need now is patience and persistence. When cities like Chicago and New York are tackled, the fight will be very difficult and long drawn out.

—*Council Bluffs* (Ia.) *Nonpareil*

(Continued on Page Four)

# CALIFORNIA'S SPIRITED CAMPAIGN

MRS. MARY M. COMAN

Intense, dramatic and strenuous were the closing days of the most vital election campaign in all the stirring history of California. The remarkably heavy registration was closely followed up by our house-to-house workers, who carefully listed all voters in preparation for further educational work as well as for the checking up on election day. During the closing ten days of the campaign, white ribboners were busy almost night and day, doing all in their power to make sure statewide prohibition. In spite of the unusual multiplicity of measures brought before the voters, the anti-saloon fight elbowed its way through purely political and financial matters to the center of popular interest, and caused more discussion and controversy than even the war. Both the dry and wet forces were well organized, seemed to have ample funds and apparently no stone was left unturned, on either side, to ultimately win.

The valiant women of the W. C. T. U. worked with almost superhuman strength and energy, managing great dry demonstrations, debates, parades, medal contests, dry picnics, Sunday school rallies, and everywhere arousing and crystallizing public sentiment for a clean state. The state officers and county presidents have worked incessantly for the cause, counting no sacrifice too great, no effort too severe, if only California could be freed from the liquor thralldom.

### Praise for Out-of-State Workers

All honor and praise should be given the splendid workers who came to us from outside. No other received such generous gratitude and praise as did Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. Her one week in southern California was full to the brim with speeches and addresses at open-air meetings, picnics, great rallies and mass meetings, where the temperance gospel, according to Kansas, was told with a vigor and clearness which carried conviction every time. Her own attractive and winning personality made all white ribboners her staunch friends at once, and as far as was possible in the stress of the campaign and her short visit here, social courtesies were extended to her. Mrs. Blanchard, state president, took opportunity to show her something of the wonders of our southland; Mrs. Phelps, Los Angeles county president, gave a luncheon in her honor and Mrs. Young of Long Beach and Mrs. Alberts of Pasadena did all they could to make her stay among us most pleasant.

Mrs. E. E. Peterson, for years a favorite with the Southern California W. C. T. U., during the closing weeks of the campaign did excellent work among her own people, meeting efficiently a very real need. The Flying Squadron swept all before it in its swift flight through the state, the two divisions following each other in military precision and making many votes for statewide prohibition.

### Parades Arouse Wide Interest

Among the many specially helpful features of the campaign, one or two instances will be sufficient to show the splendid planning which has been characteristic of the state fight. In Pasadena the Saturday afternoon prior to the election there was a Sunday school parade consisting of autos and floats in which over 2500 children took part. Believing that the appeal to save the boys and girls is one of the strongest possible arguments for prohibition, Pasadena made the most of this demonstration, which was greatly praised. Ellen Beach Yaw, the famous singer, took active part in it and attracted much attention. Perhaps the most impressive float in the parade was one on which was arranged a large pair of scales, the basket at one end being filled with grapes and bottles, while tiny, white-robed children filled the other. The heavy weight was on the side of the children, and the only comment appearing on the float was the question, "Which?" At Covina all the Sunday schools marched to a large hall for a union dry service, the hundreds of flags and banners, waving posters and pennants making a fine impression. Long Beach held a great mass meeting the Sunday before election which was attended by thousands.

Election day was unusually beautiful even for Southern California with its proverbially perfect weather. Clear, warm and balmy, fully eighty per cent of the registration came out to vote, and never was there a more orderly, quiet, yet interesting election in this state. Between the prohibition amendment, the other forty-seven which touched upon nearly every interest, and the various candidates for office, a remarkably large vote was called out. Because of the length of the ballot an extra hour, between six and seven p. m., was allowed. Again and again was it remarked that everywhere the women were taking a deep and most intelligent interest in the campaign, and the turn-out of women voters upon election day was so general as to excite wonder even among the white ribboners who had labored long to secure just this end.

It was a wonderful campaign. So general was the interest, largely because of the prohibition proposition, that in most precincts fifty per cent or better voted before noon. Banners, posters, badges and leaflets for Dry California were everywhere used and our organization did excellent work throughout the southern part of the state. Committees of women from our ranks to explain, help, telephone late voters, to act as prohibition checkers, etc., were found in every precinct, supplementing and assisting the work of the Dry Federation.

Though our hopes were not realized "it is better to have tried and (for the present) failed, than never to have tried at all."

EDITOR'S NOTE: *As already announced on the cover page of last week's* SIGNAL, *and since the above article was written, the constitutional amendment providing that the state may vote only once in eight years on prohibition was defeated. Latest returns give the majority as 50,000.*

# PRESS COMMENTS

(Continued from Page Three)

With a single exception, the states in which prohibition was the issue Nov. 3, and in which women vote, went dry. That single exception was California, where the wine industry plays a very important part. Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington banished the liquor traffic through the votes of the women. California and Ohio failed to do so.

Perhaps this fact should receive no comment, however, for it may be the cause of the liquor interests' spending even greater sums to defeat woman suffrage. Still, it will require more than money to defeat the will of the good women of this country.

—*Gadsden* (Ala.) *Journal*

Notwithstanding the reverses met with in Ohio and California the dry sentiment will go on growing until alcohol, in beverages at least, will be driven out of the country. Reverses like those in Ohio and California will develop into eddies like the whirlpools in the current of the river. They cannot stop the sweep of the river toward the sea. Naturally enough the liquor interests will endeavor to make it appear that these reverses are reflections of a national sentiment. But the damaging effects of liquor in the country are now too well known to be overcome by their shouting and tumult over Ohio and California. Efficiency, business and morals have joined hands in the fight against the liquor traffic. Sooner or later it will go. The prospects are that it will be sooner.

—*South Bend* (Ind.) *Tribune*

Already the subject (prohibition) has been placed before Congress in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in every state of the Union. It would not be surprising if it reached the dignity of the leading national issue within the next five years or so. It is the popular impression that by such action a complete remedy for sectional lack of law enforcement would be found. If it were impossible for consumers of liquor in a dry state to order the stuff from nearby states that have no restrictions, and if the full force of the vigilant federal government were exerted in behalf of law enforcement, there is no doubt that the business could be effectively suppressed. Judging from all indications the temperance interests and the liquor interests will face this national issue in the near future.

—*Wilkesbarre* (Pa.) *Record*

This was not the first time the prohibition issue has been fought in Colorado, and on each occasion the same gang of saloonkeepers, divekeepers, brewers, sports and other riffraff, who thrive on the illicit profits of the business have gotten together and organized for defense under the name of the Colorado Business Men's Home Rule League. Each time they spend money lavishly to scatter the same old lies and the same old promises of future good behavior.

"We have," they say, "the assured support of the breweries and liquor interests in plans we already have formulated for the introduction and passage through the next legislature of laws that will weed out the dives, place the liquor traffic on a straight business basis, and promote temperance in a sane fashion." They admit, then, that the liquor traffic is not now "on a straight business basis." That much is refreshing.

Imagine the brewers and other liquor interests "assuring their support" of legislation "that will weed out the dives." How the liquor interests do hate dives! And likewise, imagine them "promoting temperance in a sane fashion!"

It would be interesting to know these gentlemen's ideas of the meaning of "true temperance." Probably it is a condition in which the drinker stops just short of being blind drunk all the time. He may make himself a nuisance to the saloonkeeper by hanging around after all of his money is gone. Hence the promotion of temperance "in a sane fashion" probably means encouraging the boozer to stop drinking when his money is spent and while he is still able to get himself off the premises decently and in order. —*Colorado Springs Gazette*

# OUR COMRADES OVER THE SEA

"We had begun our prohibition campaign in New Zealand, and I had had a fine mission for seven weeks in the Auckland province when the awful news of the war reached us, and all our plans were shattered," writes Mrs. Bessie Lee Cowie, World's W. C. T. U. missionary. "Since then every one has been absorbed in making clothes for 10,000 of our boys who are leaving for the front.

"As Peace superintendent for the Dominion W. C. T. U., I could take no part in the actual war fittings, but I have been busy for the ambulance corps. I arranged a splendid Bible pageant and raised over sixty pounds (more than $300). The whole affair was very beautiful and being sacred, was very helpful. We have now begun mission work again. We have just celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of woman's enfranchisement in New Zealand. The women here vote at the age of twenty-one, so those who were babies when we won the right to vote are entitled to vote now, and many will be on the right side, we know. My home has been greatly used for the reception and despatch of clothing for the destitute poor of Britain."

Mrs. Gemmill of Glasgow, honorary corresponding secretary of the B. W. T. A., (Scottish Christian Union) writes of the relief work being done by white ribboners through four "wide open avenues," namely:—

1. To make garments for ambulance and hospital work, and supply materials for the numerous needs. 2. To visit weekly the families of the soldiers and sailors and help them through their trying times—this is done in districts. 3. To work under the corporation—city and country—in general relief work for the unemployed, who are being dismissed in every direction owing to trade paralysis. (Girls especially are suffering from this.) 4. To send gifts to the troops abroad and at home and to organize branches in the neighborhood of camps; to institute rest rooms, etc.

"We have no department of Soldiers and Sailors," writes Mrs. Gemmill, "but I saw in the World's W. C. T. U. Report that small comfort bags are appreciated, so we have evolved one and specimens are to be sent to our district unions. A total abstinence pledge with request for signature and a message from Admiral Jellicoe to the fleet will be added, emphasizing total abstinence as insuring fitness for service.

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Mrs. Janet Clarkson, honorary corresponding secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., sends this message to her sisters in the United States: "We are endeavoring to face this appalling war with faith and hope that it may not be prolonged. Our members have lovingly, loyally and readily responded to the call of duty and are busy helping to aid the Belgian refugees who have taken refuge in the various cities of our nation. We are providing counter attractions to the public houses, etc., by establishing refreshment tents and recreation rooms, are posting and distributing temperance literature, acting as women patrols, where soldiers are encamped, in order to lessen and prevent immorality, and always spreading the gospel of total abstinence by asking for pledges, etc. Never was there such a time in the history of the country, and never was the white ribbon movement more needed. We are grateful for the loving thoughts and prayers of the white ribboners of America."

# THE GREAT DELUSION

S. N. STEWART, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The great delusion which robs the pockets and destroys the happiness of millions of men in every generation is the belief of the alcohol user that even if it does inflict a loss in mental and physical power and longevity, and in power to resist disease, said losses are balanced by a gain in enjoyment. But anything that reduces vitality reduces buoyancy of spirits, and this reduction makes it impossible for him who suffers it to enjoy anything as much as he otherwise would.

Even if alcohol were not injurious it could give no net gain in enjoyment, since a man who by means of it raises his spirits for a time above normal must endure a corresponding depression after its effect dies out, though the depression being spread over a longer period is not so noticeable as the stimulation. And one does not escape the depression by "sleeping off" intoxication or partial intoxication, for Nature, being inexorable, makes the sleep less refreshing, and unrefreshing sleep itself produces depression.

Alcohol being noxious, users suffer not only from reaction but soon fall at least a little below normal condition. The stomach and nerves of even the lightest users are inflamed to some extent by the use of it, and the great majority of users reach a point, sooner or later, where alcohol can only for a few moments, if at all, boost their spirits up to even normal. This stage comes soonest to those with weak stomachs, those of indoor occupations, and those who use ordinary (adulterated or low grade) liquor. The liquor lover looks with pity upon the user of opium or cocaine, but there is nothing to show that alcohol is any less injurious per degree of exaltation or stupefaction produced than opium or cocaine.

The loss in happiness from the use of alcohol can never be less than the loss in mental and physical efficiency and vitality to resist disease, and is often far greater. In the case of a man of nervous temperament or weak stomach, or one who works too much with mind or hand, a use which causes only a slight loss of mental and physical power may affect the stomach and nerves enough to cause a total loss of happiness. The man who sometimes feels as if he needs a "bracer" should never take an artificial one but one that leaves no sting behind, as, for instance, a bath or a rest.

Some drink, they say, "for the taste of it." But after a man gets over the unnatural craving created by alcohol, other drinks—fruit juice, tea, coffee or chocolate—taste as well or better.

The liquor lover, bucking against Nature and trying with a corkscrew to wrest from her an advantage over the abstainer, is as deluded as the searcher for the fabled youth-restoring fountain. Perched upon the peak of an impossibility he calls for a portion of our pity.

# THE NEXT STEP—LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

If I were asked by the leaders in those states which have won prohibition to give them a lesson gathered from my experience that would be helpful to my comrades in the further prosecution of their battle against the bottle, I would say that after securing prohibitory laws, the thing next in importance is to secure proper measures for their enforcement.

This may seem a trite proposition, and yet it is one that our people should let sink deep into their hearts. I think few of us who have been through the strain and stress of a strenuous prohibition fight have properly grasped the full necessity for it, until it has been forced on us by the loss of some advantage we might have secured by earlier action.

When the battle for prohibition is on, we are so wont to have in our minds and tell to our audiences, through press and pulpit and platform, the glories of a land free from the saloon, that we ourselves almost come to believe, and lead others to believe, that all these things will come to us just as soon as we have secured our prohibitory law.

But they do not. The liquor men are stubborn and revengeful and rebellious. They fight unto the death. They violate the laws with impunity, not only for the purpose of getting the money there is in it, but to so discredit the law that people will become disgusted, and say it cannot be enforced, and that, therefore, it should be repealed. When a state has just passed a prohibitory law, the first thing which confronts it is the fact that the legal machinery in the state is insufficient to enforce obedience to the prohibitory liquor laws.

Legislatures meet usually every two years. Many experiments must be made before a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at as to what is best to suit a state's own peculiar situation. And we may find that years will pass before we are in a situation to reap the full benefits of our measure.

In our fight for prohibition we should recognize the fact, and say so freely, that there will always be some making and buying and selling and drinking of alcoholic liquors, in spite of all our laws against them, just as there will always be some theft and murder and arson, in spite of all our laws against them; that we may expect this in the one case as in the other as long as men are sinful and rebellious; that the value of the law in all these cases is that it very greatly lessens such crimes. If people could get this into their hearts, they would not in the one case expect the millenium as soon as the law is passed, or lose heart of courage the first time they found liquor men violating the law. They would be prepared to consider from the first moment, "What shall be done to secure the proper enforcement of the law, now that we have it?"

# A THANKSGIVING STORY OF OTHER YEARS

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS

Ripley had been cursed with saloons almost since it was born! For twenty years ferrymen and others had stopped upon the river bank for a nip. Many men tarried so long that they were unable to proceed with their business, but no one thought of blaming the saloon-keepers and their bottles of rum. Drinking, like hydrophobia, was supposed to be a necessary evil which must be borne uncomplainingly. So when the "Mary Ann" went down because the mate was intoxicated, taking with her twelve promising citizens; when John Fleming was killed by a railroad train because he had selected the roadbed for a drunken sleep; when Gus Gargus, crazy with liquor, cut the throat of his wife and baby, the fathers and mothers of Ripley solemnly shook their heads. "It's too bad!" they sighed, and the saloonists sanctimoniously sighed with them, but no one thought of blaming them. Why should they? Couldn't these sufferers have let liquor alone?

But when Judge Haines, while in the prime of life, drank too much and was thrown from his spirited black horse and carried home dead, people began to sit up and take notice. Mrs. Haines was left the wealthiest (and most attractive) woman in all the county. People poured to the house in crowds to sympathize with her. She closed her home afterward and was gone for a year. When she returned she was still dressed in black and was more beautiful than before, though her hair was snowy white. Close observers noticed a little bow upon the breast of her gown and wondered. They did not wonder long.

On the second Thursday after Mrs. Haines' home-coming the big house was thrown open for a thorough cleaning. It was re-furnished and re-garnished from top to bottom. On the next day every one of us ladies in the town received an engraved invitation which asked our presence at the house upon the hill.

The time set for the party was the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day and such chattering and talking and planning. The women and girls who could afford it ordered new dresses and shoes; those of us in moderate circumstances made over last year's silks and turned our best poplins and managed with new shoes and ribbons; and some folks actually stayed away because they couldn't appear as well as their neighbors.

There were only five people in town who were not invited and those were the wives of the saloon-keepers. They turned up their noses and pretended that they did not care but of course they did, for wasn't every woman fairly aching to see the new furniture and fine carpets and lovely pictures which Mrs. Haines had brought from Europe? Everybody who was going was all ready a full hour before the appointed time.

Most families postponed their Thanksgiving dinners until evening. It was a clear, pretty day. Snow covered the ground and when two o'clock came the streets were filled with well-dressed women hurrying toward the Haines residence. The big house fully came up to all expectations. The soft, rich carpets were satisfying to the feet, the pictures and statuary and curtains were the finest the women of Ripley had ever seen. Mrs. Haines, her sister, and her sister-in-law from Chicago, were in the receiving line.

Mrs. Haines was handsomely but not showily dressed, and the other two women were arrayed in simple though pretty costumes. They greeted their guests with great cordiality. Several selections were played on the victrola and a paid singer sang several numbers. A magician took eggs from Sary Ellen Hite's mouth and roses from a pot of dry earth. When he was through with his performance Mrs. Haines rose and said:

"These things seem wonderful, ladies, but while I was in Chicago I saw something so much more wonderful that I have decided to tell my friends about it." She smiled and fingered the little white bow upon her breast. This ornament, we noticed about that time, the other women in the receiving line also wore. We all supposed it to be some club badge.

"You all know the curse of Ripley," Mrs. Haines continued. "It is the curse of the whole world. The liquor traffic has ruined more homes, crippled more children, caused more sin and woe than anything else has ever done. For a long time people have believed that they must submit to it. While in Chicago I met a woman named Frances Willard, than whom there could be no one more noble." (The name was just like any other to us. We had never heard of Miss Willard.) "She is at the head of a society of godly women who have taken a pledge never to stop working and praying until the liquor traffic is outlawed," our hostess went on. "That is the reason I invited you here today."

Mrs. Haines' bright black eyes were full of light as she gazed earnestly at her audience. Every woman was listening intently. Mary Cheney said afterward that perhaps the "call" to Mrs. Haines came in answer to a prayer which she had been sending heavenward for twenty years.

"Woman has been called the weaker vessel," the hostess continued, "but I know, and the rest of you who have drinking husbands or who have come in contact with those who drink, know that often the men who have once tasted liquor and continue to use it are the weakest creatures on earth. You know how they struggle, how they try to throw off the yoke, how in the end they go down to destruction. Men who know nothing of the temptation their brothers have to meet will not try to defend them. They hoot at the idea of a strong man being under the curse and they go on voting for the brewers. The time has come when the women must vote for home and native land—and for their husbands and sons. In Chicago I put my name to a pledge while Miss Willard smiled at me. I want you to put your names to a similar pledge while I pray for you!"

Mrs. Haines fell upon her knees and engaged in silent prayer. The flickering light from the fire in the grate seemed to throw upon her face a holy charm. Her sister stood at one side of a table upon which was a snowy roll of paper. On it was written a pledge to abstain from liquor and in every way to discourage the traffic in strong drink. After a moment a woman walked slowly forward and put her name to that promise. Finally not a person remained in the room whose name was not recorded.

The guests were then invited to the dining room all glorious with yellow light. It shone upon the glasses which in the old judge's time had held ruby wine. The long table was spread with delicacies of the season and over them the guests made merry. Each woman, however, wore a little white bow. We felt that we were a part of God's plan and had promised to do our best to further His work.

The news of our action crept out next day. Some in the village laughed at us. Some sneered, but we never faltered, for at every turn we had Mrs. Haines to guide and instruct us. We met regularly all that winter and the next summer. When the time was ripe we circulated a petition asking for a local option election. Though we were but "weak" women we won, much to the surprise of every one. God was on our side. When the names were counted and approved it was found that we had more than the required number of signatures.

Speakers came—brilliant men to convince the doubtful element, tender women to touch the heartstrings of the voters. On a cold November day—election day—Mrs. Haines threw open her great house and served hot coffee, meats and sandwiches. Children stood at the polls singing campaign songs while women distributed literature. At six o'clock I, for one, went home utterly exhausted. I was lying on the bed praying when every church bell in Ripley began to ring. Forgetting I was tired I jumped to my feet shouting, "Praise the Lord. Glory to God!"

We had made our town dry. Afterward we women watched closely the saloonists who began to sell soft drinks only. Naturally they just grew disgusted and left town. We caught "old Coursun" bootlegging and punished him, although the men claimed it couldn't be done.

We kept steadily at work doing things for the sailors on the cruisers and found many other avenues for accomplishing good. Gradually—things can't be done in a day—we saw that Ripley was beginning to change. Old Phil Smith who'd run a threshing machine for years and who got intoxicated as regularly as pay day came, was converted and joined the church. His old wife was so happy that she did nothing but cry, "Glory to God!" They moved to a better house that very week and paid the rent in advance, too.

People began to come to Ripley to see how the town was doing. Ripley's reputation, you see, hadn't been of the best. Our dry town was talked of all over the state and even the men admitted that the W. C. T. U. women had made it dry and kept it that way.

It wasn't easy to be a temperance woman in the years gone by and do what we did. At that time it meant almost social ostracism. Last Sunday I sat on my porch and watched the temperance forces march proudly by. I saw the Young Campaigners with their caps and fluttering pennants and heard them give their temperance yells. As I watched all this I thought of a day in old Ripley by the river when the "Mary Ann" went down and drunkenness was considered a necessity. Men and women marched side by side down the street, and pretty children in white. The paraders were joined by the Sunday school children and the church people of all denominations. I remembered the time when their ancestors had fled from drunken fathers' blows and my heart beat rapidly. The music surged and swelled, and when I went to bed that night I could hear the glad cry of those little ones as they shouted, "Dry, dry, dry; mark your ballots D-R-Y. Give the boys and girls a show. Hurrah, hurrah, saloons must go!"

Some fair day the children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren of these long ago reformers will walk side by side with their husbands and brothers to the ballot box and when they do America will become a purified nation.

I look back joyfully to that Thanksgiving Day so long ago and am proud that I was one of the first women to belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# TIP TODD'S TEMPERANCE TEST

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tennessee

Tip Todd

Tip Todd knew a man—Mr. Kelly by name—who kept a store on the next block from Tip's house. The little boy spent many of his nickels and pennies buying chewing gum and stick candy from his kind, old friend; for indeed Mr. Kelly was Tip's friend! When the delivery boy came with the market-baskets for Mrs. Todd, Tip knew there would be a red-cheeked apple or a little sack of something sweet tucked away in one corner for him. Sometimes in the summer when the weather was fine, Tip would watch for Mr. Kelly to pass the house on his way to supper and would beg him to stop for a little while and tell him a story.

"A story, you say, my boy?" Mr. Kelly would ask as he sat down beside Tip on the top step. "Well, now, what kind shall it be?" Tip would tell him, and then, wide-eyed and eager, would listen to every word Mr. Kelly said.

There was only one fault Tip could ever find with his friend, and that was that he would get drunk—not so drunk that he would fall down on the street as Tip had seen some men do, but just drunk enough to be silly and laugh foolishly over nothing. One day Tip went to his mother about it.

"My Sunday school teacher asked me to promise never to touch whisky or wine and to try to keep other people from drinking it. Now there is Mr. Kelly! How can I keep him from getting drunk?"

"Talk to him about it when he is sober and beg him not to drink because you love him, Tip," advised his mother.

So Tip planned his campaign as a soldier in the army of temperance fighting against Mr. Kelly's love for whisky. He approached Mr. Kelly shyly one day when the store was quite empty.

"I like you, Mr. Kelly," he said, laying his hand on the old man's arm.

"And I like you, too," laughed the grocery man. "Now what do you want? Another story?"

"No," said Tip, "I want to buy all the whisky you have. Will you sell it for a dime? That is all the money I have."

Mr. Kelly looked astonished. "Why—why, what do you mean?"

"I want to buy all the whisky you have so that you can't get drunk any more."

Then Mr. Kelly laughed a long time.

"You are driving a close bargain, my boy, aren't you? Buy my whisky for ten cents!" And then he laughed again.

But Tip was very serious.

"Don't laugh, Mr. Kelly! It is very wrong to drink whisky. I wish you wouldn't do it any more. I have signed a pledge myself never to drink, and I must try to keep other people from drinking, too."

"Oh, so you are a temperance boy! Well, well, I hope that you will always be true to your pledge." Then Tip thought Mr. Kelly looked so sad that he felt sorry for him and he patted his arm again.

"God will forgive you for getting drunk, Mr. Kelly, if you will never do it another time," he declared.

Just then some customers came in and when Mr. Kelly hurried to wait on them, Tip Todd went home.

A week passed by before Tip saw Mr. Kelly drunk. When he was sober once more, Tip went down to the store to see him.

"I am not going to buy any candy from you or come to see you, Mr. Kelly," he said sadly, "until you quit drinking whisky. I love you just the same," he went on, "but I can't have anything to do with a man who drinks whisky."

Mr. Kelly sighed as the sturdy little chap turned his back and walked out of the store.

"The pluck of him," he said; "the spirit of the boy!"

He looked for Tip every time he passed the house after that, but there was no little boy waiting to call to him. The old man had never felt so lonely in his life. A month passed and then another, then Mr. Kelly stopped at Tip Todd's door and rang the bell and asked for Tip.

"I don't drink whisky any more, my boy. Will you be my friend again?" he asked when Tip came to the door and stood there, smiling up into his eyes.

Then Tip threw himself into Mr. Kelly's arms, happy and glad to have his old friend again and to know that he had helped along the great cause of temperance that some day shall purify the world.

"They Voted for Us Election Day"

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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*The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

## MISSOURI LEGISLATURE WILL BE DRY

According to information received through the press the next Missouri legislature will be dry, both house and senate.

## CALIFORNIA VICTORIES

The California red-light abatement law was upheld at the November election by a 40,000 majority vote. The anti-prize-fight law passed by a majority of 30,000 and the minimum wage law by a majority of 20,000. The vote against the measure limiting a vote on prohibition to once in eight years now stands at 50,000 majority. At the time the above information was received by THE UNION SIGNAL by telegram, returns from eight counties were lacking.

## VIEWS OF KANSAS BANKERS ON PROHIBITION

In a poll of the bankers of Kansas, taken by the Methodist Temperance Society of the General Conference of the Methodist church, asking their views as to the statewide prohibition law, one hundred and sixty-six expressed hearty approval of the dry policy.

"The absence of the saloon has been the greatest factor in the progress of Kansas, morally, educationally, industrially and financially," is the verdict of Charles F. McAdams, vice-president of the National Bank of America, Salina. Another banker, James Lorton, president of the Winchester National Bank, Winfield, tells of a change of attitude on the temperance question. He says, "I did not vote for prohibition, but I now think that booze is entitled to no place in the economy of our country."

# White Ribboners En Route to Convention City

## EXPERIENCES ON "SPECIAL" TO ATLANTA

Editorial Correspondence

With mingled feelings of sorrow and joy white ribboners started on their journey southward for the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, Georgia—sorrow because it was the first great annual meeting since the home-going of the dearly beloved leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens; joy because of the wonderful victories of the year along every line, due in large measure to the wise leadership of our promoted President during her sixteen years of service.

Special trains from the east, the west and the south carried large delegations. The official train, which started from Chicago at 9:30 a. m., Tuesday, November 10, was specially favored in having among its passengers the state W. C. T. U. presidents of eight campaign states: Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, West Washington; Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Oregon; Mrs. Mary W. Alderson, Montana; Mrs. Florence Richards, Ohio; Mrs. Mamie Claflin, Nebraska; Mrs. Anna Simmons, South Dakota; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, North Dakota; Mrs. Nelle Burger, Missouri. A half dozen "best sellers" could be written from the fascinating stories related by these campaigners who have been in hand-to-hand conflict with the forces of evil during the past few months. These heroes of many battles were in great demand and were constantly surrounded by groups who wanted to hear all about "how they did it."

### Every Possible Comfort Provided

Every possible arrangement had been made for the comfort of the passengers by Mr. Allen B. Smith, traveling passenger agent of the Pennsylvania road, who "personally conducted" the party as far as Cincinnati. Shortly after the train pulled out of the Union station at Chicago each member of the party was the recipient of beautiful carnations and choice confectionery. The appointments of the train were luxurious, the dining car service excellent, and no effort was spared by Mr. Smith to make the trip an enjoyable one. As he left the train at Cincinnati he was given the W. C. T. U. cheer with a spirit which evidenced the appreciation of the white ribboners.

The most popular song, apparently, of the trip was one of six stanzas, beginning,

*"Virginia has gone dry,*
*Virginia has gone dry,*
*Praise the Lord who helped us,*
*Virginia has gone dry."*

Substitute for the word Virginia the word Colorado, Washington, Oregon or Arizona and you have the next four verses. The song closes with the refrain,

*"The nation's going dry,*
*The nation's going dry,*
*Praise the Lord who helps us,*
*The nation's going dry."*

The Ohio delegates, undaunted and undismayed by their delayed victory, explained the result of the election in these telling words:

*"I can't vote*
*Neither can ma;*
*Ohio's gone wet,*
*Blame it on pa."*

A brief stay was made for dinner at Cincinnati, that brewery-controlled city that is said to have been responsible for the failure of Ohio to carry statewide prohibition. Delegates expressed the wish that we might tarry long enough to proclaim our sentiments to the voters who had had a part in defeating such a progressive and righteous measure.

Impressive and tender were the vesper services held by the different delegations as the evening shadows fell. Fervent, humble petitions for guidance, and triumphant faith in the outcome of our great warfare characterized these gatherings. Upon every lip was a jubilate, "Praise God who hath given us the victory!"

## The Day in Chattanooga

All rose early Wednesday morning in anticipation of a day of delightful sight-seeing at Chattanooga, and no one, we venture to say, was disappointed in any particular. The weather was of the "made to order" variety, sunshiny, invigorating and clear. The wooded hills and mountains round about the city were beautiful beyond description in scarlet and gold. So many attractions were offered to the visitors it was difficult to choose. Several trips to historic points and a suffrage conference at the Hotel Patten, our headquarters for the day, made one wish our time in the city were forty-eight hours. For the sake of hearing some of the noted suffrage speakers at the conference of the Southern States Suffrage Association (among them Mary Johnston, the novelist, Miss Kate Gordon, Mrs. Belmont and Christabel Pankhurst) some decided to forego the pleasure of the sight-seeing; others spent a half day in that way and the other half at the meeting. The trips to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and through Chickamauga Park by automobile were to most of the delegates the events of the day. The sight of the battlefields where occurred the terrible encounter between the blue and the gray awakened in many hearts sad memories of those who had fought so valiantly, even to death, in the far away sixties, and emphasized anew the unspeakable horrors now taking place across the ocean.

### Magnificent Panorama

The panorama spread before our eyes from the top of Lookout Mountain was stupendous and overwhelming. We were told we could look out upon seven states—Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Virginia. Pages could be written of the significant scenes brought to our attention, but in the rush of anto-convention days

there is no time to write them. Often were heard expressions of pleasure that we were riding through the streets of prohibition Chattanooga where the absence of saloons was a sight good for our eyes.

## Welcome to Georgia

At about four p. m. two long W. C. T. U. specials, each carrying about two hundred passengers, pulled out of the station. From the platform of the observation car there floated back to our Chattanooga friends:

*"We're glad we came to Dixie, we are, we are;*
*We're glad we came to Dixie, yes we are, we are."*

The remaining hours of the journey were spent largely in rehearsing the joys of the day and in vesper services. About nine o'clock we reached Atlanta. As we stepped from the train there were wafted to our ears sweet strains of music, and as we mounted the steps to the street we were welcomed by one of Atlanta's best bands. Every delegate immediately felt at home, for just beyond the musicians stood Mary Harris Armor with smiling face and open arms (not figuratively but literally) ready to take us to her great heart and bid us welcome to her Georgia.

Between two lines of interested spectators she led us in triumphal procession to the street, where automobiles were in waiting. Thence, preceded by a picturesque drum and bugle corps, uniformed in white and scarlet, whose sweet melodies rose above the bustle of the street, the line of automobiles carrying the General Officers and delegates proceeded to the Hotel Ansley.

Here endeth the first chapter of the story of the ante-convention days. In next week's SIGNAL something will be told of the preliminary meetings which, as this is being written, are in progress.

Suffice it to say that every one is serene and happy and is prophesying that this is to be one of the best and most inspiring National W. C. T. U. Conventions ever held.

### WE GIVE THEE THANKS

*For all true words that have been spoken,*
*For all brave deeds that have been done,*
*For every loaf in kindness broken,*
*For every race in valor run,*
*For martyr lips which have not failed*
*To give God praise and smile to rest,*
*For knightly souls which have not quailed*
*At stubborn strife or lonesome quest;*
*Lord unto Whom we stand in thrall*
*We give Thee thanks for all, for all.*
*For each fair field where golden stubble*
*Hath followed wealth of waving grain*
*For every passing wind of trouble*
*Which bends Thy grass that lifts again;*
*For gold in mine that men must seek,*
*For work which bows the sullen knee;*
*For strength, swift sent to aid the weak,*
*For love by which we climb to Thee;*
*Thy freemen, Lord, yet each Thy thrall,*
*We give Thee praise for all, for all.*
—*Selected.*

### ALL HONOR TO THE W. C. T. U.

"A splendid compliment was paid the W. C. T. U. last night (Nov. 8) at a meeting of the Flying Squadron in the M. E. church," says the *Fargo Forum*. Judge Charles A. Pollock, in introducing to the audience Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the W. C. T. U. of Indiana, said in substance: "The credit of the enactment and preservation of the constitutional and statutory provisions with reference to our prohibitory law in their complete integrity is due more, perhaps, to the encouragement, devotion and sleepless energy of the W. C. T. U., than to any other single organization or person in the state."

### BELIEVES THE W. C. T. U. DID THE WORK

A writer in the November issue of *Lend a Hand*, the magazine published by the inmates of the Oregon penitentiary, shows an intelligent appreciation of the white ribbon movement. Referring to a new book, "Path Breaking," written by Abigail Scott Duniway, the notorious opponent of prohibition, the editor of *Lend a Hand* says:

"Kindly but earnestly we have to differ with Mrs. Duniway on the ground taken with relation to the liquor traffic. The issue, or one of the issues throughout the entire volume, is the fact that the suffrage associations have been the bright and shining star in the social firmament or in the strife for the emancipation of women from all the evils that man has afflicted them with. We gladly give them their rightful place in history, but we still manfully contend that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, engineered and controlled by a prayerful spirit, has been the lever that has pried loose the grip of the saloon upon the people, and that there is no excuse either known or yet to be manufactured, for the saloon and the evil it brings upon us."

James Head and his wife had two sons, both under eighteen (the legal age for military service), but unusually tall and strong for their years. A neighbor who had been drafted offered James Head $300 to send the eldest son as his substitute. Head took the money, against the mother's agonized entreaty, and sent the boy, who was soon killed. Not long after, another neighbor was drafted, and offered to pay Head for making the second son his substitute. Head closed with the offer. In a few months the second son likewise lost his life. Their mother never held up her head after that. The same thing could happen today if the supply of volunteers fell short. Have women "all the rights they want?"—*White Ribbon Herald.*

The West Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod has passed a resolution threatening with expulsion from the privileges of church membership Lutherans who manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, who rent their property for saloon purposes, serve as bondsmen or sign liquor applications. The resolution also forbids Lutheran ministers to officiate at any function in any club where intoxicating liquors are sold, and if applied to Philadelphia, would bar ministers from practically every large club in the city. Lutherans are also advised to withdraw their membership from any club or organization which dispenses liquor.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.*

*"There is joy abroad, shouts of praise to God,*
*For prohibition wins;*
*There are hearts made light, gloomy days made bright;*
*For prohibition wins."*

### "GOD OF THE HARVEST WE THANK THEE"

*"God of the Harvest we thank Thee*
*For the bountiful crops Thou hast given;*
*Early and late we have labored and prayed,*
*Day after day we have striven.*

*"Now our reward we are reaping,*
*To Thee, Lord, our praises ascend,*
*List, on our lips are thanksgivings*
*To Thee, our Father, our Friend."*

### FRANCE MAY PERPETUATE PROHIBITION OF SALE OF ABSINTHE

Permanent prohibition of the sale of absinthe and kindred alcoholic beverages in France may be a result of the war. Transportation and sale of absinthe were forbidden when the war began, and the government now has supplemented this order with another forbidding the sale of alcoholic drinks similar to absinthe. There is a marked movement in all parts of France tending to perpetuate this prohibition.

**We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:**

MR. FRANK MARCH, Oregon, Ill., husband of a faithful member of the local union, and himself a staunch temperance advocate.

MRS. SARAH A. SWAIN, Indianapolis, Ind., seventy years of age, a white ribboner for more than thirty years and the honorary vice-president of the South Side union of Indianapolis. Mrs. Swain passed away during a meeting of the union held at Beech Grove on October 27.

"The liquor bill would pay for 50,000,000 bales of cotton at ten cents a pound—about equivalent to four years production for the entire south," asserted Senator Morris Sheppard in a speech delivered recently at Little Rock, Ark. "It would pay for 125,000,000 tons of cotton seed at $20. It would pay for all the corn the entire nation raises in two years, at the rate of a dollar a bushel. It would pay for all the cattle and hogs Arkansas can raise in two decades."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

# NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 12-18

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

### ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise stated:

*Vermont:* $11.

*Georgia:* $15.

*Indiana:* La Porte, Henry Co. (L. M. N. Stevens), Mooresville, Milo $.70, Richmond (Mary F. Thomas) $1, Morgantown. Total $9.70.

*Montana:* $2.

*Louisiana:* Decompte, Minden.

*Kansas:* $1, Stafford $4, Abilene, Alta Vista $2.35, Arkansas City, Atchison, Albert, Alena, Agra, Argentine K. C., Ashland, Bonner Springs, Burlington, Bushton $1.50, Belle Plain, Beloit, Coming $4, Chanute, Concordia, Cloverdale, Castleton, Caldwell $2.50, Chikaskia, Iola, Harrison, Hebron, Haviland, Holton, Horton, Hamilton, Helmick, Hutchinson, Harverville, Gridley, Greensburg, Goodland, Greensburg (Highland), Freeport, Fairview $3, Florence, Emporia, E. Asher, Eskridge $5, Dighton, Downs, Douglass, Dennis, Conway Springs, Council Grove, Kinsley $.38, Kansas City (Willard, Wyandotte, Grandview), Luray, Louisville $.80, Lucas, Lawrence, Lyndon (individual) $.10, Liberal, Le Roy, Logan, Manhattan, Mound City, Marian, McPherson, Mt. Ayr $4.66, Mayfield, Nickerson, Neal, Norton, Newton, N. Branch, Olathe $1, Osawatomie, Oatville $2.50, Ottawa (North $1, South $3), Oakland, Otego, Oak Creek, Princeton, Pawnee Rock, Phillipsburg, Pratt, Pleasantview, Quincy, Ransom Y. P. B., Rosedale, Ransom, Russel Springs, Sterling, Salina (Wesleyan add.), Sabetha, Stockton, Salina, Seneca, Tyro, Topeka (Lillian Mitchner, Central, East Side $.45, West Side), Tescott, Varck, Wauneta $1.60, Winfield, Winfield (Mrs. Lorella Stewart $50, personal), Wilsey, Wichita (Gordon, College Hill, Central, Willard, Stevens), Willowdale, Wellington, Wellsford. Total $280.84.

*Florida:* Winter Haven $2.50, Winter Park, Terra Ceia, Palatka, Clearwater, Umatilla, St. Augustine $8, W. Palm Beach $2.05, Palma Solo Y, Manatee $6. Total $30.62.

*Vermont:* Barton, Newport. Total $4.

*Arizona:* $4.

*Missouri:* Austin, Avilla, Auxvasse, Bolckow, Bonne Terre Y. P. B., Avalon, Bynumville (W, Y. P. B.). Carterville, Crane, Carondelet, Culvre, Columbia, Braymer, Dexter, Deepwater, Denver, Empire, Forest Grove, Goodman, Granger, Gorin, Grant City, Helena, Hill Chapel, Hopkins, Cameron, Mt. Hope (Randolph), Passaic, Piedmont, Pleasant Grove, Radium, Red Oak, Ridgway, Richland, Island City, Raymore, Seymour, Savannah, St. Clair, Tipton, Wyconda, Tina, Clearmont, Hickory Grove, St. Joseph (Central), Fulton, Hannibal (Central), Scott District, Hardin, Lagonda, McDonald (Greene), Shannondale, Liberal, Hoffman-Burger (Richmond), Hume, Juliette (Jasper), Jackson, Kingsville, King City, Luray, Ludlow, Morris, Meadville, Mound City, Monroe City, Mound Union (Randolph), Morrellton, Newburg, Newark, New Florence, Niangua, Oran. Total $144.

*South Carolina:* Elim, Harmony, Philippi, music for convention $.45. Total $6.45.

*Ohio:* Kings Creek, Andover, Lodi, Eagleville Y. P. B. $5, Collins Y. P. B. $1, W. Lafayette Y. P. B. $1, Valley Grove, Burbank, Barnesville L. T. L. $.50, Dresden, Slope Brookfield $4.50, Phoneton $2.50, Troy, Upper Sandusky Y. P. B. $1, Plumwood. Total $31.50.

*West Virginia:* $3.30.

*Kentucky:* Louisville (Central), E. Bernstadt $1, Monticello, Paducah $1. Total $6.

*Connecticut:* $31.00.

*Mississippi:* Blue Mountain, Ripley, Saltillo, Columbus, Corinth, Eupora, Meridian, Newton, Ackerman, Okolona, Hattiesburg, Port Gibson, West Point, Vicksburg, Booneville, Inka, Montrose $2.10, Starkville, Poulotic, Gulfport, Booneville L. T. L. $2.50. Total $42.60.

*New Hampshire:* Concord $4, Boscawen $4, Dover $3, Keene $3, Harrisdale $2.50, Candia $1, Woodsville $1, East Rindge $1, Sanbornville $1, Northwood, Warner, Gilmanton Iron Works, Plymouth, E. Manchester, Acworth, E. Rochester, Tilton, Manchester, Exeter, Stratham, North Weare, Hollis, Somersworth Nashua, Sandwich (Center), Seabrook, Gonic, Newmarket, Hampton, Epsom & Dummer. Total $64.50.

*North Carolina:* Asheville $4, Winston-Salem. Total $6.

*Arkansas:* Tillar, Morrillton. Total $4.

*Illinois:* $196.10, Evanston. Total $198.10.

*W. Washington:* $4, Gull Harbor, Seattle (Willard). Total $8.

*New Jersey:* Thorofare, Newfield, Summit, Silver Lake, Elizabeth No. 1, Palisade, Hoboken (Alexander Y. P. B.), Page Y. P. B. $1, High Bridge $1, Peapack & Gladstone Y. P. B., Bound Brook, Florence Y. P. B., Pleasantville L. T. L., Blairstown, Washington L. T. L. $1.40, Delaware L. T. L. $.20, Mendham, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Atlantic Highlands, Port Monmouth, Oradell. Total $39.60.

*District of Columbia:* $36.

*Alabama:* Tuscaloosa, Anniston, Union Springs. Total $6.

*Rhode Island:* Woodville.

*South Idaho:* $4.

*South Carolina:* (Lawson). $5.30.

*Oklahoma:* Guthrie, Norman.

*Delaware:* Westerfield, Felton, Lillian Cade $1, Lewes L. T. L. $.50. Total $7.50.

*Massachusetts:* $173.60.

*Tennessee:* Concord, Maryville, Dickson L. T. L. $1.50, Awalt, Harriman, Trezevant, Adamsville L. T. L. $.50. Total $12.00.

*Virginia:* $11.20.

*Oregon:* Dayton $2.

*Iowa:* $25.70.

*Maryland:* $66.32.

*New York:* Jamesville $1, Solvay, Syracuse (Central City Y. P. B.) $.50, S. Danby L. T. L. $1, W. Groton (L. T. L., W.), Brocton, Dunkirk $.90, Niobe, Levant Y. P. B. $2.27, Forestville, Ripley, Lake Pleasant, Hobart $1, Walton, Rome Y. P. B., E. Auburn L. T. L. $.50, Afton, Lyons, Macedon Centre $1, Marion, Red Creek, Cairo $1.60, Catskill, Windham, Buffalo (Niagara, Riverside $1, S. Side $1), E. Aurora $6.75, Kenmore, Montezuma, Huntington, Middleville, East Otto, Olean, Franklinville, Cattaraugus $5, New Albion $1, Versailles, Allegany $1, Perrysburg, Portville, Ellicottville, Steamburg $1, E. Randolph, Salamanca $1.11, Limestone $1, Interlaken, Portchester $3, Deposit, Binghamton (Charity $1, East End, West End), Lesterline, Maine, Vestal Centre, Apalachin, Berkshire $2.50, Lockwood, Nichols $1, Smithboro, Grahamsville, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Coram L. T. L. $.50, Mt. Sinai L. T. L. $1, Corinth, Mechanicsville, Round Lake, Saratoga Springs, Allens Hill $1.60, Corning, Earlville $1.65, Hartwick, Ames, Canajoharie, Cranesville, Mannys Corners, St. Johnsville, Apulia Station $.50, N. Ridge, Pendleton $.50. Total $153.88.

*District of Columbia No. 2:* $6.

Royalty, "Temperance Songster," $45.

## CAMPAIGN FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | $200.00 |
| Michigan | 189.22 |
| New Jersey | 130.35 |
| Illinois | 121.15 |
| Mississippi | 75.00 |
| Ohio | 51.21 |
| Maine | 35.30 |
| Minnesota | 34.75 |
| Wisconsin | 20.75 |
| A Friend, Canada | 20.00 |
| Georgia | 64.43 |
| Alabama | 6.95 |
| South Dakota | 4.20 |
| Kentucky | 1.68 |
| Iowa | 4.00 |
| Kansas | 75.11 |
| Kansas City meeting | 3.00 |
| Indiana | 4.38 |
| Connecticut | .60 |
| Florida | 11.00 |
| Flower Mission Dept. | 26.50 |
| Arizona | 14.50 |
| South Dakota | 55.00 |
| Total | $1,149.08 |

# The Fate of Social Reform Under Sweden's Conservative Government

A. SYMONDS OHLIN

The year 1914 has been a fateful one. The political crisis of last winter has had very widespread effects. The extreme parties, the Conservatives and the Social Democrats, have increased in strength, whereas the center party, the Liberals, have been hard pressed. The means used by the Conservatives to regain the position lost at the general election in 1911 do not bear investigation; they were none too honest. The question of increasing our defense, which has been the burning and much-debated subject of the year, is now solved, under the pressure of the European complications through a great compromise on the part of the Liberals. The Social Democrats have kept aloof from the whole decision, their standpoint being in theory gradual disarmament, in practice *status quo*. We are now weighted by enormous military burdens which are likely to grow, and our young men of the conscription have imposed upon them a much lengthier time of training.

Our political crisis has had, too, as was expected, very unfavorable effects on temperance and suffrage reform. Last winter we stood on the very threshold of local veto and the enfranchisement of our women in the fall. Both reforms had been denied us by the votes of a few men in the upper chamber of our Riksdag.

The proposals of the Royal Commission on Temperance, which we had every reason to expect would have been accepted in the main, if the Liberals had remained in power, were now watered down to a mere nothing, though after a desperate fight, local veto—the cornerstone of the report of the commission—still remained. For twenty years local veto has at intervals been before Parliament, and backed by an overwhelmingly large popular sentiment, has five times been passed by the second chamber. But again the upper chamber has thrown out the measure, a leading Conservative arguing that local veto is not a temperance question but a question of political power. The Conservatives fear a Democratic vote on the liquor question in the Communes will be a precedent for the extension of municipal franchise in the same direction. The temperance party of Sweden will possibly now demand national prohibition straightway. It cannot be said that prohibition is not a temperance question.

### Suffrage Versus Hatpins

As to woman suffrage, which subject has been before Parliament eleven times and several times passed by the second chamber, again at the hands of obstinate, power-loving men in the first chamber, it has suffered the same fate as that of local veto. One of these gentlemen—a free church minister to boot—used as an argument against giving women the vote the fact that women wear hatpins!!! Poor man, he has been ridiculed! If a hatpin is heavy enough to weigh down the balance of justice against us, surely a pipe should have had heavier weight against male franchise. Be it, however, also recorded that a Cabinet minister, though a strict Conservative, delivered a magnificent defense speech in favor of the franchise, but despite this splendid chivalry the hatpin man's party triumphed. As a change of the Constitution cannot become the law of the land until after another general election, the women of Sweden cannot, at best, gain their enfranchisement until the year 1921. That is to say, if during the next three years' period (the Riksdag is elected every three years) the reform should be passed, it must, nevertheless, be ratified by the next Riksdag before becoming a law. All interested in social reform and the uplift of women are, of course, very much disappointed and indignant, especially as one of the arguments against giving women the vote—that they do not themselves care for it—has been removed by the signatures of 351,454 women, a very large figure for Sweden, when we take into account the sparseness of the population and that these signatures, appended to a declaration in favor of the vote, were ingathered by the personal efforts of suffragists through systematic house visitation all over the land during a period of about three months.

### Crown Princess Attends W. C. T. U. Convention

The W. C. T. U. of Sweden held its annual council at Maleno this year, choosing this town because of the great Baltic Exhibition which opened there last May. The council was attended by eighty-three delegates from fifty-seven unions. (There are 130 unions in Sweden.) The Crown Princess. Margaret of Connaught, was present at the opening proceedings. A musical evening with short addresses was held in the concert hall of the exhibition. As to business, resolutions on local veto, prohibition, suffrage for women and the abolishment of the police regulation of vice were unanimously carried.

The W. C. T. U. had a part in the Baltic Exhibition in two different sections—among the temperance exhibits and also in the Woman's Building, where every department of woman's work and influence, her advance through the ages and present achievements were all very vividly shown. Besides literature and printed matter the W. C. T. U. exhibited a large number of fine photographs of restaurants, homes, hot milk stalls, cooking classes, etc., of the association, also portraits. There were two large models as well, one of the white ribbon inebriate home, showing all the farm buildings and one of the big restaurant at Stockholm with its attractive grounds.

### Prohibition a Necessary War Measure

The terrible European war has cast its shadow over Sweden, too, causing much unemployment and distress; hence temporary prohibition has been introduced in many parts by the authorities. In other cases the temperance people have petitioned for it. In the cathedral town of Vesteras a deputation of 1,000 women waited on the governor of the county to request immediate prohibition in his domain. The white ribbon local union took a prominent part in this proceeding.

The W. C. T. U. national executive has succeeded in getting all the prominent women's organizations of Sweden to join them in petitioning the government to forbid potatoes and corn being used this winter for purposes of distillation. When bread may be scarce ere the war is over, it is complete scandal to turn food stuffs into strong drink. The crops have been considerably below par this season on account of the drought and heat experienced during the past summer.

## CHILE AROUSING TO NEED FOR TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

MRS. IDA A. T. ARMS, President Chile W. C. T. U.

Recently, in Chile, the experiment was tried of closing all the saloons on Saturday noon and not opening them until Monday noon. This will be a fine argument to use in Congress when the liquor question comes up. In the capital, Santiago, some one—a temperance society backing the effort—has caused temperance sentiments to be printed and hung in all prominent places. There's a large rock just outside the city and upon it appear statements as to the injurious effects of liquor drinking upon the individual, his family, and society at large. The women of Chile are beginning to wake up.

There are a dozen American women in our schools and they are doing all they can to teach temperance to boys and girls. We have old students scattered now all over Chile and many of them practice in their own homes what they learned with us.

The dreadful war affects us very much. Thousands have been thrown out of work and hungry men and women walk the streets begging for something to do.

## MAKING PROHIBITION SENTIMENT IN HONOLULU

Correspondence from Honolulu, Hawaii, says that a proposition to install a bar in the Pleasanton hotel has created an issue in Honolulu such as that city has not had for some years.

On October 5 a special session of the W. C. T. U. was called by its president, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, and the secretary, Miss Florence Yarrow, at which the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League was invited to present this matter. The W. C. T. U. decided to co-operate with the league in canvassing the 450 electors of the Fourth precinct, in order to secure, if possible, a majority of signatures to protest against the petition now filed with the board of license commissioners asking for permission to establish and operate a bar in the Pleasanton hotel, with all the especial privileges attached. The campaign is agitative and educative, and is making prohibition sentiment.

## AN INCIDENT OF THE OREGON CAMPAIGN

At the Land Products Show, held in Portland, no less than three brewery corporations secured space for booths, from which to distribute literature of their own particular kind. They made liberal use, also, of campaign posters as decorations. When the Anti-Saloon League ascertained this it at once endeavored to counteract the work of the antis, and applied for space at the exhibition, secured it, and was about to make use of the room, when, to its astonishment, it received a letter from the general secretary of the show cancelling the contract, returning the deposit money, and informing it that no dry literature of any kind would be distributed by the management. The only literature the management would allow to be distributed was that of the liquor people. Against this unjust action the Anti-Saloon League entered emphatic protest.

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $

## WHAT MONEY SPENT FOR LIQUOR WOULD PAY FOR

"The prohibition movement is holding in check any marked increase in the use of alcoholic beverages," is the opinion of the *American Grocer* as quoted in the *Waco* (Tex.) *News*. In placing the drink bill of the United States at $1,724,607,519, however, it enumerates some of the benefits that might be secured if this vast sum which "is spent annually for crime, insanity, sorrow and woe, for poverty and disease, for degradation and death," were turned into legitimate channels. It says:

"Seventeen hundred millions spent annually for drink—a sum sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund on the amount necessary to buy comfortable homes for nearly nine million families.

"A sum sufficient to buy a suit of clothes for every man and boy and a dress for every woman and girl in the United States, with enough left over to buy a pair of shoes for everybody.

"If the money spent for drink were spent for homes tenancy would disappear in the United States within one generation.

"If it were spent for education every child in the country would receive a college education.

"If it were spent for automobiles, every family in the country would own a car before 1924.

"If it were spent for religion, it would within less than a decade carry the Gospel to every living creature.

"If it were spent for railroads, it would buy every mile of railroad in the United States in ten years.

"If it were spent for government, it would pay all the expenses of the United States, with enough left over to pay the bonded debt of all the states of the Union."

## PROHIBITION LOWERS THE TAX RATE

A bulletin recently issued by the census bureau gives financial statistics of all cities having a population of 30,000 or over, and strikingly refutes the statement that prohibition increases taxes.

Comparison of the twenty-four cities between 45,000 and 60,000 in population embraces the Kansas cities of Topeka and Wichita. These two cities are the only ones in this group which are located in prohibition states. Wichita has 59,222 population and Topeka 45,478. While the average tax rate in the twenty-two wet cities of this group is $19.28 per thousand of assessed valuation, the tax rate of Wichita is only $15.50, while that of Topeka is given in the bulletin as $13.10. The current tax rate in Topeka, however, including city, county and state is but $10.50.

Only eight of the cities in licensed states have a less rate than Wichita, while none are credited with a smaller rate than the current rate in Topeka. Only one city in the entire list, and that is Atlantic City, with its great hotels, reports a larger assessed valuation than Wichita. This certainly does not indicate a lack of prosperity due to prohibition. Although Topeka stands at the bottom of the list in population, only two cities report a larger assessed valuation of property.

In this connection it is interesting to know that the average tax rate in the 376 incorporated towns of Kansas, including county, state and city, is only $9.97 on the thousand assessed valuation. When it comes to modern improvements and conveniences these Kansas towns are found right up in the front rank.

## PROHIBITION BRINGS PROSPERITY IN ATLANTA

Atlanta, Georgia, the largest dry city in the country, and the capital of a state which has felt the benefits of prohibition throughout its length and breadth because of a statewide prohibitory law which was enacted in 1907, furnishes the following figures to prove that prohibition has not injured property or business. Realty taxations in 1907 were $91,840,350. In 1913 the amount was almost double, or $172,292,004. This tremendous increase is because of new property which has been added since Georgia voted out its saloons. Building permits for 1907 aggregated $4,554,771, a small sum when compared with the splendid record of 1912 in which year building permits reached $9,987,444. Corresponding increase in all lines of business has been recorded. The tax rate shows significant reduction.

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all [illegible] legislation.

# MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.


## SOUTH CAROLINA (LAWSON) W. C. T. U. HOLDS PROFITABLE MEETING

Special Correspondence

The ninth annual convention of the South Carolina (Lawson) Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Greenwood, Sept. 25-27, at Morris Chapel Baptist church, and at Weston Chapel A. M. E. church. The president, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, presided at the meetings. Addresses of welcome were made by Rev. U. S. Rice, Rev. C. B. Gilliard, Mr. G. M. Goodwin, Mrs. Rosa Gilliard and Miss Hattie Templeton. The responses were given by Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer and Miss J. A. Watson.

An L. T. L. hour in charge of the L. T. L. secretary was of much interest and the legioners and young people performed well their parts at different meetings of the convention. Several new members who joined the Greenwood L. T. L. were given a cordial welcome.

The president's annual address was listened to with interest and profit. The convention sermon was ably delivered by Rev. J. D. Brooks, pastor Morris Chapel Baptist church.

Several honorary members, one contributing member and forty odd pledge signers were secured at the convention and more than thirty subscriptions to the *South Carolina White Ribbon Quarterly.*

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. M. J. M. Earle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. L. Hawkins; recording secretary, Mrs. C. D. Saxon; treasurer, Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer. The president was elected a delegate to the National W. C. T. U. Convention. Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer was elected state organizer, lecturer and evangelist for the organization, which has for its motto: "Save the Boys and Girls; Uplift the Fallen; Down With the Rum Traffic."

At the close of the last meeting resolutions were adopted, and a standing vote of thanks given the local W. C. T. U. and branches, the churches and citizens of Greenwood for the royal entertainment tendered the delegates and visitors.


## A SOUR STOMACH

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.


## HOW CONTESTS HELP THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE

**Personal Experience of Young College Student**

Until I entered the Medal Contest work three years ago, I had thought little on the subject of alcoholic drink. Beer was on our dining-room table every day, and wine upon the side-board, although we are far from being well off in this world's goods. These drinks were regarded as a necessity by my father and elder brothers, who were all using them too freely for their own good, and the habit was fastening itself upon them. They were irritable in the home and while they were under the influence of the deceptive beverage found fault with all that mother did. Father was bartender in a saloon, and also a partner in the business, though he had no great amount of capital invested. My mother never was satisfied, nor in the least degree pleased with the business, nor the beer on the table, but being of a demure and submissive temperament, she said little about it, previous to my entering the contests.

I must confess I was first attracted by the gold medal one of my school mates was wearing. I wanted one like it. On going to the lady who instructs those who enter the classes I was informed that I must compete for and win a silver medal ere I could hope to have the coveted gold one. I took the book offered me and selected a piece entitled, "Is Beer a Temperance Drink?" That selection set all our household to thinking pretty seriously. At first my father and the boys were not pleased and would not attend the contests. My mother went with me each time, and often when she was hearing me recite at home, father or some of my brothers would come in and were thus forced to listen.

I did not win in the first or second trial, but a very proud and happy boy wended his way home after the third attempt. The next step was to commit to memory another speech with which to compete for the gold medal a month later. These contests had already been going on for two or three years, and those in charge were not ones to begin without the intention of taking the contestant through the entire course if he wished to proceed. My next piece was "Our Country's Peril." It was a strong oration written by an ardent prohibitionist.

By the time I had won my third medal, the grand gold, our family, who were now regular attendants at the contests, signed the pledge, and have continued total abstainers. The mass of testimony against intoxicating drinks was an eye-opener to them, and they profited thereby, choosing the better part, the only safe path—total abstinence. My father is engaged in a respectable and remunerative business; the feet of my brothers are turned from the pitfalls into which they had well nigh fallen; my mother is happy as the day is long. Nothing is too good for the boys; no room in which to while away the evening hours is too fine for them. And all this was brought about through the Medal Contest work. I tremble when I think of the fearful depth of woe, poverty, sorrow and strife toward which our family was rapidly tending when these entertainments arrested our thoughts and turned our feet homeward. All honor to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for adding to its departments that of Medal Contests.

When the "mists have rolled away," when our feet shall stand upon the blessed shores of the new Jerusalem, and the Judge of all shall mete out to each his or her just reward, a glittering crown, gleaming with stars representing saved souls, shall doubtless rest upon the brows of these noble workers for God, home and humanity.

## CREDIT POINTS FOR MONTANA W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Helena may take to itself credit for starting a federation which promises to accomplish something definite and desirable in Montana's capital city. At the call of the W. C. T. U. executive committee, representatives of fifty women's organizations of Helena, including ladies' aids, missionary and benevolent societies, lodges and clubs are banded together to make Helena a safer place for young people. A petition to the city council for the appointment of a policewoman, to be paid by the city and instructed to see that public dance halls, picture shows and other public places where children and young people assemble, have a moral atmosphere, was signed by every member. A committee of five on public affairs was appointed. Mrs. M. W. Alderson was made chairman and Mrs. P. B. Bartley secretary. A permanent organization is being arranged for and applications for individual membership are being received from scores of prominent women.

The Flying Squadron is being warmly welcomed in the Montana cities where it holds meetings. In Bozeman the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the direction of its president, Mrs. W. C. Dawes, on November 2, gave a luncheon to members of the Squadron. The Montana state president, Mrs. M. W. Alderson of Helena, and the recording secretary, Mrs. B. O. Johnson of Livingston, were guests with the W. C. T. U. state president of Indiana. Montana W. C. T. U. is working toward the federation of all temperance forces. The Y. P. B. of Helena has arranged to have an orchestra of young people play at one of the meetings of the Flying Squadron.


## DOCTOR KNEW

**Had Tried It Himself.**

The doctor who has tried Postum knows that it is an easy, certain, and pleasant way out of the coffee habit and all of the ails following and he prescribes it for his patients as did a physician of Prospertown, N. J.

One of his patients says:

"During the summer just past I suffered terribly with a heavy feeling at the pit of my stomach and dizzy feelings in my head and then a blindness would come over my eyes so I would have to sit down. I would get so nervous I could hardly control my feelings.

"Finally I spoke to our family physician about it and he asked if I drank much coffee and mother told him that I did. He told me to immediately stop drinking coffee and drink Postum in its place as he and his family had used Postum and found it a powerful rebuilder and delicious food-drink.

"I hesitated for a time, disliking the idea of having to give up my coffee but finally I got a package and found it to be all the doctor said.

"Since drinking Postum in place of coffee my dizziness, blindness and nervousness are all gone, my bowels are regular and I am again well and strong. That is a short statement of what Postum has done for me."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

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There is a Chautauqua nurse in your vicinity. Ask her about our training. Her address and the above literature will be sent if you will enclose this advertisement.

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513 Main Street Thirteenth Year Jamestown, N. Y.

## TEMPERANCE TIDINGS FROM TEXAS

Early in October, Mrs. Curtis called a meeting of the executive board and arranged work for the coming winter. Miss Tinling and Miss Bilz will be with us in January and February. These women did such excellent work for Texas last year that they will be gladly welcomed again by our people.

Recently, Mrs. Brewer sent letters to the ministers in Fort Worth requesting them to preach temperance sermons on World's Temperance Sunday. With these letters were four kinds of marked leaflets and a copy of the Hobson resolution, with the request that the endorsement of the latter be secured.

An immense poster patterned after the cartoon, "Whose Boy Next?" which appeared in a Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, is being displayed in Fort Worth. It represents an alligator with a little boy in his mouth. This and other posters which have been put up in various sections of the city are attracting great interest.

The excitement in Texas at the present time is the coming of the battleship, "Texas" to Galveston. A splendid program has been arranged by Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Mihills for the occasion and Mrs. Curtis will present the comfort bags which are being sent by all the unions. Strange, but a peace hymn will be rendered on a battleship!

Austin union, which is faithfully represented by Mrs. Clara Murray, is doing good work. Greenville holds regular mothers' meetings. *Texas White Ribbon* is now edited by Mrs. John S. Turner of Dallas.

The Fort Worth union has sustained a great loss. Mrs. Clara Walden, one of the oldest members of the union, had just returned from a sanitarium and was out walking when an automobile ran over her, killing her instantly. Mrs. C. R. Post, aged eighty-nine, the mother of the millionaire of Battle Creek, Mich., died a short time ago. Both these loved comrades were ready to go, but they will be greatly missed. We, who remain, will close up the ranks and march on to victory.

Mesdames Brewer and Caster dropped into the Chamber of Commerce a few moments during the National Farmers' convention and succeeded in having the Hobson resolution endorsed by every one in the assembly, except one person. They also distributed literature.

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"Every movement for the betterment of humanity" says Mr. John Cunneen, the labor leader, in a Ohio speech, "has been fought by people who said it would throw somebody out of work. It was so when oil came to displace candles, gas to supplant electricity, and electricity in place of gas. For every man out of work by voting the saloons out, the saloons, if they stay, will put ten out of work."

## NORTHERN IDAHO'S ANNUAL FEAST

Special Correspondence

The tenth annual convention of the Northern Idaho W. C. T. U. was held in the early fall at Sandpoint, a city situated on the beautiful lake, Pend d' Oreille. The weather was ideal and the delegates came up to their annual feast in the best of spirits and ready for business. The convention was held in the Baptist church, and the delegates were made to feel at home by the sincere welcome given them by the citizens.

The opening meeting was made impressive by the devotional exercises reminding us of God's manifold mercies toward us, and that it is His will that we shall press forward with renewed energy in the great work He has placed upon us. The state was not able to secure the services of a National worker this year, but the state president, Mrs. Bell Oylear, whose annual address was full of encouragement, was equal to the emergency. The reports of the superintendents were also full of good cheer. Several visiting members gave excellent talks. The medal contest conducted by Mrs. Lina Stauffer, state superintendent of the department, was greatly enjoyed. Six young ladies took part and special music was rendered. As the delegates left the convention each one felt it had been good to meet together, and that she was strengthened to go forward in the Master's name fighting this great curse that is blighting our land.

## AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Hester Griffith, former president and now vice-president of the Southern California W. C. T. U. spent time lecturing constantly in the strenuous campaign for statewide prohibition and the red-light injunction measure. She hastened from town to town, giving the warning before ministerial associations, mass meetings, women's clubs and all sorts of organizations, and between times interviewed people from the mayor to the humblest citizen.

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The city of Baton Rouge, La., has been the recipient of an ornamental drinking fountain erected by the W. C. T. U. on the "neutral ground" of the boulevard within sight of the historic old capitol and opposite the post office and city hall. The fountain committee, with its faithful chairman, Mrs. R. N. Ross, to whose tireless efforts the fountain is largely due, worked for a year to raise the funds. Dedicatory services consisted of music by the band, an address by the president of the local union, Mrs. R. L. Himes, presentation speech by Mrs. Ross and acceptance of the fountain for the city by the mayor. Two small boys, sons of W. C. T. U. mothers, unveiled the fountain. The city helped to secure an ice fund large enough to pay for ice for several years that the drinking water might be cooled during the summer months.

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Recently a superintendent of the department of Juvenile Courts of the Kansas W. C. T. U. wrote to the Juvenile court judges of the different counties of the state in an endeavor to learn the status of the work in each community. One judge reported, "We have no probation officers because we have needed none. During the past three years we have had no juvenile cases." Another judge wrote, "No children have ever been sent to institutions from this county."

**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Banneretts and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

**Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood**

*and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.*

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

Its cream-like Cod Liver Oil brings healthy flesh and rosy cheeks while it warms the body by enriching the blood and fortifies the lungs.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA WILL LAUNCH STATEWIDE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

The W. C. T. U. of South Carolina met in thirty-first annual session in Florence, Oct. 30—Nov. 1. Though the number of delegates was somewhat smaller than usual, the convention was one of the best ever held. The state officers were in attendance, with the exception of the recording secretary, Mrs. T. R. Denny, who, for the first time in many years, was detained on account of illness.

A statewide prohibition campaign is about to be launched in South Carolina and the W. C. T. U. has endorsed this effort, formulating plans to aid in making the movement successful. The proposition is to petition the legislature, which meets in January, to pass a bill submitting the question of prohibition to the voters of the state September, 1915. Prohibition sentiment is very strong and it needs but a statewide campaign of education to accomplish our purpose. Plans are being made to secure the adoption of resolutions favorable to the issue by all religious state conventions and those of patriotic societies, and we hope at the next state convention to be able to report the Palmetto state in the dry column. South Carolina sent her full quota of delegates to the National W. C. T. U. convention in Atlanta.

A good citizenship meeting in the Florence opera house on Sunday afternoon, addressed by Hon. Charlton Du Rant of Manning, a most enthusiastic exponent of prohibition, was largely attended. The music was in charge of the state musical director, Mrs. C. A. Waters, co-operating with the local director, Mrs. J. L. Wysong.

Through the courtesy of the citizens of Florence an auto ride to the state reformatory was taken by the delegates. An afternoon reception at the home of the local president, was a pleasing recreation of the convention.

The state officers were re-elected.

**WANTED** Several honest, industrious people to distribute religious literature. $60 a month sure. Nichols Co., Naperville, Illinois

**Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.**

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

An itinerary which is to include leading Georgia colleges is being arranged by Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, college Y. P. B. secretary of the Georgia W. C. T. U., for Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. It will begin the week following the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta.

Dr. Carolyn Geisel of Battle Creek, Mich., is delivering a series of temperance lectures in Georgia, which are being well received by large audiences. No out-of-state lecturer excels Dr. Geisel in popularity, both with the Women's Clubs and the white ribboners of the state.

Pictures of Miss Willard were presented by the Hyattsville (Md.) W. C. T. U., to both the white and the colored schools of Bladensburg, a nearby village. Appropriate exercises were conducted. Rev. Mr. Lowe, the pastor of the Methodist Memorial church, speaking at both schools, Mrs. Lowe making the presentation speech at the white school and Mrs. Flora Keys Hanson at the colored school.

The grand diamond medal contest at the Illinois state W. C. T. U. convention at Charleston, in which five young college men participated, was declared by some to be the best ever held. Mr. Enselman of Detroit, Mich., a former Illinois boy, won the medal by a close margin. "If we had done nothing during the past eight years except to train this young man, we would feel well repaid for our efforts," the president of the local W. C. T. U. declared. A motion was made and unanimously carried that local unions work in harmony with the National W. C. T. U. plan to make contest work one of the methods used in securing votes for National Constitutional Prohibition.

About forty young people were in attendance at a "get-together" social under the auspices of the District of Columbia Y. P. B., at which Mrs. T. A. Williams, Y. P. B. secretary, presided. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton and Mrs. J. W. Allison were the speakers.

In observance of Temperance Sunday the pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist church of St. Louis, Mo., Rev. O. H. Duggins, preached a forceful sermon, urging every Christian voter to do all in his power to eliminate the liquor traffic. Temperance readings were given by Clifford Rens and Virginia Tanner. Mr. M. J. E. Henry explained the effects of liquor and tobacco, and told of the widely advertised decision of the Ford Automobile Company not to employ men or boys who use cigarets.

An interesting feature of a recent meeting of the Oregon (Ill.) W. C. T. U. was an address by Dr. John on the value of work for the temperance cause. The workers were encouraged to renewed efforts against the liquor traffic by the news of the action of the Czar in banishing vodka from Russia.

Among the speakers at the recent convention of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs was Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the state W. C. T. U., who gave an interesting talk on the laws of the state. It was a comprehensive survey of the effect certain laws have upon women and children and upon the home by reaction.

As a contribution to the "Christmas Ship," the Adrian (Mich.) W. C. T. U. among other things sent five dozen suits of children's underwear for the little people of Belgium. Clothing, bedding, toys, candy and groceries were also included. This union at the opening of the school year tendered a reception to the faculty of Adrian college, the school board, teachers and ministers of the city at the home of Mrs. Caroline R. Humphrey, state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

Two hundred delegates were present at the interesting and instructive meetings of the Allegheny county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. convention. Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National superintendent of Franchase, and Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., made excellent addresses. In an impressive memorial service, Mrs. Stevens and twenty-three members of the county organizations who have been called to higher activities during the year were remembered by Mrs. N. H. Sanner. Mrs. Isabella McConnell was presented with twenty-five dollars in recognition of her many years of faithful service as treasurer of the Allegheny county W. C. T. U. Mrs. E. S. McMaster was re-elected president for the ensuing year.

The superintendent of Medal Contest work in New York state, Mrs. Lula Walker of Oneonta, scored a big success the third evening of the state convention in a matron's diamond medal contest which not only crowded the convention church but necessitated an overflow audience across the street. The seven contestants kindly rendered their selections twice, and in each case were enthusiastically received. The receipts of the contest were $110, and people were convinced anew of the wonderful factor contest work is in securing votes and making sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition. "Mrs. Walker is to be congratulated on her splendid work throughout the state," writes the correspondent.


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You can have a **Clear Skin.**

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I no longer need to say what "I *can* do" but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 65,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

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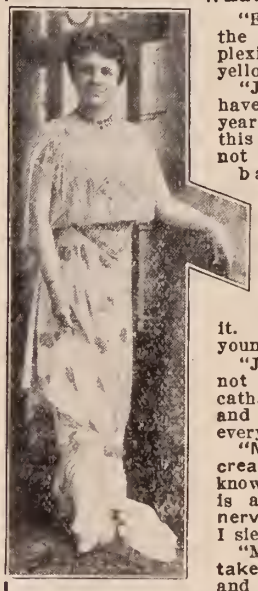
My pupils simply comply with Nature's Laws.



**What My Pupils Say:**

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"Just think what you have done for me. Last year I weighed 216 lbs., this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no rheumatism, or sluggish liver. I can breathe now, too. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"My weight has increased 30 lbs. I don't know what indigestion is any more, and my nerves are so rested! I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have taken off my glasses and my catarrh is so much better. Isn't that good?"

I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am growing—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help every woman to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it. I am at my desk daily from 8 until 5.

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## WHY WEST VIRGINIA WENT DRY

When Tax Commissioner Blue of West Virginia was asked to tell the "why" of West Virginia's going dry by so large a majority, he replied in this fashion: "In 1888 we placed on our statute books a law requiring scientific temperance instruction in our public schools, and ever since then we have been educating the future voters on the subject until its principles were implanted in their character." It is gratifying to white ribboners to recall that the laws relating to the teaching of temperance truth, now on the statute books of every state, have been placed there through the work and influence of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
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### THE WIN ONE CIRCLE

for 1914 is large and constantly increasing; still, it will not be complete until every subscriber to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL becomes a member of it. Surely everyone who reads THE UNION SIGNAL will deem it a privilege to secure one new subscriber as a memorial to Mrs. Stevens and thus extend the work for National Constitutional Prohibition, for "knowledge is power," and through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL one learns the facts that furnish most convincing arguments against the traffic. Commence today and secure your new subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. The Circle touches forty-six states, England and Canada, with membership as follows:

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| Wisconsin | 14 |
| Minnesota | 13 |
| North Dakota | 11 |
| Colorado | 9 |
| Georgia | 9 |
| Kentucky | 9 |
| California (Northern) | 8 |
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| Oregon | 8 |
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| Montana | 5 |
| Vermont | 5 |
| Maryland | 4 |
| Nebraska | 4 |
| Delaware | 3 |
| North Carolina | 3 |
| Texas | 3 |
| Washington (East) | 3 |
| Alabama | 2 |
| District of Columbia | 2 |
| Idaho (Southern) | 2 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| Arizona | 1 |
| Florida | 1 |
| Louisiana | 1 |
| Mississippi | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Mexico | 1 |
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### SPARKS FROM BILLY SUNDAY'S COLORADO CAMPAIGN ADDRESSES

"Business is the word that will spell the saloons' defeat in the United States. Who pays the taxes in this state? The saloon-keeper? No! no! no! The people pay the taxes.

"You say, is it fair to the saloonkeepers to put them out of business? Suppose your baby or my baby were playing on the grass and you saw a rattlesnake working its way toward that baby, would I be fair toward that snake and give it a chance for its life and give it a chance to sting and bite my little baby, or would I be fair to my baby and kill that snake? And will it not be fair to give you a chance by killing that abominable thing—the liquor traffic—that has been standing and biting you all these days and has caused you sorrow and misery?

"Somebody says it will diminish the revenue. Is that so? For every dollar of revenue the liquor gang gives out of their dirty money, that they hand back stained with the blood of men and women and children, we have to go into our pockets and dig up $20 to pay for the saloons and grogshops.

"I pray to God He will let me live long enough to preach the funeral sermon over the corpse of the saloon. God in His own good time freed the slaves, and God in His own good time is going to free the nation from the bondage of the saloon. It's God against the devil; and righteousness against unrighteousness."

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States' Rights as Applied to National Constitutional Prohibition, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson
The Co-operation of Nation with States Necessary to the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard
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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 26, 1914. No. 48


## Plans for National Constitutional Prohibition

Adopted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, November 12-18, 1914

1. That we co-operate with other organizations in calling a conference at Washington, D. C., in December.

2. That ministers be requested to preach on National Prohibition on December 13, and all Christians to pray that the amendment may pass Congress.

3. That the January issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers be made a campaign edition for National Constitutional Prohibition.

4. That the second Thursday in January (January 14) be designated as a Day of Prayer, programs to be furnished from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

5. That each local union be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March; an offering to be taken for the Campaign Fund, this money to be sent through regular channels to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who shall transmit one-half to the National treasurer, this fund to be known in both state and National as the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

6. That the Young People's Branches be urged to have a share in the campaign by adapting to their work plans proposed for the W. C. T. U. and by enlisting other young people to become active and intelligent workers.

7. That the Loyal Temperance Legion have a part in public meetings, demonstrations and parades.

8. That increased emphasis be placed upon the organization of Young Campaigners for Prohibition.

9. That the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. be requested to recommend some definite work each month for the local unions, announcement to be made in the campaign issue of THE UNION SIGNAL of the preceding month.

10. That special campaign material be furnished in the press paragraphs of the Publicity Bureau and be sent free of charge to all papers in the United States, lists to be furnished by state W. C. T. U. presidents.

11. That parades, street meetings, park meetings, medal contests, rallies, and other public demonstrations be held frequently, securing the co-operation of Sunday schools, particularly organized men's classes, also young people's societies and other organizations.

12. That we emphasize the use of posters and the value of poster parades.

13. That National superintendents recommend department plans adapted for campaign use.

14. That in all public addresses W. C. T. U. speakers present the status of and reasons for National Constitutional Prohibition.

The National Convention story will begin in the issue of December 3. The General Officers elected for the year are: President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown, N. D.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va.; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill.

# PRESS COMMENTS

November 3 election has added Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Colorado, to the list of states which prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. It is time for the National Democracy to get its eyes open to the fact that the annihilation of the liquor traffic is coming to be the biggest issue in the republic.

—*Lewistown* (Ill.) *Democrat*

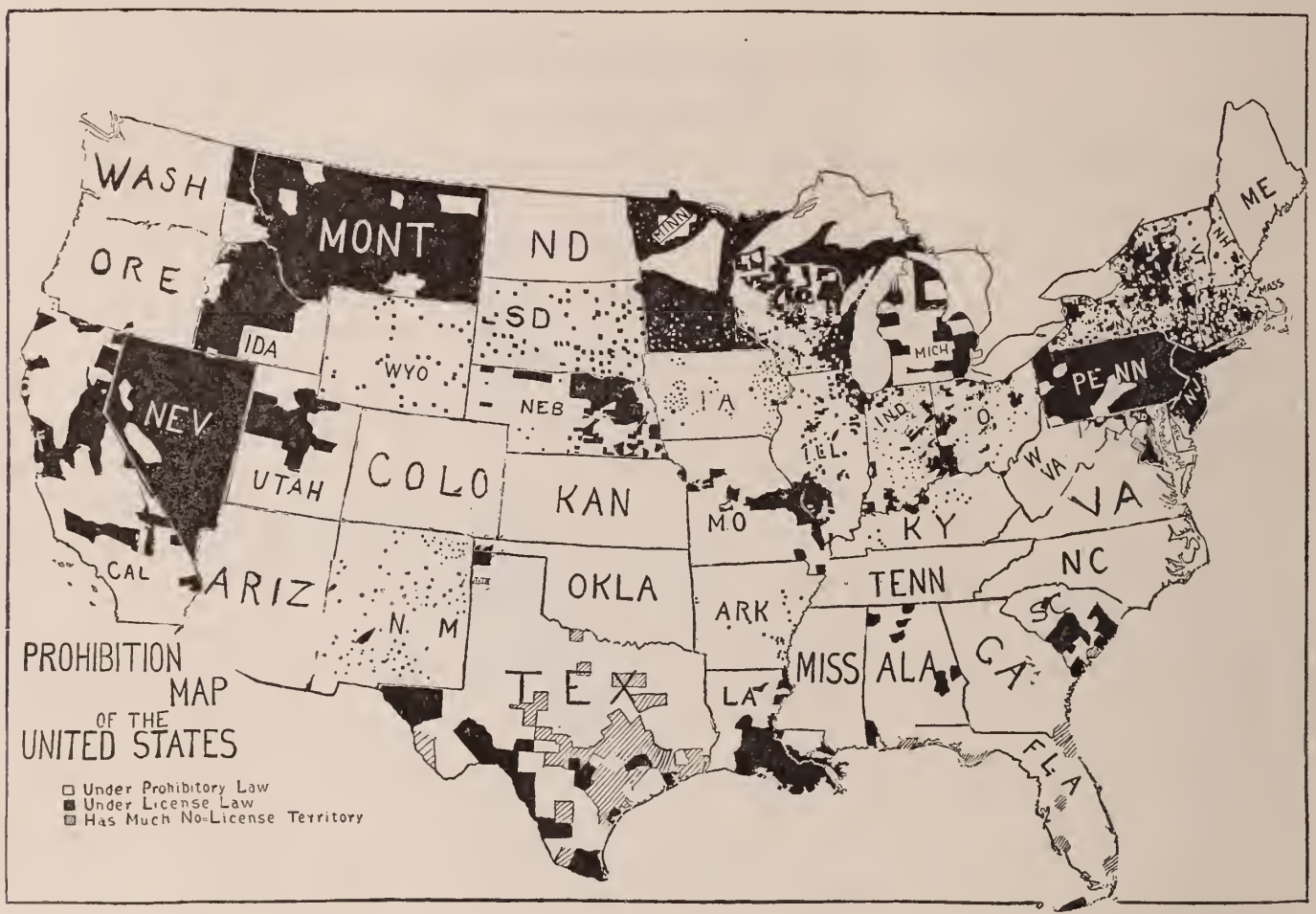
mental business interests of the state have suffered in not the slightest degree. The liquor traffic never was and never will be a maker of business and prosperity. That must come to pass through co-operation and enterprise. And the best way to encourage both is to forget the recent election and get busy.

—*Everett* (Wash.) *Herald*

issue is assuming such proportions that Congress will not dare hold it up much longer. The liquor men might as well save their money and cease further efforts to "educate" the public in an appreciation of the greatness of John Barleycorn. He is a permanently discredited hero.

—*Colorado Springs Gazette*

## Prohibition Map Revised to Date




An analysis of the results of prohibition elections in the several states proves that the urban population must exceed the rural population in goodly numbers for a state to remain wet. In Arizona the population contained in cities of 2,500 people and over compared with the population of smaller communities is 140,000 as against 60,000. In Oregon there are 365,000 people in the country and 307,000 in the cities. But in Washington and Colorado the urban population is the greater. In the former state the advantage of urban population amounts to 60,000 and in Colorado it is 10 000. But the advantage was not sufficient. However, in Ohio and California, with the excess of urban population amounting in each case to approximately a half million people, the vote was wet by a large majority.

—*Cincinnati* (O.) *Star*

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That preparations already are being made to replace the breweries of the state which will go out of business a year from January, because the state has voted dry, with institutions to supply a different demand, has been announced. There is more than a year to bring about the readjustment made necessary by the election. When the state's dry law is in force it will be found that the fundamental business interests of the state have suffered in not the slightest degree. The liquor traffic never was and never will be a maker of business and prosperity. That must come to pass through co-operation and enterprise. And the best way to encourage both is to forget the recent election and get busy.

—*Everett* (Wash.) *Herald*

Some five years ago temperance workers throughout the country met with unprecedented success, with the result that considerable sections of several states "went dry." Newspapers and public speakers who deprecated the advance, referred to it as a "dry wave" and one Missouri newspaper published an editorial headed "A Prohibition Orgy," in which it proved beyond cavil that the country was indulging itself in a temperance debauch, from which it soon would emerge repentant and with a headache.

But the "dry wave" of five years ago has proved not to be a wave at all, but a permanent elevation of the sea level, as it were. Events of the last several weeks are in point.

—*St. Joseph* (Mo.) *Press*

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Whoever studies the liquor problem throughout the country with a proper understanding of the changed sentiment must admit that the proposal to amend the Federal constitution to forbid the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors throughout the length and breadth of the land will be adopted by acclamation whenever the people get a chance at it. The liquor interests may succeed in delaying its passage by Congress for another year or two, but the issue is assuming such proportions that Congress will not dare hold it up much longer. The liquor men might as well save their money and cease further efforts to "educate" the public in an appreciation of the greatness of John Barleycorn. He is a permanently discredited hero.

—*Colorado Springs Gazette*

The fact is the liquor interests have tricked the people of Ohio in this matter [the "Home Rule" amendment]. That trickery will react against them as certainly as the sun shines. The reckoning when it comes will be more certain and complete than otherwise it could have been. We are sure of this because we have confidence in the ultimate wisdom and righteousness of popular government. The triumph of the wet amendment means that the state campaign against the liquor traffic must go on. The people cannot rest content under the infamous conditions which this amendment will produce. This liquor victory is the first step toward the eventual and certain overthrow of saloon politics and the saloon in Ohio.

—*Youngstown* (O.) *Telegram*

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The people of Colorado won a very important victory when they decided that the saloon must go, but the biggest battle is still ahead of us and will begin on January 1, 1916. This battle will be a contest between the whisky devil and the forces of righteousness to see whether the people who voted for prohibition meant what they said as to having a dry state. Prohibition will be a success from the jump if we have the spunk to make it so. Hence we can spend the next fourteen months to good advantage in the de-

(Continued on Page Three)

# IN PROHIBITION RUSSIA

An Associated Press dispatch dated from Petrograd throws this light upon conditions existing in Russia since the sale of vodka was prohibited by the Czar:

"The word prohibition must be taken literally. It means that a vast population which consumed $1,000,000,000 worth of vodka a year, whose ordinary condition has been described by Russians themselves as ranging from a slight degree of stimulation upward, has been lifted almost in one day from a drunken inertia to sobriety.

"On that day when the mobilization of the Russian army began, special policemen visited every public place where vodka is sold, locked up the supply of liquor, and placed on the shop the imperial seal.

### Effects on Country Startling

"From the day this step was taken drunkenness vanished in Russia. The results are seen at once in the peasantry; already they are beginning to look like a different race. The marks of suffering, the pinched looks of illness and improper nourishment have gone from their faces.

"In Petrograd and Moscow the effect of these improved conditions is startling. Things are so different today that unattended women may now pass at night through portions of these cities where it was formerly dangerous even for men. Minor crimes and misdemeanors have almost vanished.

### Work of Peasant-Born Man

"This miracle has been accomplished by one man. He is Michael D. Tchelisheff, a peasant by birth, originally a house painter by profession, then mayor of the city of Samara, and now a millionaire.

"Speaking of his work Mr. Tchelisheff said: 'I was reared in a small Russian village. There were no schools or hospitals or any of the improvements we are accustomed to in civilized communities. I picked up an education from old newspapers and stray books. One day I chanced upon a book which treated of the harmfulness of alcohol. It stated among other things that vodka was a poison. I was so impressed with this, knowing that everybody drank vodka, that I asked the first physician I met if the statement were true. He said yes.

* * * * *

"'At Samara I decided to more than passively disapprove of vodka. At this time I was an alderman, and many of the tenants living in my houses were workingmen. One night a drunken husband in one of my houses killed his wife. This incident made such a terrible impression on me that I decided to fight vodka with all my strength.

"'On the supposition that the government was selling vodka for the revenue I calculated the revenue received from its consumption in Samara. I then introduced a bill in the city council providing that the city give this sum of money to the imperial treasury, requesting at the same time that the sale of vodka be prohibited. This bill passed and the money was appropriated. It was offered to the government, but the government promptly refused it. It then dawned upon me that the bureaucracy did not want the people to become sober, for the reason that it was easier to rule autocratically a drunken mob than a sober people.

* * * * *

### Anti-Vodka Bill Defeated

"'I was elected to the duma on an anti-vodka platform. In the duma I proposed a bill permitting the inhabitants of any town to close the local vodka shops, and providing also that every bottle of vodka should bear a label with the word poison. At my request the wording of this label, in which the evils of vodka were set forth, was done by the late Count Leo Tolstoi. This bill passed the duma and went to the imperial council, where it was amended.

"'Disappointed at not having been able to get through a government bill regulating this evil, I had abandoned my seat in the duma. It was evident that the bureaucracy had been able to obstruct the measure. Minister of Finance Kokovsoff regarded it as a dangerous innovation, depriving the government of $500,000,000 yearly without any method of replacing this revenue.

* * * * *

"'While I lobbied in Petrograd the emperor visited the country around Moscow and saw the havoc of vodka. He then dismissed the minister of finance and appointed M. Barck. Mobilization precipitated the anti-vodka measure.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

# PRESS COMMENTS

(Continued from Page Two)

velopment of the amount of good citizenship spunk necessary to make Colorado a dry state in fact as well as in theory. And every good citizen who deserves the name will join in this effort regardless as to how he voted on the question last week. There may be an honest difference of opinion as to the desirability or the undesirability of the saloon method of handling the liquor traffic, but when it comes to upholding the dignity of the law there are no two sides to the argument.

—*Montrose* (Colo.) *Enterprise*

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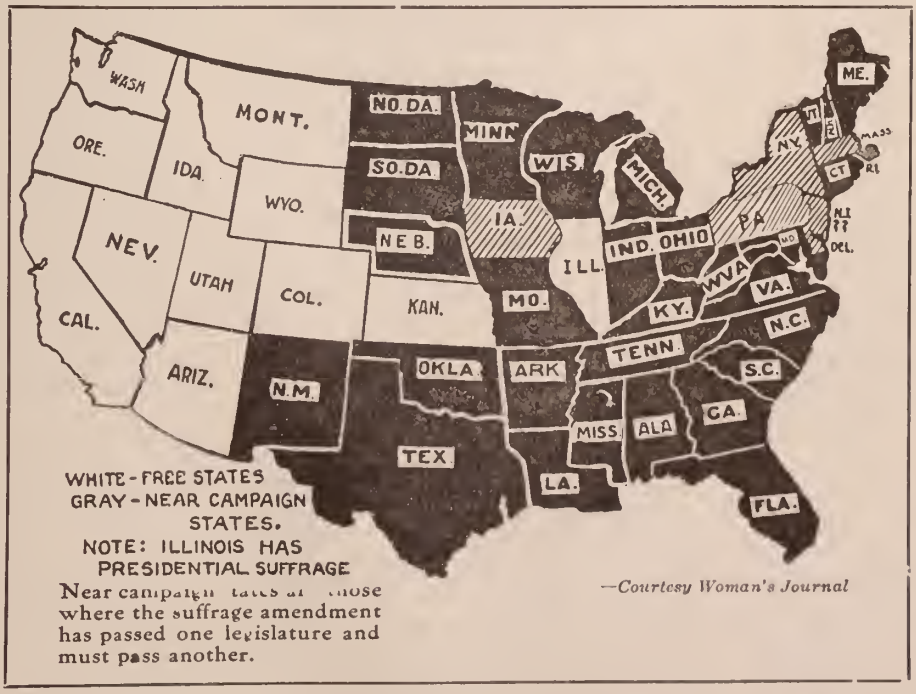
The fight for nationwide prohibition is to be pressed at the next session of Congress. The war in Europe and the action of Russia, Germany, France, and England in opposition to the use of liquor by their men in the field, the pronouncement of Russia for no further liquor sales in that country, give a powerful onward impetus to the prohibition wave in the United States. Throughout the world the baneful effects of intoxicants are being more clearly recognized than ever before in the history of mankind. And viewing things there is ample ground for the feeling that it will not be so many years in the future before this entire country will have banished liquor. And when this has been done America will be a better country.

—*Raleigh* (N. C.) *Observer*

It stands to reason that all the congressmen and senators from the fourteen states which have adopted prohibition would feel compelled to vote for a national measure of this kind, in order to keep in harmony with the majority of the voters in their states.




WHITE - FREE STATES
GRAY - NEAR CAMPAIGN STATES.
NOTE: ILLINOIS HAS PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE

Near campaign states are those where the suffrage amendment has passed one legislature and must pass another.

—*Courtesy Woman's Journal*

Owners of the leading breweries in the state, it is understood, are preparing to take some action to protect their property. It is probable that they will convert their plants into other industries. It is said that one brewery at Astoria will be transformed into a salmon-packing plant. Others in the state, it is said, will become ice manufacturing plants.

It is reported also, that some of the business locations in Portland now occupied by saloons and that were so boldly proclaimed "for rent after November 3 if the state goes dry," already are being sought by mercantile establishments of various kinds.

—*Portland Oregonian*

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Prohibition is inevitable. From this time forward its battles will be rearguard engagements with the discouraged and demoralized forces of a business that is so bad that no right thinking man will defend it.—*Waco* (Tex.) *News.*

There is no disguising the fact that the trend in this country is towards the abolition of the liquor business, and if Congress could be induced to take a hand in it, we might wake up any morning and find the entire traffic eliminated, so far as the United States is concerned.

—*Butte* (Mont.) *Miner*

In the state of Ohio, "Home Rule" won by 8,300 votes. That majority is pitiful, when it is contemplated from a sane viewpoint. It means that Cincinnati, notorious for its breweries, distilleries and liquor violators, opened forty-five dry counties in this state to booze.

—*South Liverpool* (O.) *Tribune*

# REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

FRANCES P. PARKS

The report of the Corresponding Secretary to the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1890, held in Atlanta, was largely a resumé of department work. A vast amount of similar foundation work has been accomplished in the twenty-four years which have passed since that meeting. It is most interesting to note how we have swung from the indirect to the direct with the pendulum of progress. The state reports to the close of the nineteenth century dealt chiefly with that far-reaching but ofttimes unrecognized method known as the education of public opinion, and it has been wisely remarked that education is as important as legislation. But, while the educational work has been continued with unabated zeal, state reports of today give prominence to legislative campaigns, past, present and to come.

Total abstinence is the bed-rock upon which the W. C. T. U. has ever been building—all of the forty departments having been created for the purpose of promoting total abstinence. In the beginning of its career the organization recognized prohibition, state and national, to be a fundamental principle of the great reform and the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition was launched long ago. A wonderful impetus was given to it by the Proclamation issued by our beloved National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens, on September 10, 1911. A year ago this question was propounded by our leader to the National Convention assembled at Asbury Park, New Jersey: "What plans shall we formulate at this convention in accordance with our past declarations for doing our part towards securing National Constitutional Prohibition?" The answer came in the form of a practical working plan which has been the basis of splendid co-operative work in all of the states. The tabloid stories of endeavor in the various state unions make up in the aggregate the composite situation from the viewpoint of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

[*A sentence or two from the detailed reports of states here follow:*]

Alabama passes the goal set for 1914—one thousand paid members—and the state swings into line for constitutional prohibition for 1915. The Alabama legislature is overwhelmingly prohibition in sentiment, justifying the hope of achievement in this endeavor.

From far-off Alaska comes a cheery greeting. A few widely scattered local unions are holding up the white-ribbon standard, each exerting a much needed influence for sobriety and purity in its community. The saloons of Sitka are closed on Sunday by federal authority.

The Arizona W. C. T. U. played no insignificant part in the successful statewide campaign for prohibition. When it comes to the round-up on national constitutional prohibition Arizona will count as big as the biggest on the right side of the question.

Arkansas reports a banner year—more and better work done to eliminate saloons, better organization, better financial conditions. The women used a million pages of Arkansas literature at the polls as a culmination of weeks of previous work—taking the census, verifying names, and attending court.

The "California Dry Federation" includes representatives from all the forces which stood for prohibition. The W. C. T. U. took a leading part in the campaign from the beginning, devotedly giving to this cause every energy and resource at command. "California has a mighty good start on the next campaign," was the word after election returns were counted.

Early in May Colorado voters rolled up a large petition for a prohibition amendment to the state constitution and through a committee presented it to the Secretary of State. To their dismay they found that petition made waste paper by a new law, of which even their lawyers were ignorant. In twenty-four hours a new petition form was in type and on June 20 the same committee presented a second petition, which bore 12,000 more than the required number of signatures. That work is typical of what has been done in Colorado throughout the campaign. The united temperance forces worked in utmost harmony.

Connecticut made prohibition sentiment through posters. A definite plan to change posters on display in banks, public libraries, stores and other public buildings monthly for a period of a year has been found feasible.

Delaware's effort has largely been along department lines and will, therefore, be reported by the various superintendents. New unions have been organized and old unions strengthened.

The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. counted it a privilege to share in the work of launching the campaign for the National Prohibition amendment. A three months' campaign in the churches of Washington for the purpose of making the work of the organization better understood resulted in many additions to the membership.

Florida started a statewide prohibition campaign at the beginning of the year, facing the fact that it meant at least three years of educational and vote-winning work. Counties voting on the liquor question gave a majority ballot on the right side.

Georgia has had two great sources of interest this year—one, the preparation for our great National Convention; the other, the enforcement of its prohibition law. For these two objects the white-ribboners, under the inspiring leadership of Mrs. Patterson, worked with united purpose, feeling that the National Convention would give such zest to their labors that the other object would be the sooner accomplished.

The Idaho unions, North and South, are deeply interested in the movement for statewide prohibition. As three political parties, Republican, Democratic and Progressive, have declared for prohibition, and as women vote in Idaho, there will be no occasion for surprise if the next session of the legislature submits the question to a vote of the people.

Illinois is headed for prohibition and with a hopeful prospect of reaching the goal in the not distant future. The first opportunity the women of Illinois had to test their strength against the liquor interests sixty-seven per cent of them voted against saloons. They were largely responsible for closing 1,100 saloons last spring.

Indiana works steadily toward the goal of prohibition. The last legislature submitted to the voters the question of calling a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the state constitution. The W. C. T. U. favors such a convention and has been earnestly working for it, hoping that prohibition and woman suffrage may be incorporated in the new constitution.

Iowa had a lively but good-natured contest as to which local union would close the year with the largest membership. As might be expected, Iowa is well toward the top of the long roll of states celebrating membership gain on Recognition Night. Many workers have been in the field making sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition and equal suffrage.

Kansas will never take any backward step in her policy concerning the prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is not surprising to find the W. C. T. U. recognized by other organizations as one of the greatest forces in the state. Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, the state president, was loaned to the Pacific coast states for three months to tell the story of Kansas and win votes for statewide and coast-long prohibition.

In February Kentucky took the initial step in securing statewide prohibition. The prohibition bill introduced in the legislature did not pass, but a great awakening resulted from the agitation of the subject and the temperance forces are pledged to remain on the firing line, keeping up a steady advance until statewide prohibition is written in the constitution of the commonwealth. The women were instrumental in securing the large majority of signatures to the petitions to hold elections in twelve counties, nine of which voted to outlaw the saloon.

Louisiana has just closed a successful year with a good state convention. An increase in membership gives courage to the state president, who conscientiously stands guard over the dry territory and seeks to add to it.

Maine's white-ribbon comrades have rallied bravely to the work their great leader taught them to do. The recent state election was a disappointment, but the W. C. T. U. is no way daunted. "Go forward" the keynote of the state W. C. T. U. convention, is to be the watchword for the coming year.

Maryland is in line for statewide pro-

(Continued on Page Ten)

# TREASURER'S REPORT

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The reports of 1914, as given by the Headquarters Officers, will exceed any ever given from a National platform. The glowing, yes, glorious report, of our Corresponding Secretary, gives a bird's-eye view of the work accomplished in the various states during the past year. This excellent report would have been mere words and have shown but little accomplished if behind everything there had not been financial backing. If the states reporting could have had double the money they could have doubled the report. Believing this, I am convinced that finance is the bony structure upon which all organization work is builded. If finances are at low ebb in either local, state or National organization, but little can be accomplished. It is easy to make plans, but to carry out such plans successfully we must have a treasury prepared to give the necessary financial backing.

The inference is often made that treasurers as a class dislike to pay out money. I am sure this is a mistake. A faithful treasurer likes to pay out money, but she wants to be assured that it is coming in so that she will have sufficient to meet obligations as they come to her.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of today is being established on a strong financial foundation. Our source of revenue must come largely from membership dues. In studying former reports I find that it has been twenty-four years since we last met in Atlanta and that every year since then, with two exceptions, we have made a gain in membership. This year we are happy to report a net gain of 30,878. Ten states have made a gain of over 1,000 members, Pennsylvania leading with a gain of 7,057. New York is second, having made a gain of 2,482, while Ohio is third, with a gain of 2,168. The great gain made by Pennsylvania puts her first on the list of states as having the largest paid up membership of any state, 37,339. With hot campaigns waging in their states, Virginia, Washington, (West), California, Oregon and Missouri will have a part in Benefit night, each showing gains of over 1,000. Minnesota has a gain of 1,326. Eleven states have made over 500 gain. Eighteen states have made gains ranging from one hundred to five hundred members. Six other states have made small gains, making forty-five state organizations which, with Porto Rico and Alaska, have made gains in membership during the past year.

In summing up the dues, I would not fail to give credit to the Young People's Branch. They have made this year a net gain of 2,090 young women members. The Loyal Temperance Legion has paid for 2,406 members more than were paid for in 1913.

### Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund

For years it was the earnest desire of our promoted chieftain to have the Willard Memorial Fund reach $10,000. This year, for the first time, we have reached the mark and are able to report $10,007.86 received for this fund.

### Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund

This fund, started last year at convention, was increased by donations until it amounted, when the books closed, to $8,750.98. The largest donation from any one state, $603.50, was given by West Virginia. This fund has enabled the National Officers to do work in various states that could not have been otherwise handled. It is to be hoped that this fund may be continued until we have National Constitutional Prohibition.

### Our Papers

We are proud of them. They were never better, and you have shown your appreciation by enlarging your subscription lists until the papers were never on a surer financial basis. We must give the credit largely to the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. It has been a wonderful weapon in helping to combat the misrepresentations of the enemy and in making votes in states engaged in campaigns.

*The Young Crusader* is an excellent paper and we receive much commendation from its readers for its steady improvement. But at its present subscription price it is too good a paper for the money. It never has and probably never will meet expenses as long as the price is but twenty-five cents per year. A careful study of the receipts for years past has proven that it has been carried by THE UNION SIGNAL, or, in the years when THE UNION SIGNAL did not meet expenses, was supported by the National.

Religious and reform papers do not expect to meet expenses. They are usually supported by church organizations or monies are raised by volunteer subscriptions to meet deficits. THE UNION SIGNAL is an exception to the general rule. This year the receipts from subscriptions and advertising have paid all the expenses of the editorial and circulation departments and have netted the National over and above all expenses, $3,882.08.

### Our Literature

We cannot help expressing a sense of gratification that our leaflets, posters and campaign supplies have been in such great demand. They have given universal satisfaction. Never before were such large orders filled by the publishing department. Clerical help at times had to be nearly double that of last year. Three stenographers were kept active constantly during the campaign months. The state of Ohio was rushed into a statewide campaign in July, and they certainly rushed the force at Headquarters. Somewhere near $2,500 worth of campaign leaflets and posters were ordered by them in ten dollar lots and upward. We are sure that if they had had a year in which to send out literature and to marshall the forces, they would have carried the state for prohibition. Other states sent in large orders and the business of the year, at Evanston, has largely been the handling of campaign supplies.

The receipts of the publishing department exceed those of last year by $11,500.08. There has been a steady growth along the different lines of sales. Nearly $6,000 more have been received for publications this year than last. Miscellaneous stock receipts have been nearly $5,000 more than in 1913, while the sales of superintendents' supplies have increased over $500. The actual sales from the publishing department amounted to $35,780.73. While the treasurer's report shows that more money has been paid out than received from this department, by $319.64, it does not show the inventory of stock on hand amounting to $16,465.11, an increase of $4,174.43 over that of last year, and of $4,000 in outstanding bills.

This financial statement shows that the publishing department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is established on a paying financial basis.

### Gifts and Bequests

Last year we published a complete summary of all gifts and bequests received by the National W. C. T. U. since 1890. It showed that we had on hand in gifts and bequests, tied up in interest-bearing certificates and bonds, $16,674.05. This year we have received

| | |
|---|---|
| From the John Martin estate | $10,000.00 |
| From the Ransom Chaddock estate | 2,568.45 |
| From the Loren J. Austin estate | 1,299.37 |
| From the Alberta Pogue estate. | 500.00 |
| From the Eliza J. Warren estate | 100.00 |
| From the Mrs. S. I. Chenoweth estate | 82.00 |

The Martin water bonds of $7,500 reported last year depreciated in value and on being sold netted the National but $4,500.

The outlook for the new year is most encouraging. We have on hand a goodly balance to start the work for another year.

### Summary for Year Ending October 29, 1914

#### Total Receipts

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand October 15, 1913 | $ 2,768.79 | |
| Bequests in interest-bearing certificates and bonds | 16,875.00 | |
| | | $ 19 643.79 |

#### Receipts 1913-1914

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bequests | $11,557.95 | |
| Union Signal and Young Crusader | 33,033 83 | |
| Literature | 35,788.73 | |
| General National Receipts | 58,115.29 | |
| | | $138 495.80 |
| Total Receipts .... | | $158,139.59 |

#### Total Disbursements.

| | |
|---|---|
| Union Signal and Young Crusader | $29,151.75 |

(Continued on Page Nine)

# THE QUESTIONING OF JAMIE

DAWLEY PALMER

When Mrs. Perrin heard the hall door open, she closed her book and laid it aside to greet her fourteen-year-old son after his first day in the new academy; but the boy rushed past her without a word and flung himself upon the lounge, burying his head in the pillows.

"Why, Jamie, discouraged the first day? Never mind, dear. Starting with new teachers and young folks you never knew is trying, but you will soon be acquainted and everything will be right." There was no answer.

"Come, won't you tell mother what is the matter?" A shake of the tousled head.

"What did your professor have to say? Tell me your troubles, Jamie. It grieves me to see you unhappy."

Mrs. Perrin crossed the room and seated herself beside the boy, caressing him tenderly. She longed to take him in her arms, but some boys at fourteen feel too much grown up for that sort of thing, she remembered.

A shadow fell across the threshold unnoticed.

Jamie sat bolt upright, faced his mother, and with fire in his eyes, said, "How do you think I felt, mother, when the professor called out at me, 'Name?'—'Address?'—'Father's name?'—'His business?' I couldn't answer, 'Saloonkeeper,' mother, so I said, 'wine merchant.' You should have seen the scholars raise their eyebrows and look at one another! The only boys I knew never spoke to me all day! We're as good as any of them!" Tears of anger sprang to his eyes.

"My boy! My boy!"

"Well, who wants to go to school with a lot of snobs? But, honestly, I was ashamed even to say 'wine merchant!'"

The mother's face was very sad. What Jamie was suffering was but a feeble counterpart of the mental torture she had borne for years.

"My son, you are to have the best education possible and at any cost," she said earnestly. "When you are grown you shall choose and live your own life."

"I'll not run a saloon, I can tell you!" exclaimed the boy indignantly.

"You must remember, Jamie, that your father is always good to us, and we love him dearly, so we must learn not to mind what people say," said his mother quietly.

"That's all very well, mother, but it hurts just the same to have everybody edge away as if we were poison. I don't want to go back to that school tomorrow, either!" Jamie was very emphatic.

"Don't say that, Jamie dear. Your father would wonder why you suddenly refused to go, and we couldn't very well explain to him, you know." Though the man she loved had not saved her from heartaches, still she sheltered him from the wrath of his son.

"Why couldn't we tell him? Did you ever ask him to quit the business? Mother, haven't you ever been snubbed because father keeps a saloon? Once you said you used to know those ladies who live up on the hill. Why don't they ever come to see you now? You're nicer than any of them, and you can play and sing and sew and make pretty things, and you have a nice home. Oh, I know why—"

"O Jamie, my darling," cried the mother, "I can't tell you all I've felt! I—I—oh, I've tried to forget—" Her head sank on the pillow, and she sobbed. The boy's indignation was so intense that every word she had uttered burned deep. He sat tense and motionless while she grieved.

Martha Perrin could not help feeling that, somehow, now was the time to be understood by her son. Perhaps this was the moment when her influence over him would be strongest, when resolutions would form which would govern his whole life. Bravely drying her eyes, she sat up and drew her boy close to her. Calmly she described her beautiful girlhood home, and told of the love she had given to the man she had married. In trying to maintain a home in the style to which she had been accustomed, he had failed in business, and then he had started a saloon, promising to give it up as soon as he should be on his feet again. She had pleaded with him not to earn money in that way, but he had gone into politics, and his promise to her had never been kept.

"Father broke his promise to *you?* Why father's always talking of people keeping their word."

As Martha kissed the child, she told him she had not lost the hope that the promise would be kept. "This business of your father's is the hardest cross we have to bear," she said.

Neither mother nor son heard the softly retreating footsteps in the adjoining hall nor the closing of the outer door.

James Perrin, who had come home to give his wife a birthday surprise, returned to his saloon very angry, not with the two whose confidential chat he had just overheard, but with those who dared to look down upon the best little woman and the dearest boy in the world. All the afternoon it rankled to think that his loved ones should receive such stabs because of his business. He reasoned that he was an indulgent father, a law-abiding citizen, an honest taxpayer, and altogether a valuable member of the community. He often made large contributions to worthy causes, and he had always supplied his own family with the best that money could buy. In taking this personal inventory, he did not fail to include his political strength. He was popular with the "good fellows" in town, in fact, he had promised to head their ticket in the coming campaign.

He was not in a communicative mood at dinner, for his mind was still occupied with its perplexing problem. The boy, too, was silent. Martha, looking her prettiest, tried to enliven the meal by conversation, but failed hopelessly. It was her birthday, but her little family evidently had forgotten it, she concluded.

James Perrin looked across the table at his wife. She *was* more clever than most women, and better looking. No doubt she had aspirations which she could not realize because of that cursed saloon. Give it up for her? Ah, the very tones in which he had uttered that solemn promise to her came back to him, but money came so easily. Years had slipped away, and the promise was still unkept. Give up his business? Impossible just now, for there was the obligation to his party. And how his friends would ridicule him!

But Martha! What must she have suffered, poor little woman!—and all the time so brave and patient. The recollection of his eavesdropping pricked him. She had suffered unspeakable loneliness and humiliation all these years. She had said that his liquor business was the heaviest cross they had to bear.

Candles on the cake! The boy's eyes were as big as saucers when the dessert came in. Whose birthday? Why mother's. He had forgotten it, and such a splendid mother she was! Had father forgotten it, too? No, he hadn't, for at that very moment he was over at mother's chair with his arm around her, pressing a kiss upon her lips, and placing a jewel box beside her plate.

"Martha, Martha, I've something more than this necklace to give you," his father was saying in a voice the boy had never heard before. "I've made up my mind to close the saloon and go in for something else. It's my long-neglected promise to you, and now I shall fulfill it as a birthday offering!"

"O Jim!" Martha's eyes were brimming with sudden tears. "You'll really give it up, Jim?"

"Yes, party or no party. A bad promise is better broken than kept. From now on, wife and child shall come first."

His eyes sought the boy's for approval.

"You'll really, really do it, dad?" Jamie was around the table with a bound.

"Young man, you talk as though you wished this thing pretty hard. You must realize it will not be so easy for me to make money in some new line, and you may not get the college course we've dreamed of."

"I don't care about that; I don't care for anything; and I like you better every minute," said Jamie; then turning to his mother, "Look at your present, mother."

Martha lifted from the jewel case a beautiful necklace of pearls. "Oh Jim dear, I *couldn't* wear this, for I should feel as if I had about my neck the weight of all the money that has been spent in your saloon."

The look of keen disappointment that crossed her husband's face vanished before her added words, "You'll return it, dear, for my real present is your greater gift—the promise that will bring to us all a happy future."

From west to east, from south to north,
We boys and girls are marching forth
To lay the liquor traffic low.
With happy hearts we are afield,
We're boys and girls who never yield,
The liquor traffic now must go!

Chorus:
In Nineteen Twenty comes the day,
Comes the children's happy day;
In Nineteen Hundred Twenty
There'll be prohibition plenty
When Columbia drives the drink away.
—*A. A. G.*

# WHAT COUSIN RICHARD THOUGHT AND SAW

FRANCES McK. MORTON

Donald and Dick sat huddled close together just inside the door of the big play tent that their father set up under a giant oak tree at the beginning of the summer. Donald was seven and Dick was nine and they both had a secret ambition to smoke a pipe like the one used by the old man next door. He was an old German man and his pipe was very long and very big and made almost as much smoke as a small chimney. They had another ambition, too, and a very outspoken one—they wanted to play football on the high school team. They had talked with each other a good deal about smoking and they had decided that they would begin the habit just as soon as they were big enough to do as they pleased. They didn't know just when that would be but they supposed that when boys were big enough to play on the football team they were quite large enough to do as they liked about everything.

There had been a big game of football that afternoon and Donald and Dick had been allowed to go to see it with their grown-up cousin, Richard, and they had shouted themselves hoarse since they came home with "Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! High School! High School!" Cousin Richard had come home with them to take tea and they were very anxious to do something to show him just how near grown up they were. That was why they were in the tent. They thought they might try smoking if only they had a pipe to begin on. They knew that Cousin Richard had been a great football player in high school and later in college and they admired him more than any other relative they had. "But I never see him smoking a pipe," said Donald to Dick. "We'll ask him if he does," said Dick and they started to run and find him, but just then mother called them in to tea.

*ON THE ROAD TO TEMPERANCE*

*Katharine Lent Stevenson*

*We're a band of joyous pilgrims,*
*Marching to the promised land;*
*We have heard its gladsome tidings*
*And we do not understand*
*Why, when peace is in its borders,*
*And plenty rules its strand,*
*All the world should not be marching*
*Straight with us, to Temperance Land.*

*It is bounded by tall mountains,*
*Truth and Justice are their names,*
*And it's watered by fair rivers,*
*While its air with sunshine flames;*
*There is naught that can molest one,*
*And naught to make afraid,*
*For in Temperance Land is safety*
*And our hearts are undismayed.*

*Do you say 'tis but a fancy,*
*That fair land of which we dream?*
*Do you say we'll never find it,*
*Nor see its glad shores gleam?*
*Then of one thing we are sure, friends,*
*Mind you take this in your notes,*
*We will find our Temperance Land yet,*
*Or we'll make one by our votes!*

At the tea table the boys listened to their grown-up cousin as he talked to their father and mother and this was what he said, "I'm afraid that high school has a weak team this year. Two of the boys that promised to make fine players had to be put out of the team—they were smoking cigarets and tanking up on soft drinks all the time, and that's against all rules you know. No fellow can do it and win."

Now Donald and Dick had supposed that boys big enough to play on the high school team didn't have any rules, but did just as they pleased. "It seems such a pity," said father," to see fine boys like that throwing their strength away." "Indeed it does," said Cousin Richard. "Now here are these two little chaps of yours! Their mother is bringing them up just right. They are going to be good all-around athletes when they get bigger. Early to bed, very few sweets for supper, and plenty of good cut of doors for them. I tell you they are getting a fine start towards strong manhood." He looked at his two young cousins and smiled proudly, and Donald looked up at Dick and smiled, too. They had been thinking it took other things to show how big and strong a boy was, but they were going to remember after this. They did remember, too, and when they were ready for high school they were as fine and strong as boys can be and led their classes in their lessons as well as in sports.

Happy Playground Children of Chanute, Kansas. Many of Them Are Members of the L. T. L.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

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We publish this week, in advance of the regular National W. C. T. U. Convention story, the reports of the National corresponding secretary and the National treasurer. These are of inspiring interest and white-ribboners will be glad to give them an early reading.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**Special attention is called to the important plans which appear on the cover page of this issue. Let every white ribboner co-operate in carrying out these plans. Please note especially the provision in section 9.**

## SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL UNIONS FOR DECEMBER

**1. That all ministers be requested to preach on National Constitutional Prohibition on December 13.**

**2. That all Christians be urged to pray that Congress pass the amendment.**

**3. That efforts be made to secure the adoption of resolutions endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition, and that letters and telegrams be sent to United States Senators and Congressmen in accordance with instructions to be given out through the respective state W. C. T. U. officers.**

**In all of these plans it is expected that the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will heartily co-operate.**

## ANTE-CONVENTION EVANGELISTIC MEETING

Special Correspondence.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organization born of prayer. Its members are women of prayer and one of the most significant and important meetings held in Atlanta was the preliminary evangelistic conference which immediately preceded the opening of the Convention.

This service, which was in charge of Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic work, was held in the beautiful First Baptist church. Both morning and afternoon there gathered in the spacious audience room a large company of delegates and visitors to listen to uplifting spiritual discourse and to pray for the great Convention and the work of the coming year. After an inspiring service of song, Scripture passages giving the keynote of the Convention were repeated. This was followed by a season of prayer for peace and for nationwide prohibition.

Mrs. Lem Gilreath, state evangelist for the Georgia W. C. T. U., gave a powerful Bible exposition on "Jesus Lifted Up" as the world's Redeemer, "He Lifteth Me," being sung by Mrs. Martha M. Rogers, state evangelist of New York W. C. T. U. The message of the morning was delivered by Rev. H. C. Buchholz of Atlanta, who spoke on "The Inner Adorning." "If the mainspring of life is not right in the sight of God," said Dr. Buchholz, "the whole life is out of order past all hope of regulating it." He urged that the secret of successful service was the surrender of our lives to the Divine will, working under His leadership.

The most interesting hour of the day was the consecration service at the noontide hour when testimonies were given by white ribboners. It was indeed as one delegate remarked, "a good place to sharpen the weapons for our spiritual warfare." Many testimonies were given by campaigners from states whose victories were delayed. One Ohio worker said, "We have learned from the enemy our own weak points and our need for dependence upon the strength of our Divine leader." Another expressed the belief that the apparent defeat was but the foundation for a great victory. "It is the sacredness of the home life that has driven us into this fight, and we feel God is honoring the efforts of the women," said a third. In her closing talk Mrs Kuhl emphasized the thought that prayer is the dynamic of our evangelistic work and is one of the most important agencies in securing state and National Prohibition.

The afternoon meeting opened with the singing of "Throw Out the Life Line." In the service of prayer and thanksgiving which followed many responded to the question of the leader concerning what we should be thankful for, the thought being emphasized that it is blessed to work in a victorious cause.

Three National superintendents gave addresses at this meeting. Mrs. Ella Kroft, superintendent of Work among Railway Men, spoke on National Prohibition from the text, "What is that in thy hand?" Ex. 4:2. Dr. Louise C. Purington, National superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, gave a wonderful address on "Our Worldwide Vision," impressing the thought that the "world vision" is one of unity of effort in home and foreign and round-the-world work for the kingdom of God. Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, National superintendent of Penal and Reformatory Work, told of "Evangelism in Penal Institutions," urging its importance and assuring the delegates that while much work other than evangelistic is now being done for the convict, in the way of improving prison conditions and helping the families of prisoners, direct evangelism is never forgotten. One of the enjoyable features of the afternoon was the singing by Mrs. Frances W. Graham. National musical director, of "Jesus, and Shall It Ever Be," followed by the request song, "In the Secret of His Presence." Mrs. Graham led the audience as it joined in the stirring verses of the song, "The Fight Is On," and "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Yet again Mrs. Graham sang, "His Eye Is On the Sparrow." Mr. Ray Vaughn, president of the Young People's Branch of Ohio, spoke on the aid young men can give in securing National Prohibition and of the ability of young women to influence voters. Mr. Daniels of Illinois said that as a boy he made up his mind to vote against the liquor traffic and as a man he has always cast his vote for prohibition. He reported that he has seen eight distilleries go from Illinois.

Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron, daughter of the late Rev. Sam Jones and the convention organist, made a telling plea for the colored people who make up two-thirds of Atlanta's population. An earnest speech was made by a colored woman. As a close to this meeting of prayer and consecration the audience joined in singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

# TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Five)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Literature | 36,108.37 | |
| General National Disbursements | 50,278.69 | |
| Total | | $115,538.81 |
| Bequests: | | |
| Time Deposit, Interest-bearing | | $ 28,232.00 |
| Cash | | 14,368.78 |
| Total Disbursements | | $158,139.59 |

### General National Receipts

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand, Oct. 15, 1913 | $ 2,768.79 | |
| Bequests in Interest Bearing Certificates and Bonds | 16,875.00 | |
| | | $ 19,643.79 |
| W Dues | $28,976.10 | |
| Y. P. B. Dues | 966.26 | |
| L. T. L. Dues | 924.18 | |
| Life and Memorial Membership Fees. | 1 211.00 | |
| World's W. C. T. U. Membership Fees.. | 4,200.00 | |
| Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund ... | 10,007.86 | |
| Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund | 8,750.98 | |
| Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund | 100.24 | |
| World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund... | 1,278 83 | |
| World's Y. P. B. Missionary Fund | 70.89 | |
| Japanese Headquarters Bldg. Fund.... | 93.17 | |
| Asbury Park Collections | 627.74 | |
| Bequests | 11,557.95 | |
| Miscellaneous | 439.33 | |
| Exchange | 6.10 | |
| Interest | 462.61 | |
| Total | | $ 69,673.24 |

### Literature Receipts

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Publications | $20,024.95 | |
| Miscellaneous | 11,730.29 | |
| Superintendents' Stock | 3,978.31 | |
| Exchange | 55.18 | |
| | | $ 35,788.73 |
| Union Signal Subscriptions | $25,330.95 | |
| Young Crusader Subscriptions | 5,862.38 | |
| Philanthropy Fund... | 206.59 | |
| Advertising | 1.393.75 | |
| Exchange | 10.75 | |
| Miscellaneous | 229.41 | |
| | | $ 33,033.83 |
| Total Receipts | | $158,139.59 |

### General National Disbursements

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| World's W. C. T. U. Dues | $ 2,994.23 | |
| Contributions to World's W. C. T. U.: | | |
| World's Life Membership Fees | 4,200.00 | |
| World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund. | 1,278.83 | |
| World's Y. Missionsionary Fund | 70.89 | |
| Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund. | 100.24 | |
| Japanese Building Fund | 93.17 | |
| Convention Expenses, Asbury Park | 1,542.81 | |
| Organization | 6,642.57 | |
| Appropriations | 14,930.00 | |
| Printing | 460.10 | |
| Telephone, Telegraph, Express | 294.46 | |
| Salaries | 5,625.00 | |
| Headquarters Fund... | 2,602.69 | |
| Campaign Fund | 4,012.45 | |
| Property Expenses... | 331.21 | |
| Postage | 450.56 | |
| Exchange | 7.95 | |
| Interest | 237.50 | |
| Y. P. B. | 145.44 | |
| L. T. L. | 235.25 | |
| Press and Publicity.. | 1,304.14 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,670.99 | |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 48.21 | |
| Total | | $ 50,278.69 |

### Literature Disbursements

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Insurance | $ 84.84 | |
| Printing | 11,328.32 | |
| Postage | 2,376.26 | |
| Telephone, Telegraph, Express | 2,782.52 | |
| Salaries | 5,145.67 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,163.34 | |
| Exchange | 66.90 | |
| Superintendents' Literature | 2,501.63 | |
| Miscellaneous Literature | 10,559.74 | |
| Convention Expenses | 93.15 | |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 6.00 | |
| Total | | $ 36,108.37 |

### Union Signal Disbursements

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Printing Union Signal and Young Crusader | $17,345.32 | |
| Miscellaneous Printing | 79.56 | |
| Postage | 2,037.38 | |
| Articles and Illustrations for Papers... | 966.00 | |
| Premiums and Prizes | 547.34 | |
| Convention Expenses, Asbury Park | 68.35 | |
| Salaries | 6,681.36 | |
| Telephone, Telegraph, Express | 195.16 | |
| Exchange | 40.00 | |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 100.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1 031.28 | |
| | | $ 29,151.75 |
| Total | | $115,538.81 |

### Total Disbursements

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bequests: Time Deposits, Interest-bearing | | $ 28 232.00 |
| Cash on hand | | 14,368.78 |
| | | $158,139.59 |

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

*At the sacred noontide hour, will not all white ribboners of the nation remember in prayer our campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition.*

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*THE PEACE-PACT*

*By Edith M. Thomas*

*They were foes as they fell in that frontier fight.*
*They were friends as they lay with their wounds unbound,*
*Waiting the dawn of their last morning-light.*
*It was silence all, save a shuddering sound*
*From the souls of the dying that rose around;*
*And the heart of the one to the other cried,*
*As closer they drew, and their arms enwound,*
*"There will be no war on the Other Side."*

*As the souls of the dying mounted high*
*It seemed they could hear the long farewell!*
*Then together they spoke, and they questioned why—*
*Since they hated not—why this evil befell?*
*And neither the Frank nor the German could tell*
*Wherefore themselves and their countrymen died.*
*But they said that Hereafter in peace they should dwell—*
*"There will be no war on the Other Side."*

*As they languished there on that field accurst,*
*With their wounds unbound, in their mortal pain,*
*Spake one to the other, "I faint from thirst!"*
*And the other made answer, "What drops remain*
*In my water-flask thou shalt surely drain!"*
*As he lifted the flask the other replied,*
*"I pledge thee in this till we meet again—*
*There will be no war on the Other Side!"*

*And it came to pass as the night wore deep*
*That fever through all their veins was fanned,*
*So that visions were theirs (yet not from sleep),*
*And each was flown to his own loved land.*
*But, rousing again, one murmured, "Thy hand!*
*Thou art my brother—naught shall divide;*
*Something went wrong . . . but understand,*
*There will be no war on the Other Side."*

ENVOI

*Comrades of peace, we can give but our tears*
*As we look on the waste of the human tide*
*Yet forever one cry so haunts my ears—*
*"There will be no war on the Other Side!"*

—*New York Times*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

# Report of the Corresponding Secretary

(Continued from Page Four)

hibition. The W. C. T. U. is represented in the campaign committee whose duty it is to formulate the plans and inaugurate methods of steady work to the end that the state legislature meeting in 1914 will submit a constitutional prohibition amendment to the vote of the people.

Massachusetts, which may well be called "The Cradle of Liberty," is being rocked by the great prohibition wave which is sweeping over the country. Massachusetts holds the record as being the only state in the Union which has four cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants each without saloons and where the voters of the municipalities themselves abolished the grog shops. These cities are Cambridge, Brockton, Lynn and Somerville.

Michigan stands well in progress toward statewide prohibition. Public sentiment is growing rapidly. Pulpit and press are in many cases advocating temperance. Seventy-seven schools of methods and sixty-two conventions indicate great earnestness on the part of the white-ribboners.

All signs point to Minnesota as a strong candidate for a place on the prohibition map. An area of 16,000 square miles was made dry by the Supreme Court decision that the Indian treaty of 1855 is still operative, this land being part of the territory covered by the treaty. Sentiment was never so strong and the W. C. T. U. believes the time is ripe to secure constitutional prohibition.

Mississippi "quickly took the thread that fell from out the quiet hands" of Mrs. Kells, and the spinning which means so much to the homes of the state has gone steadily on under the capable direction of Mrs. Stanley, vice-president-at-large. Organization has been pushed and the membership increased.

Missouri. The county unit amendment has received much attention from Missouri white-ribboners who have co-operated heartily with other organizations in County Unit Federations throughout the state. Passed by the last legislature and signed by the governor, operation of the law was delayed by the liquor interests invoking the referendum. Every amendment on the ballot was lost.

Montana W. C. T. U. did valiant work for the suffrage amendment and is jubilant over the victory won. The organization has grown stronger and taken a higher place among state organizations. Montana is in line for state prohibition.

In Nebraska the W. C. T. U. has heartily co-operated with the Equal Suffrage Association in asking the voters to grant woman suffrage. Everything else has had to stand aside while the women pled and worked for the ballot.

Nevada has caught the spirit of its near neighbors and declared for equal suffrage. The enfranchisement of the 18,000 women of that state who are of age means the addition to the electorate of largely permanent residents who will use their influence and vote for the interests of the home.

In New Hampshire every town and city voted on the license question November 3. State and local unions have been alert to strike a blow at the liquor traffic.

New Jersey. "Ever at it" expresses the general attitude of New Jersey white-ribboners. They received a new view of achievement from the National Convention held in Asbury-by-the-Sea last November which sent them back to their communities to labor with new zeal and endurance.

New Mexico is making decided progress under plans adopted by the convention held in July, at which Miss Gordon was present and presided. The name of Frances E. Willard has been included among those whose birthdays are observed as Flag Days in the public schools.

New York. A statewide prohibition bill was introduced in the New York legislature at the last session, a wonderful advance step for that state. Educational work has been pushed vigorously. The enthusiasm and zeal of New York white-ribboners was never so great and there were never so many of them!

In North Carolina sentiment is overwhelmingly behind anti-saloon measures. The feeling of security resulting from the mere fact that the state has a prohibition law is the only explanation of the difficulty experienced in enlisting more of the splendid women of the state in the W. C. T. U. They are "at ease in Zion."

North Dakota. The enthusiasm of the suffrage campaign proved helpful in general W. C. T. U. work. Forty-three new unions were organized and a most encouraging gain was made in membership.

Ohio. That the saloon is afraid of the womanhood of America has been demonstrated by the action of the liquor interests in Ohio. A fund raised to defeat the suffrage amendment not promising the desired result, an attempt was made to forever fasten the liquor traffic on the state. The temperance forces met this unexpected move by submitting a statewide prohibition amendment and the fight was on! It was grim and earnest from the start. The temperance forces did not forget that "money talks." But, to use another popular expression, the Home Makers gave the Home Rulers "a run for their money."

Oklahoma. The corresponding secretary writes that the Oklahomans enjoy their freedom from the liquor traffic to such an extent they want to see this priceless blessing passed on to states that have it not. 'It is worth all the labor and sacrifice that can be put into a prohibition campaign," avers this experienced campaigner.

Oregon has been tested as by fire. The W. C. T. U., left leaderless, was faced by the necessity of organizing the women for a statewide prohibition campaign—and that with an empty treasury. In a marvelous way apparently insurmountable obstacles were overcome. Financial pledges were met and new pledges secured. Probably in no other state campaign did the daily newspapers play so important a part as in Oregon and that the W. C. T. U. contributions were unanswerable arguments for "Oregon Dry," is proved by the vote on November 3.

The Pennsylvania Central Committee called upon the membership to work diligently and "according to a plan" for state and National Constitutional Prohibition in the annual letter sent out to 30,300 white-ribboners the first of the year. That the recommendations were followed is evidenced in the notable achievements in every section of the state, the wonderful gain in membership and the banner record of resolutions favoring National Constitutional Prohibition filed at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

Rhode Island has an Allied Temperance Committee consisting of representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anti-Saloon League, Prohibition Party, and one from each Christian,

(Continued on Page Eleven)

# Report of the Corresponding Secretary

(Continued from Page Ten)

reform and philanthropic organization willing to co-operate in a statewide educational temperance campaign. Mrs. Rooke, president of Rhode Island W. C. T. U., was made chairman of this powerful committee and has bravely and efficiently led the united forces.

South Carolina has alertly seized upon every opportunity for forwarding temperance work in that difficult territory. The W. C. T. U. supported bills bearing upon the liquor question—one to submit a prohibition amendment to vote of the people. There will be no "letting up" until the state is freed from its bondage to the liquor traffic.

In South Dakota, nothing daunted by four unsuccessful campaigns for equal suffrage, 50,000 affiliated women inaugurated a fifth campaign which has just ended in another disappointment. The W. C. T. U. has worked in perfect harmony with the Franchise League, each society maintaining its own headquarters, working in its own sphere and not overlapping.

Tennessee white-ribboners, under the expert leadership of Mrs. Holman, were through ten months of the year, actively engaged in the tremendous legislative battle, by which was secured the enactment of the "nuisance law." The gubernatorial and legislative contest just closed has almost equaled in importance a state prohibition campaign.

Texas, the Lone Star State, has been in an eclipse, but the darkness is disappearing. Fine publicity work has been done by local unions. Fort Worth union keeps two immense posters on public thoroughfares, changing the wording every three months. White-ribboners have an eye on the goal, "Texas Dry," in all they plan and do.

Utah has concentrated on an effort to elect a state legislature which will, at the winter session, submit to the vote of the people a constitutional prohibition amendment. The local unions of Salt Lake City and Ogden have organized campaign committees.

Vermont. The membership gain was not large but it spells life and growth. The W. C. T. U. will unite with the Suffrage Association in working for a suffrage bill to be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

Virginia has been stirred from the farthest western border to the sea by a whirlwind prohibition campaign which ended in a notable victory September 22, when the "Mother of States" outlawed by a magnificent majority the legalized traffic in liquor. It is cause for congratulation that the W. C. T. U. took the initial step in this movement by drafting and circulating petitions for statewide prohibition which were presented to the Virginia legislature in 1908. Two years later the Anti-Saloon League took up the same work and from that time the temperance forces of the state worked unitedly, but the question did not come definitely before the people until February of this year when the Enabling Act was passed. Stupendous undertakings were successfully carried out by the tireless, unstampedable white-ribboners under the leadership of our beloved Sara H. Hoge.

The Washington petition for the submission of the proposed statewide prohibition amendment was not only notable as being the first under the state law providing for the initiation of laws to be voted on at a general election, but it was of mammoth proportions, weighing three hundred pounds. According to the press, vast sums of money were offered for an opportunity to destroy it before it reached the hands of the Secretary of State. The women led the men in the statewide battle, as they did in securing signatures to the petition. In addition to public speaking, distribution of tons of literature and the use of all other successful methods of campaigning, house-to-house visitation to stir the home-keeping women to action, was a practical plan in operation from Puget Sound to the Cascade Mountains and from Canada's borders to Oregon. Washington has gone dry!

West Virginia. "Three months of prohibition and marvelous results," is the remark heard over and over again. A leading newspaper said editorially the other day what had been said from the platform repeatedly by W. C. T. U. speakers in prophecy, "As time passes on, prohibition will so vindicate itself in West Virginia that we will all wonder it was not always in effect!" It goes without saying that the W. C. T. U. will do aggressive work in enforcing the law won at such great cost.

Wisconsin is able to record the greatest inroads yet made by the prohibition forces. Twenty cities have gone dry and sentiment grows for outlawing the liquor traffic. Nine field workers have covered the state, "sowing beside all waters."

In Wyoming a concerted effort by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anti-Saloon League and the churches and Sunday schools is being made to secure the submission of a prohibition amendment to vote by the legislature convening in January, 1915. A legislature pledged to state and National Constitutional Prohibition has been elected.

The Colored Unions. There is an unusually full and encouraging report from the colored state unions. They are in hearty accord with plans inaugurated by the white state unions and ready to do what they can do for the National Prohibition movement.

### National Constitutional Prohibition

The great meetings of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in Washington, December 7, and the demonstration by the temperance forces on December 10-11 marked the opening of the national prohibition amendment campaign. The observance of January 15 by the local unions as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day was nationwide. Endorsements of the movement in the form provided and sent out through the various state headquarters then began to pour into National Headquarters and they continue to come by every mail. When tabulated these endorsements are forwarded to our National representative in Washington, Mrs. M. D. Ellis, and by her classified into state and congressional districts and mailed to members of the House or Senate as in her expert judgment seems expedient. The endorsement or resolutions received at National Headquarters represent in the aggregate five million people. Doubtless as many more voted their approval of the movement and through carelessness or lack of appreciation of their value the signed resolutions were not sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters as requested. Every state contributed to the long roll of churches, societies and organizations endorsing the movement, of which a copy is on exhibition at this Convention. Pennsylvania leads with 1,296 endorsements. Texas resolutions represent 2,233,310 people.

As with the endorsements of the Hobson-Sheppard bill, so with the other sections of the comprehensive campaign plans for 1914. It has been a source of unending comfort to the hard pressed and sorrow burdened National Officers to have the continuous assurance afforded by the promptness and efficiency with which these plans have been carried forward in all the states. Our great leader knew it would be so. Who that heard her message at the last Convention will ever forget the eloquence of her confession of faith in her white-ribbon comrades? "I know you are strong. I know that when the battle is hardest you are the bravest. I know you are never faint-hearted, but will go on and on and bring nearer the day of National Constitutional Prohibition."

And still our Chieftain speaks:

"Go ye forward.
In that land beyond all fears
I will work with you, till morning
Bring the visioned day of years."

For six months following the Asbury Park Convention Mrs. Stevens kept her hand on every department of National W. C. T. U. work. She was in constant touch with state leaders and in daily communication with National Headquarters when not in Evanston. Her last public address was given in her home city of Portland at the Prohibition Amendment Day meeting on January 15, and had in it the note of victory.

As the time drew near for Frances Willard Memorial Day meetings she sent out this clarion call for its observance:

"Every union should respond as never before to the call for the observance of the day set apart in grateful memory of Frances E. Willard—the greatest organizer of moral forces the world has ever known. Not only local unions, but friends of the temperance cause, should make an offering to help the National W. C. T. U. in prosecuting its great work, never so great as at the present time. There is an increasing demand for help for immigrants, for foreign speaking people, and for work among the colored people, and we must meet this demand. No organization in the world does so much work with so little money as does the W. C. T. U. Let us ask for more and we shall receive more.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

# $ $ $ DOES IT PAY? $ $ $

## FINANCIAL BENEFITS ACCRUING TO A DRY COMMUNITY

Hancock county, Ohio, which has felt the many financial benefits of prohibition, now enjoys the lowest tax rate of any in the state. Following the establishment of prohibition the tax rate was twice lowered upon the same valuation before the Smith one per cent law was enacted. During the last year the tax rate in every township has been decreased with the exception of instances where a special tax was levied.

The auditor's office shows, according to statements in Ohio papers, that as the cost of administration and court expenses have been reduced there has been more money to spend on roads and schools.

The recorder's office shows that in 1907, 743 mortgages were filed. In 1914 only 627 were filed. With no saloons, mortgages are fewer. Debts and saloons go together.

The probate court shows fewer cases of insanity and juvenile delinquency. In 1907 Hancock county paid for the support of boys and girls in the industrial school $341.64, while in 1913, with no saloons to demoralize the children, this amount was reduced to $126.61.

Frequently the county sheriff has no one in jail, not even a bootlegger, consequently the sheriff's expenses have decreased twenty per cent. Conviction for larceny, stealing, forgery, false pretences, hold-ups, house breaking and other offenses has decreased 200 per cent.

Sessions of the grand jury rarely last more than one day.

The arrests in Findlay for the years 1907 and 1908, the two years preceding the voting out of the saloons were 565, while for the years 1909 and 1910 there were only 280 arrests for all causes in the city. Arrests in wet Findlay were 60 per cent greater than in dry Findlay.

### What the Banks Say.

For the three years immediately following the voting out of the saloons there was, on an average, over $230,000 more on deposit in Hancock county banks than during the three wet years, and two banks have increased their capitalization in the last year to accommodate their increasing business. This large accumulation of wealth represents a part of the money which under the wet regime went to swell the bank deposits of the brewers and distillers in Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities.

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## PROHIBITION PROSPERITY IN WEST VIRGINIA

Satisfaction with the new statewide prohibition law of West Virginia is general throughout the state. Prosperity is on the increase and drunkenness and crime are materially lessened. Citizens, some of whom were formerly license advocates, are not slow to see the change. Concerning the decline of drunkenness and the reduction in the number of arrests for this cause, Mr. H. B. Lee, a resident of Bluefield, explains that "before the abolition of the liquor traffic in this city, the average daily arrests for drunkenness were from four to ten. Now the average arrests for drunkenness are three per week, and these are persons who became intoxicated in Pocahontas, Va., and left there too soon. Personally, I have not seen a drunken man on the streets of Bluefield for thirty days, probably longer, while it was formerly a very familiar sight."

In telling of bankruptcy in West Virginia Mr. Lee makes the following statement against the liquor traffic:

"During the past three years, up to June 1 of this year, on which date I resigned, I had been referee in bankruptcy here for this division of the southern district of West Virginia. During that time I handled on an average of 125 cases a year, and I think I state it conservatively when I say that on an average 100 out of every 125 bankrupts were men who were employed by the railroad corporations and had spent their salary on liquor for months. perhaps years, and had not paid their legitimate debts for dry goods, groceries, etc. When they found their wages attached by the merchants of the city they sought protection and relief in the bankrupt court, thus depriving the merchants of the city of from $50,000 to $100,000 annually. Since July 1 there have been filed in this court but ten cases of bankruptcy."

# JOINT RESOLUTION

## INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 10, 1913, AND AS AMENDED JUNE 9, 1914.

BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

ON DECEMBER 10, 1913, THE RESOLUTION WAS ALSO INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

# What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

## A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions. 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS


### A SAFE EXAMPLE

Presiding at a largely attended public meeting under the auspices of the Church of England Temperance Society last week the Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. Kempthorne) referred to the example set by Russia in prohibiting the sale of spirits, and said he wished his country would follow that example. But they would be told that it was not practical politics in England, and until they had educated public opinion up to the point of backing up the Government in any movement of that kind he did not believe it was within the range of practical politics. It was up to them to educate public opinion. There were one or two things they could do to get rid of this devil of intemperance, and to educate public opinion was the first. Lord Kitchener had appealed to the people to put down the fatal and insane habit of treating. Nothing would hinder the speedy and effectual training of the new army so much as that practice. To treat the young recruits to drink was the most cruel kindness. In the second place, let them agitate for the earlier closing of the public houses.

### PROHIBITION POPULAR IN THE CANAL ZONE

General Gorgas, whose work in connection with the Panama Canal is well known, has been invited to South Africa to advise with the great mining corporations as to the hygienic inprovement of the Rand mines. He has spoken explicitly on the subject of alcohol. "I believe," he said, "that it is an unmitigated evil. It is in no way necessary for a man's health; in fact, is always hurtful. In the Panama zone prohibition has increased the efficiency of our working force so much that generally the men in charge of the laborers in the different districts have asked to have their districts included within the prohibited area. I believe that it would be best for the native on the Rand to have no alcohol at all."

# NOTES FROM ABROAD

Step by Step the temperance crusade in Russia has progressed under the Czar's chosen champion of the fight, M. Barck, the new Russian minister of finance. That the minister interested above all in the growth of the revenue should have been entrusted with the task of diminishing the consumption of spirits has been the best pledge for the success of the campaign. With the population of Russia spending nearly $500,000,000 a year on strong drink no temperance crusade could hope to succeed without the heartiest co-operation of the minister of finance.

Writing on the subject *The Spectator* (London) said: "Looking at the matter from the point of view of the nation rather than from the point of view of the government, the advantages are enormous. The objections to a large national consumption of alcohol are twofold. First, there is the absorption of a large part of the resources of the country in a very temporary enjoyment; secondly, there is the absolute economic loss which results when indulgence in this enjoyment leads to drunkenness. As regards the first point, the question is, of course, one of balance. Much of our expenditure must necessarily be on temporary pleasure. But in a country where a very large proportion of the population is hideously poor it is obviously desirable that as far as possible economic resources should be directed towards building up permanent comforts and luxuries rather than towards the satisfaction of temporary enjoyments. What the Russian people will now save on vodka will help to buy them better clothing and better houses. The second point needs no argument. It is notorious in Russia and in England and all over the world that the drunkard is normally an inefficient worker, and in the worst cases costs the community far more than he gives to it. When these two factors are taken into account one may fairly argue that the gain of the Russian people by the cessation or great diminution in the consumption of alcohol will so increase Russia's wealth that from some sources or other the government's loss of revenue will be made good."

### LORD KITCHENER'S APPEAL

The British Press Bureau has issued the following statement:

"The men who have recently joined the colors are doing their utmost to prepare themselves for active service with the least possible delay. This result can only be achieved if, by hard work and strict sobriety, they keep themselves thoroughly fit and healthy. Lord Kitchener appeals to the public, both men and women, to help the soldiers in their task. He begs everyone to avoid treating the men to drink, and to give them every assistance in resisting the temptations which are often placed before them. Lord Kitchener suggests that, in the neighborhoods where soldiers are stationed, committees should be formed to educate public opinion on this subject, and bring home its importance to those who prevent our soldiers from being able to do their duty to their country in a thoroughly efficient manner."

### STORY OF A FIVE DOLLAR BILL

As Told by Clarence True Wilson

One Sunday morning in the prohibition campaign of Oregon, I was taking an offering for the county work in Klamath Falls. When the subscription had worked itself down to fifty-cent pieces, one of the brightest men at the bar of that city rose and said: "Doctor, here is a five dollar bill. That is just one-sixth of what I used to spend over these bars every month for the stuff that ruined me, drove my practice from me, closed my law office, separated my wife and children from me, and left me a loafing vagabond, wandering these streets and begging my neighbors, as I would meet them, one by one on the streets to lend me another nickel to get that one more drink; but two years ago you folks voted the saloons of this county closed. That gave me my first chance. I might have found liquor if I had hunted it. But for the first time in my life, I was living where the saloons were not hunting me. For these two years I have not touched a drop of liquor. I am a sober man, and once more I have a happy family with me and money I can give away; and if you voters will only keep the saloons of Klamath county closed another two years, when Dr. Wilson comes back to take another collection, I will be able to multiply this one, five times."

W. C. T. U. Mother-of-Pearl Badge made in Bethlehem. Price 20c each. Postage to Jerusalem 5c. No orders attended to for less than 2 badges. U. S. Stamps and silver on no account accepted. Postal money order to be sent with each order to Mrs. S. Anna Bush, French P. O., Box 114, Jerusalem, Palestine.

POCKET S. S. COMMENTARY FOR 1915. SELF-PRONOUNCING Edition on Lessons and Text for the whole year, with right-to-the-point practical HELPS and Spiritual Explanations. Small in Size but Large in Suggestion and Fact. Daily Bible Readings for 1915, also Topics of Young People's Society, Motto, Pledge, etc. Red Cloth 25c, Morocco 35c, Interleaved for Notes 50c, postpaid. Stamps Taken. Agents wanted. GEO. W. NOBLE, Monon Bldg, Chicago, Ill.



### WON'T MIX

Bad Food and Good Health Won't Mix.

The human stomach stands much abuse but it won't return good health if you give it bad food.

If you feed right you should feel right, for proper food and a good mind is the sure road to health.

"A year ago I became much alarmed about my health for I began to suffer after each meal no matter how little I ate," says a Denver woman.

"I lost my appetite and the very thought of food grew distasteful, with the result that I was not nourished and got weak and thin.

"My home cares were very heavy, for beside a large family of my own I have also to look out for an aged mother. There was no one to shoulder my household burdens, and come what might I must bear them, and this thought nearly drove me frantic when I realized that my health was breaking down.

"I read an article in the paper about some one with trouble like mine being helped by Grape-Nuts food, and acting on this suggestion I gave Grape-Nuts a trial. The first dish of this delicious food proved that I had struck the right thing.

"My uncomfortable feelings in stomach disappeared as if by magic, and in an incredibly short space of time I was again myself. Since then I have gained 12 pounds in weight through a summer of hard work, and realize I am a very different woman, all due to the splendid food, Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE CELEBRATES AFTER FORTY YEARS OF W. C. T. U. ENDEAVOR

Special Correspondence

The forty-first annual convention of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. was held in White Memorial church, Concord, and proved most interesting and helpful. The weather was perfect and the attendance the largest for many years. The printed program had upon its cover a fine picture of Lillian M. N. Stevens, our beloved promoted leader.

Platform night, Rev. J. H. Robbins, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, spoke on the temperance outlook over the state; Harry Lake gave the local outlook. Edward C. Mabie, president of Dartmouth College Prohibition League, spoke on the Hobson amendment, and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, charmed the audience with a speech on equal suffrage. The closing evening she delivered an eloquent and convincing address in the interest of the no-license campaign. Music by the Fiske Jubilee quartette was much enjoyed.

For the first time the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. has a musical director, Mrs. Katherine Simonds of Franklin, who added much to the program.

New Hampshire has had five state presidents and four were present at this convention. It was a great privilege and pleasure to have with us our first president, Mrs. Armenia S. White, one of the signers of the "call" for the first convention held in Concord just forty years ago. Mrs. White celebrated her ninety-seventh birthday November 1. She is wonderfully preserved and retains her old-time interest in all the lines of work which she inaugurated. She is considered a leader among pioneer workers. A souvenir card with the pictured face of Mrs. White on one side and on the other a facsimile of the postal card sent out as the "call" for the first meeting was presented by the Concord union to each delegate. It read as follows:

"Woman's Temperance Convention

"All women of the state, interested in the advancement of the cause of temperance, are requested to meet in Eagle Hall, in Concord, on Wednesday, November 11, 1874. Exercises to commence at 3 o'clock p. m. This meeting is called for the purpose of instituting measures for the promotion of the cause of temperance, and for discussing the feasibility of forming a State Temperance League. It is desired that a large attendance of earnest working women may be present. Entertainment furnished for ladies coming to the convention. The convention is invited to join with the 'State Temperance Union' in mass meeting, on the evening of the same day. Railroad fare the same as to the 'Union.'

"Mrs. N. White,
"Mrs. J. H. Gallinger,
"Mrs. Elisha Adams,
"Committee."

It was also a great pleasure to have with us for the first time in many years Mrs. N. H. Knox, who was state president from 1881 to 1892, when she was succeeded by Miss C. R. Wendell, who served seven years and was succeeded in 1899 by Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson.

A new feature on the program was a department quiz conducted by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. M. Abbott. In response to her questions each state superintendent brought out, in an interesting way, the principal objects of the work of her special department. A delightful and interesting demonstration by the children of Concord under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Douglass, was an attractive number on the program. The children who participated have since been organized into a Loyal Temperance Legion. The state officers were all unanimously re-elected.

## NOT THE MAN BUT THE TRAFFIC

"We are not fighting the bartenders, for they are workingmen, but the fellow who gets the lion's share of the profits and does not care for the workingman, as such," said Charles Stelzle, the noted labor leader, while doing campaign work in Toledo, Ohio, in the interests of the statewide prohibition amendment.

"I have been interested to ascertain if the abolition of the saloon will create a labor panic and I have used United States census returns so that everything could be viewed from the best unbiased authority.

"I am not a temperance fanatic but a student of economic questions. My conclusions after thorough investigation are that the contention of the brewery interests that the doing away with the liquor business will create a labor panic is false. I know the saloon and liquor business. My father was a brewer and at one time owned a brewery in New York City. He had brothers who were saloonkeepers. I have not much sympathy with the view that the bartender is a low-browed brute. A lot of them are similar to other men and as decent as their business will permit. They simply are in an unfortunate business. The man we are fighting is not the bartender, for he is a workingman but the fellow who gets the lion's share of profits and does not care for the workingman as such. The brewers have clearly demonstrated that in Toledo, where the brewers have been compelled to be fair to organized labor, only on account of pressure of the Central Union body."

## IN PROHIBITION RUSSIA

(Continued from Page Three)

The grand duke, remembering the disorganization due to drunkenness during the mobilization of 1904, ordered the prohibition of all drinks, except in clubs and first-class restaurants.

"'This order in one month showed the Russian authorities the value of abstention. In spite of the general depression caused by the war, the paralysis of business, the closing of factories, and the interruption of railroad traffic, the people felt no privation. Savings banks showed an increase in deposits over the preceding month and over the corresponding month of the preceding year. At the same time there was a boom in the sale of meats, groceries clothing, dry goods, and house furnishings.

* * * * *

"'I organized delegations to present petitions to the proper authorities for the prolonging of this new sobriety for the duration of the war. This step found favor with his imperial majesty, and an order was issued to that effect. Another similar campaign to remove the licenses from privileged restaurants and clubs was successful, and strong liquor is no longer available anywhere in Russia.'"

## COMFORT BAGS FOR BATTLESHIP "TEXAS"

Special Correspondence

When the great battleship, "Texas," arrived in Galveston a short time ago all Texas hearts and thoughts were immediately focussed upon it. For months the Young Men's Business League of Waco had been raising contributions for a magnificent silver service to be presented to the ship, the children of the state gathering money for another. The time set for the presentation of these gifts was November 7 when thousands poured into the city for the occasion.

A band played merrily while Old Glory waved joyously in the breezes. The governor of the state and the mayor delivered addresses of welcome to which the captain of the ship responded. Standing in a long row were the sailors in white and back of them the soldiers in brown uniforms. From one end of the boat to the other floated a line of flags and banners. Every flag in the world was there. It was indeed a gay scene. We were told that only one flag, the church flag bearing the cross, was ever allowed to rise higher than Old Glory.

The W. C. T. U. also was interested in the battleship. All over the state white ribboners had been making comfort bags, and these were sent to the Galveston women to be taken care of. At nine o'clock on Sunday morning occurred the presentation. One end of the upper deck was arranged for the exercises. The chaplain was an Episcopalian and a psalm was read responsively, then all joined in singing, "Stand up, Stand up, for Jesus," and "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Mr. Poutney, the husband of our Press superintendent, accompanied by his wife, sang a solo most beautifully. Vessels were coming and going during the time the service was taking place, and as they passed, they lowered their flag as a mark of respect.

Mayor Fisher introduced Rev. G. Livingston Bayard, chaplain of the Seaman's Bethel, who led in prayer. Then came a beautiful speech about the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, state president, was presented. She was at her best, though she had been in attendance at three executive board meetings the previous day. She told the sailors much about the work we are doing and assured them that they have our prayers and best wishes for their welfare; that we are trying to take as much temptation as possible out of their way; and that we have a great National department of Soldiers and Sailors with Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher at the head of it. "May no gun ever be fired with murderous intent from this boat," she said; "may its decks never be stained with human blood." The words brought tears to the eyes of more than one brave soldier and sailor. The chaplain prayed earnestly for the soldiers in Europe and asked God to stop the war.

At the close of the religious ceremony the sailors marched down the aisle, single file, and white ribboners handed to each of them a W. C. T. U. comfort bag. It was a beautiful sight. Some of the men received their bags with a smile, others almost with tears. After they had disbanded it was interesting to watch the "boys" reading their letters and investigating the contents of the bags. Over a thousand Bibles and Testaments with letters from mothers, wives and sisters, were given to these boys so far from home. The chaplain of the "Texas" stated that during the Spanish-American war he had received a W. C. T. U. comfort bag of which he was very glad to make use.

Texas is glad to report that it is just a little in advance of some other parts of the United States, as witness this fact: Before Secretary of the Navy Daniels gave orders for a dry navy our battleship "Texas" had declared for total abstinence!

## REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

(Continued from Page Eleven)

I verily believe that the report regarding the Memorial Fund as it will be given at the Atlanta Convention next November will reveal that each state has promptly and loyally co-operated in making the Memorial Fund for 1914 larger than that of any previous year."

It is most gratifying that her confidence in the co-operation of the state has been justified by the largest Memorial Fund raised in any year since it was established in 1898. During the Convention we shall have the report of what this fund has enabled the W. C. T. U. to accomplish in needy fields, to aid the states in campaigns, and through the three great departments financed from it.

Mrs. Stevens planned to be in Washington when hearings on the Hobson-Sheppard Bill were resumed. On March 29, the day of the great interstate prohibition rally held in Kansas City, Missouri, which she had hoped to attend, Mrs. Stevens wrote the message which was read by Miss Gordon at her request before the Judiciary Committees of House and Senate at the hearings held in April. This, her last message to the public, created a profound impression as it was read from the paper on which it was written in her own familiar hand:

"The movement for National Constitutional Prohibition is meeting with greater favor than I dared hope on that memorable evening, September 10, 1911, when on behalf of the World's and National W. C. T. U., I made the Proclamation—and I dared to hope almost everything for the temperance cause. I know we are to win. In whatever world I am my activities will be devoted to this end. The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in heaven; and on earth will hasten the establishment of the kingdom of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ."

Immediately after the hearings at Washington, April 10-16, Miss Gordon returned to National Headquarters, where she has been busily occupied with the manifold duties and responsibilities devolving upon her as Acting-President, performing these with rare courage and efficiency. From Evanston she has gone out in the interest of the work as occasion demanded, attending further hearings in Washington, representing the National W. C. T. U. among the speakers at the International Sunday School Association Convention held in Chicago, and on the platform at Chautauqua, New York, campaigning in Virginia, attending state conventions in New Mexico, Maine, North Dakota and Colorado.

Every year brings the officers at Headquarters all they can possibly do, but the past year has been exceptional in its demands upon the entire Headquarters force. In addition to the preparation and sending out of the great quantity of literature required by the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign plans, seven statewide prohibition campaigns have called for special leaflets, posters, etc., which have been promptly supplied and in immense quantities. The output has been estimated by weight, not by count, and we have good reason to know the National W. C. T. U. literature proved good campaign ammunition. THE UNION SIGNAL played an important part in this splendid work. Literature and leaflets that went to help campaign states and were used and called for not only by the W. C. T. U. but by other organizations, were almost entirely taken from THE UNION SIGNAL; also cartoons used in leaflets, and some material for campaign posters.

The Publicity Bureau has been popular with the campaigners who needed constantly to refute mis-statements made by the liquor press and could nowhere else secure reliable facts and figures.

Your Headquarters workers gratefully acknowledge the loyal and loving support they have received all through the year. We rejoice with you in all that you have achieved. We are proud with you of the unparalleled addition to the splendid constituency of the National W. C. T. U.—a net gain of 30,878 members.

It is fitting that a resumé of work achieved or attempted in accordance with our conception of Mrs. Stevens' desires should close with words of hers—

"While we are here, and as we go forth into the work of another year, may there come to us a new baptism of Divine love and mingled with it may we have the

'Faith that will withstand the shock of toil and time,
Hope that defies despair,'

and may we go patiently forward toward the mountain of victory!"


# Shannon's Masterpiece

**A New Volume by the Author of the Famous Shannon Series** **NOW ON PRESS**

PROF. SHANNON

The more than two million people who have read with delight and profit the illuminating and inspiring Shannon Books on vital social and moral topics, as well as millions of other parents, teachers, reformers, young people and religious leaders will hail with gladness and gratitude the advent of his masterpiece, "**Single Standard Eugenics.**"

**This latest of the Shannon Series covers an unoccupied field, having neither predecessor nor competitor.** It deals with the age-long inconsistent system of social ethics, the double standard of morals, as a potent factor in race degeneracy, and a single standard of morals, as a means of race betterment. It is destined to work a radical change in the moral training of children in the home, school and Sunday School, to revolutionize the ethical ideals actively taught or passively tolerated by the press and platform, and to be a potent factor in the new adjustment of social, moral and political justice between the sexes. **It is of inestimable value to parents and teachers in the training of children, to aspiring young people in the building of character; to the leaders of the W. C. T. U., Mothers Clubs, Y. W. and Y. M. C. A's,** church organizations, etc., as a means of information and inspiration for more effective service. **Bound in cloth, postpaid, 75 cents.** Copy of Shannon's latest booklet, "The Saloon Shown Up," free with advance orders.

**OVER TWO MILLION READERS** In all parts of the civilized world there live people who have been helped in their moral, physical and spiritual lives by Shannon's Books, which are selling by the hundreds of thousands.

**Titles:** "Perfect Manhood," "Perfect Womanhood," "Heredity Explained," cloth, 75 cents each; "Perfect Boyhood," "Perfect Girlhood," "How to Tell the Story of Life," cloth, 40 cents each. "Guide to Sex Instruction," $1.25. Hundreds of thousands of Shannon Books are being sold or given away by evangelists, lecturers, social workers, agents, etc. Terms on request.

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# WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. • If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box T, Washington, D. C.**



# DO YOU KNOW
## A Woman in Your Church Who
# Needs Money?

A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

**Write Today** For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind is necessary.*

## $3,000 the First Year

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

**World's Star Knitting Company**

**Department 508** **Bay City, Michigan**

## Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

**Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:**
THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.


**THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD** has proven a most popular premium, and is given for six yearly subscriptions to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. It is understood that these subscriptions must be sent in at one time and the premium requested when the list is sent. Many local unions have secured this admirable biography for their Sunday school or public library, and it is hoped that every local union will place at least one copy in its community, either in the public school library, Sunday school library, high school library, or general public library. This beautiful book is written by Anna Adams Gordon. One hundred and twenty-six copies have been sent out as premiums thus far this year, and have gone into states as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 15 |
| Pennsylvania | 12 |
| Illinois | 9 |
| Indiana | 8 |
| Rhode Island | 8 |
| Michigan | 7 |
| New Jersey | 7 |
| California (North) | 6 |
| Kansas | 5 |
| Minnesota | 5 |
| Iowa | 4 |
| Maryland | 3 |
| Missouri | 3 |
| Wisconsin | 3 |
| California (South) | 2 |
| Connecticut | 2 |
| Florida | 2 |
| Mississippi | 2 |
| Nebraska | 2 |
| Oklahoma | 2 |
| South Dakota | 2 |
| Tennessee | 2 |
| Texas | 2 |
| Colorado | 1 |
| Georgia | 1 |
| Kentucky | 1 |
| Montana | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| Ohio | 1 |
| Oregon | 1 |
| South Carolina | 1 |
| Utah | 1 |
| Virginia | 1 |
| Washington (East) | 1 |
| Washington (West) | 1 |
| Wyoming | 1 |
| Total | 126 |

### THE CRUSADER SCAMP CLUB

The Scamp Club is associated with *The Young Crusader*, and every boy and girl sending in four new subscriptions receives the Scamp pin and becomes a member of the club. The pin is made of bronze and is a facsimile of our Scamp—the *Crusader* squirrel. It will please any boy to wear this as a scarf pin in his tie, and any girl will consider it as pretty a stick pin as she has ever possessed. The states listed here are represented in the Club with membership as follows:

**Scamp Club**

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 19 |
| Pennsylvania | 13 |
| Nebraska | 6 |
| Idaho (South) | 6 |
| Oregon | 5 |
| Maryland | 5 |
| Indiana | 4 |
| Michigan | 4 |
| Minnesota | 4 |
| Missouri | 4 |
| California (South) | 3 |
| Illinois | 3 |
| Virginia | 3 |
| West Virginia | 3 |
| Iowa | 2 |
| Kansas | 2 |
| Ohio | 2 |
| Oklahoma | 2 |
| South Dakota | 2 |
| Washington (West) | 2 |
| California (North) | 1 |
| Colorado | 1 |
| Delaware | 1 |
| Florida | 1 |
| Idaho (North) | 1 |
| Kentucky | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 |
| Montana | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 1 |
| Texas | 1 |
| Total | 105 |

EVERY WHITE RIBBONER
will want the
**Lillian M. N. Stevens Calendar**
FOR 1915

not only for herself, but for her friends. This calendar is worked out daintily in the sepia tones, contains the latest photograph of Mrs. Stevens, together with one of the choicest sentiments ever spoken by her. This sentiment is set in illuminated text.

The calendar is boxed and ready for mailing. Price, thirty-five cents each; per dozen, $3.50.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**
EVANSTON ILLINOIS



# MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.



**TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:**

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc. write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.


### TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Nine)

**General Financial Statement of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as of October 29, 1914**

Resources—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Willard | | $ 6,000.00 |
| Literature Building | | 13,600.05 |
| Literature Stock | | 16,465.11 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | 5,652.64 |
| U. S. and Y. C. Subscription List | | 5,000.00 |
| Interest Ctf. of Deposit | | 28,232.00 |
| Cash | | 14,368.78 |
| | | $ 89,318.58 |

Liabilities—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bequest Fund | $28.232.00 |
| National Acct. (Statement Below) | 14,368.78 |
| Surplus | 46,717.80 |
| | $ 89,318.58 |

| | 1914 Receipts. | Disbursements. |
|---|---|---|
| National | $61,085.03 | $50,278.69 |
| U. S. and Y. C. | 33,033.83 | 29,151.75 |
| Literature | 35,788.73 | 36,108.37 |
| Balance to Nat. Acct. | | 14,368.78 |
| | $129,907.59 | $129,907.59 |

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. and find them correct, and that the above statements correctly show the financial condition of the organization as of October 29, 1914.

E. F. PIERCE, Auditor.

Evanston, Ill., Nov. 3, 1914.

Of four candidates for governor, Billard, the only one running on the anti-prohibition platform, ran fourth, and by so small a vote that it is evident that in a field of five he would have run fifth and of six he would have been sixth man in the race.

This vote tells the country where Kansas stands on her prohibition policy. It is the distinctive political policy of this state. It has disinguished Kansas from other states for many years, though recently a number of states have joined her. Wherever prohibition fights are fought Kansas occupies the center of the ring; how prohibition works here and what Kansas thinks about it are the questions. The Kansas vote last Tuesday completely answers these questions. Kansas has given prohibition such an endorsement that not in twenty years will another candidate of resubmission have the courage to put it to a test.

—*Topeka* (Kas.) *Capital*


**Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.**



**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
ZIEGLER CO., 441-C Dearborn St. Chicago

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 3, 1914 | No. 49

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

Elected President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Its Recent Convention at Atlanta, Georgia

## HIGH LIGHTS OF ATLANTA CONVENTION

Attendance of 705 voting delegates, representing a constituency of 400,000 women; attendance of visitors and delegates approximately 2,000.

Gain in membership during the past year of 30,878; large increase in Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, and generous contributions to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

Rejoicing over prohibition victories in Virginia, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and Arizona, and woman suffrage victories in Montana and Nevada.

# FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION *of the* NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, ATLANTA, GA., NOV. 12-18, 1914

## THE STORY OF A RECORD-BREAKING CONVENTION

Atlanta, Georgia, the gateway of the South, is known the nation over as a convention city. From January to December there is a continuous procession of conventions. It is therefore significant of the success and magnitude of the National meeting of the white ribboners that it should call forth the remark from an Atlanta citizen, prominent in both church and financial circles, that while Atlanta had entertained many great gatherings, to his mind, only one convention worthy of the name had met there, and that was the forty-first annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. He explained that while he went to the first meeting merely out of courtesy to the delegates he was entertaining in his home, so impressed was he that he continued in attendance to the end.

Twenty-four years ago a company of white ribboners from all parts of the nation, with Frances E. Willard at their head, met in Atlanta for a National Convention, and it is said by some of the number that the hostelries of the city where they stopped not only showed to them little friendliness but made them feel that their presence was unwelcome. On the evening of November 11, 1914, when the official train from Chicago, carrying two hundred delegates, reached Atlanta, it was welcomed by one of the city's finest bands, and the General Officers and delegates were taken in luxurious automobiles to their places of entertainment in some of the finest hotels of the city, a drum and bugle corps preceding them. The contrast in the welcomes accorded them is indicative of the change of sentiment on the subject of temperance and prohibition in the last twenty-four years.

The Convention was especially fortunate in its place of meeting. The Tabernacle, founded by Rev. Len G. Broughton, the great evangelist, which has been the battleground for civic righteousness for years, was indeed a fitting place for the National W. C. T. U. Convention. The auditorium, with its serried galleries, its spacious choir loft and platform, was artistically decorated with the National colors, W. C. T. U. banners and pennants. Around the platform was festooned the gray Southern moss, dotted here and there with cotton bolls, and below was banked a profusion of beautiful potted palms and chrysanthemums. Across the pipe organ stretched a mammoth banner on which were the words, "National Constitutional Prohibition," and beneath it one of the last prophetic messages of Mrs. Stevens, "We Shall Win." Above and at the back of the platform were the pictured faces of Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens, looking down serenely upon the assembled white ribboners whom they had loved and led for so many years.

Promptly at the hour of 7:30, Thursday evening, November 12, the meeting was opened by Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. On the platform with her sat the other General Officers, the musical director, and the speakers of the evening. The floor and galleries of the spacious auditorium formed a picture of expectant faces. The opening number of the program was given by the Tabernacle choir of finely trained singers, led by Mr. Boatman, the director, with Mrs. Boatman at the organ.

After the reading of a psalm of victory and prayer by Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances W. Graham. National musical director, with white-ribboned baton in hand, led the congregation in the singing of "Coronation," the words of which seemed to strike the keynote of praise for the assembly.

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE
Vice-President-at-Large, National W. C. T. U.

Uppermost in the thought of all during the first moments of the convention was the memory of the beloved leader who last April was summoned to her eternal home. Miss Anna A. Gordon, the presiding officer, in her introductory remarks, paid a tender and loving tribute to her who had for sixteen years led the white ribbon army and presided at the great conventions.

### WELCOME ADDRESSES

The exercises of the next hour, when words of greeting and appreciation were spoken by representatives of the state, the city, the churches, the schools, the temperance organizations and the women's clubs, were of a character to turn the heads of women less sensible and humble than the members of the W. C. T. U. If there are any virtues of which we were not said by the speakers to be possessed in generous measure, the reporter of the gracious words knoweth them not. The messages were an expression of high esteem for womankind by chivalric gentlemen of the South and left nothing to be desired.

The first speaker was Judge John C. Hart, a long time friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a brother of Georgia's former president. Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley. He said in part:

#### Judge John C. Hart

Madam President, and Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union: It affords me pleasure in the name of the state of Georgia to bid you welcome. It is more than a pleasure—it is a positive delight to look in the faces of a thousand earnest devoted women, and contemplate their past achievements and their future glory in the work of temperance. I am aware of the fact that I am addressing this evening the most potent moral force of organized womanhood in the world. This is not the usual political or commercial convention. There is no element of gain, or personal advertisement or political prestige that has brought a single woman to this convention tonight. The motive which has brought you here is absolutely unselfish; as broad and deep as human love and human sympathy—knowing no North, no South, no East or West, standing unitedly for God, for home, and for the need of humanity.

I like you for your own dear sakes. No man could be a patriotic man and not like you; but I like you, too, because I remember as a young man an elder and devoted sister belonging to this band of noble women, and resigning at last the presidency of the Georgia state organization because of declining years, but I can assure you her heart is yet warm and beats in loyalty to the temperance cause. May I be permitted the pleasure of calling her name in this assembly: Jennie Hart Sibley.

You are making a better world. If the principles for which you stand, the virtues you teach and practice, the good will and love of humanity, could by some miraculous power encompass the world at this time, though in war, instantly the cannon's roar would cease, and peace be restored. In fact, had the world been imbued with your principles and teachings there would have been no war. Your field has been large in the past, but it is incomparably so as to the future. Paradoxical though it may seem, since the world is at war, yet we can see the glimpse of the day of universal peace close at hand. When hostilities are over you will witness a rapidly returning movement to bring about universal peace, and in this hour of distress let us take courage in the thought that the effect of it is going to be to hasten the day of universal peace. It will tax the world and all of its moral agencies to accomplish it, and no factor, in my opinion, is going to do more to bring about that glorious result than the organization I address tonight. In fact, there will never be universal peace until alcohol is dethroned. You are going to win. It may not be this year, nor the next, but as certain as God reigns and the truth lives, victory will come to your standards. I expect to live to see the day when the words of your beloved leader, Mrs. Stevens, that prohibition shall be written into the Constitution of the United States, shall be fulfilled. It will take work to do it, but you are not afraid to give it.

# Convention Welcomed by Governor Slaton, Judge John C. Hart, Mayor Woodward, State Commissioner of Schools, President of Federation of Women's Clubs, and Others

I would suggest that you make plain to the world the proposition that you are endeavoring to help national life from two view-points: its economical side as well as its moral aspect. The world is painfully practical, and the occasion now presents itself to demonstrate what prohibition would mean for the country from an economical standpoint. I saw only recently a comparative statement of the losses of the South, or we will say the losses of the United States, in consequence of the European war; losses at which we are appalled, and yet in point of fact the United States has suffered annually greater losses from the drink habit. Let the world understand what it would mean for us if we could save that money, worse than lost.

You are welcome to Georgia. You can offer a remedy to Georgia, and to the United States that none of our politicians have yet been able to offer. When distress paralyzes business the nation has looked to Congress for help, only to hear that Congress could do nothing. We turned from that to state legislatures, only to learn that the state was impotent, and yet you of this great organization have been offering and tendering, and now offer to the South a remedy by which she may recoup every dollar that has been lost in consequence of the European war. If the South would "cut out" the drink habit she would not only recoup her losses, but benefit her citizenship immeasurably. So I bid you welcome, and God bless you, and bless your cause, which is humanity's cause.

**Hon. James C. Woodward, Mayor of Atlanta, said in part:**

I want to say that this is one of the most impressive events of my official career. No one can stand upon this platform and view the faces before him without a feeling of responsibility to you noble women, the very ground-work, the very foundation of all constructive human life. There is nothing in the human family that does not get its highest inspiration from woman and no man, no matter who he may be, nor how low he may be, can forget that he has had a mother. While we may all have our ideas of woman suffrage, I can say without fear of being contradicted by any living man, that if the present struggle that is going on in the old world were left to the women of that part of the world the husbands and fathers and sons would be at home in some useful occupation, and not filling trenches and graves.

It does not matter whether all people agree with you or not. All sensible men will agree upon one thing, that your ideals and your purposes are for the uplift of the human family, and who have a better right to declare themselves on these great questions, than the women and mothers? If they are not to be consulted upon such matters as affect them, I would like to know who is competent to be consulted.

I hope that your convention will be profitable; that you may accomplish those things for which you seek, and that when you get ready to depart from our city, that that kind Providence which has watched over you, and taken care of your loved ones at home will still watch over them, and carry you back safely to them.

A delightful surprise of the evening was the presence of the governor of the state, the Hon. John C. Slaton. Governor

MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS
National Corresponding Secretary

Slaton had not expected to be able to be in Atlanta on Welcome Night, but at the last moment changed his plans in order to be present. He said in part:

**His Excellency, John M. Slaton, Governor**

I have just arrived on the train from Macon, where I attended the State Fair. As it was Governor's Day, it was my duty to be in a distant city, but I was promised the pleasure, if the train arrived on time, of extending to you a welcome on behalf of the state of Georgia.

I have spent the day in looking at the handiwork of women. I have seen the jellies and the preserves, the embroidery, the little garments for the young, and I have seen all the evidences of what woman does to make man happy. Each time I see this work I believe I love the women more. My wife is present tonight, and there can be no objection to my making love to a multitude of women!

While I was looking at what had been accomplished in a material way; while I was seeing to what extent the happiness of Georgia manhood was increased; while I was thinking of the homes in Georgia which have been beautified by woman's hands, I thought of another work that she did that is typified by you and by your labors—not the work that ministers to the material happiness, but that which ministers to the spiritual uplift, and to the creation of the home.

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON
National Treasurer

I have served long in legislative halls, and I have come to the conclusion that in order to exercise the greatest influence in this world, the one who puts in the most enduring form the purpose for which she is created, is the mother who controls and guides childhood in its earliest years. I say to you that the little child that hovers around about its mother's skirts, obtains an inspiration and has formed a character which never deserts it. The governor of New York not long ago, in speaking upon this subject, said that the mother may be living in poverty, but she can drop a tear upon a child that will keep its heart warm forever. When I think of the aspirations of you ladies, when I recognize that your purpose is to ennoble life, to make it happier, with no reward except the consecration of service, I realize that it is impossible for the governor of any state to do other than welcome you, the representatives of such a cause.

In Washington, in Statuary Hall, are statues of the great of this nation. These have been put there because of what those they represent have done for humanity. There is Mr. Webster who practically spoke the Constitution of the United States into force, and there are orators whose charms of eloquence have moved multitudes, and have left their imprint everlastingly upon us, but in late years, a legislature of a great state, in an endeavor to choose from among the great men and women born within its confines, the one to whom the state was most obligated, selected from a long list of names that of Frances E. Willard and erected a statue of her in Statuary Hall.

In the spirit of the occasion which gives recognition to you to whom I have the pleasure of extending a welcome, I ask that you leave with us such thoughts and plant with us such seed as may fructify, grow, and be of benefit to the more than three million people of the greatest state east of the Mississippi; and I say to you, in conclusion, in behalf of these God-fearing men and women, endeavoring to do right, that you are most heartily welcome in our midst.

**Rev. H. M. Du Bose, Pastor of the First Methodist Church (South)**

I am to speak a welcome for the churches of Atlanta, and a royal welcome from the heart it will be, for I voice the sentiments of my own heart, and the heart of every one who has a heart like thereunto, for every one who has said, "If thy heart be right as my heart is right, give me thy hand." I hold a commission beyond any question or quibble, and we welcome you because we want you. We wanted you before we had you, and we welcome you. We want you ladies, sisters, and women of this great confederation of unions, because of what you represent, what you stand for. We confess to a profound selfishness in faith and expectation concerning your visit, that you will leave us endowed with a portion of your nobleness; that you will inspire us with the wisdom and far-sightedness and unselfishness of your spirit.

In the days of Arthurian chivalry, when the Knights of the Round Table sat with

# Two Thousand Delegates and Visitors in Attendance. Reports Show Increase of 30,878 in Membership. $10,000 Frances Willard Memorial Fund. $8,750.98 Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund

their king at the table in high converse, and then went forth to right the wrongs of the world, and each to worship as his guiding star one maid, and to love her, and her alone—in those fair Arthurian days, the emblem known as samite was the token of purity and queenliness in womanhood, and of honor in manhood. A frill of samite worn on the sleeve, or a band of samite across the front of the uniform was a token in woman of queenly virtues, and in man of regal courage. So it has come to pass in these last days that the white ribbon, a samite token. when the heart of chivalry is in the bosom of womanhood, has become the symbol and the emblem of all nobleness, of all hope, of all confidence "for God, for home, and native land." And so we hail you, white-ribboners, and assure you that we want you for what you represent, for your courage in quietness, for your quietness in strife, for your perseverance in the face of discouragements, for your faith in God, and your faith in yourselves.

### Concern for the Home is True Politics

There is no argument like the argument of a life. Take convictions, take truth, take righteousness, they have no force at all until they are lived in a life. So it is your life at home that we have wanted transplanted for a little while into our own midst, that we might feel it, that we might see it. There is no logic like the logic of a life; unless it be the logic in a hundred lives, a thousand lives, ten thousand lives, and the logic thereby multiplies itself. We have wanted your presence, and what you are because you are the champions of home. *Concern for the home is the true politics.* I have long ago reached the place where I am no more frightened by the wild ragamuffin cry of politics in religion, politics in prohibition. *The only politics I know, and the only politics for any man from the governor to the mayor is the purity of home, the purity of society, and the protection and happiness of womanhood.* You stand for the home. The home is the foundation of the state. The home is the touch-stone of the heart in public life, and of sanctity and purity in society Without a pure home there is nothing pure in politics, and nothing safe and sound in state. The greatest victory which France has the hope of winning, is not victory over her German enemies by the Ypres, the Merthe, or the Marne, but its true victory is to be in the restoration of the purity of the home, virtue of womanhood, and the sobriety of manhood; and the greatest victory that the Romanoffs are to gain is not victory at the gates of Crakow, Moscow, Johannisberg, Koenigsberg, Potsdam, or even Berlin, but it is the deliverance of all the people of Russia from the curse of vodka, and the truest victory of our native land is deliverance of our society and our homes from the curse of alcoholic liquor, in the saloon and in the social club.

We welcome you because we needed you. We need your protests—your presence is a protest, a protest against social sin and against social violations of the law of God, and the laws of man; a protest against inebriety, and dangers and perils, and evil in social places. The white-ribbon is a living protest. Not only is your testimony for the home, but it is for the youth of the land; not only does the white-ribbon signify your loyalty and your largeness of moral views, the security of your hope in these matters but the white cross is equally significant.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON
National Recording Secretary

There is a white cross, and there is a red cross. The folds of the red cross banner cover the victims of the sodden fields of battle, the dead and the dying; the folds of the banner of the white cross protect and cover the lives of unfallen girlhood and womanhood, and those alas that are fallen, but still have the hope of reclamation. So on your bosoms you wear the white-ribbon, and on your arms you wear the white cross—the white ribbon signifying the deathlessness of your Christian hearts, and the white cross the strength of your arms to battle.

### Prof. M. L. Brittain, State Commissioner of Schools

Our city stands among the very highest of the large cities in this country that really do prohibit the liquor traffic. At least that is true with regard to the common man in the street. I am not so positive about certain other places in this city of ours. They remind me of the story of a good old bishop who gave one of his young ministerial students some directions and pastoral admonition about his work. "My son," said the bishop, "when you take up your duties in your new field, if you have a poor church, teach the Ten Commandments just as the law and gospel set them forth, but should you have a church of middle class, of people in moderate circumstances, I advise you to teach them as requests, and should you have a rich church, with your pews filled with influential men and society ladies, be sure that you put these Ten Commandments before them in the shape of recommendations."

SARA H. HOGE
National Assistant Recording Secretary

There is a particular reason, I imagine, why I ought to respond to your courteous invitation to speak here this evening. Thirteen years ago there was placed upon the statute books of Georgia a law with regard to the teaching of temperance, which directed that the subject should be taught in all the public schools of this commonwealth. That law was brought about largely by the work and inspiration of this particular body in Georgia, and in the nation. I come before you today as the head of the State Department of Education, to give you assurance that the subject of temperance, (the effects of alcohol upon the human body,) is taught in every county of this great commonwealth, one hundred and forty-eight in number. We must indeed include questions upon it in our teachers' examinations, as I know by experience. I think I can prophesy this, that there will never be a backward step taken on the subject in the state of Georgia. For while the blear-eyed bum may gather his eager, accommodating crowd at the corner grocery store to air his views, you will never get the clear-eyed boys and girls of the state who have been taught the evil effects of alcohol to go back on that instruction. The sentiment of this great commonwealth of ours is so pronounced today, that I feel sure that I can state here before this great multitude, that drunkenness and crookedness on the part of any teacher would not be tolerated. Even one who was strongly suspected of drinking, could not maintain his position. Even our travelers take great interest in these things. I imagine so, at any rate, from a report that comes to me from one of them who had the habit of illustrating this matter of temperance teaching with a stereopticon. On one occasion, as the story goes, on his way to deliver a lecture he passed by a swamp from which he took up a glass of water. It was filled, of course, with swampy debris, microbes and other matter, but was clear to the human eye. When he placed it before the magnifying lens of the stereopticon and threw it upon the screen, behold it was filled with dark animals, crab-like, squirming monsters. He then drew from his pocket a vial of alcohol and poured it into the glass, and instantly every living creature fell to the bottom in death's agony. "Ladies and gentlemen," said this temperance lecturer, "you see now the direful effects of this fearful fluid, and such will be its effect upon the tender lining of your stomach." But a good old farmer in the back of the room missed the lesson entirely, and turning to his wife, said, "Well, Mary, that settles it with me, hereafter I will never take another glass of water without first pouring a little whisky in it."

Of course I shall say nothing to you

MRS. T. E. PATTERSON
President of the Hostess State

ladies about the horrors of the demon, rum, because I am speaking to experts on that subject. I bid you God-speed in the name of our schools, and may each delegate go from here inspired to greater achievements.

**Dr. G. W. Eichelberger, Superintendent Georgia Anti-Saloon League**

No gladder hand than the hand of the Anti-Saloon League has been extended to you tonight to greet you, the members of the greatest woman's organization on the American continent—yes, the world. Indeed both hands of our organization are outstretched to you in welcome! From the day the mayor of a city in the heart of Arkansas, two gamblers, one saloonkeeper, and the town clerk, all attacked me physically, and I did the best I could to defend myself till help came—from that day, when I raised my hand and swore to God that the rest of my life, and every dollar that I had should go to help to eliminate the liquor trade and liquor traffic in the United States—from that day to this hour I have never been in a struggle that the mighty hand of the W. C. T. U. was not there to help. We love the W. C. T. U. for what it has been, has done, is now doing, and will do. The tremendous history you have made—there is nothing like it anywhere in the history of the world. You have smashed traditions all to pieces. You have gone to the legislature and said, put this in our physiologies for our children, and they did it. You dared the Illinois legislature to cut it out. There has been no problem that has come up in the social and moral work of this country that you have not helped solve. You have never retraced a step. Whoever heard of a W. C. T. U. retreating? No hill too steep for you to climb. You have dug many a political grave from Maine to California. After wrapping those political carcasses in the shrouds of oblivion you have buried them so deep that their names are not in the headlines in the press today, and I want to tell you ladies, it is just about "killing time" in some sections of Georgia right now. I appreciate what one of my predecessors said, that Georgia would take no backward step on prohibition. On the contrary, my dear friends, I am certain of the fact that she is going to take an advance step. We are brought face to face with this truth: when it is proclaimed that a man can't do thus and so, a woman will get up and see that he does it. You know the old Celtic nation never lost a battle in all history. It was victorious because wives, mothers, and sweethearts went to battle and cheered the men with smiles and love. There are wives and mothers here tonight from all over this great country, and the wires will flash around the world what you are doing, and going to do in this great city. Every home you visit will receive the benediction of your Christly life, and the city will be benefited morally, spiritually, and socially by your coming.

**Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, President of the Federated Clubs**

On behalf of the federation I bid you welcome. As its representative I am unable to express to you the value of your visit. In fact, my position reminds me somewhat of the old negro preacher who said one day, "When it gits to de pint I natchurally can't say it, so I jis shouts, and the congregation jines in." I shall not shout, but the congregation of club women do "jine in," by echoing a most hearty welcome! We club women feel like giving you a signal used in the running of trains. When the track is clear, and the way is safe the signal says, "Go ahead; reach the objective point" and when the engineer receives it he knows he has nothing to fear. We say, with reference to your wishes and hopes, "Go ahead."

The women of the world stand for peace and for temperance. In every land they suffer most from evil and the violation of law. In the years to come the mothers of the race will, through sheer force of love, acquire more and more power to protect their very own. If we trace the history of mankind back to the beginning we will find the first element that raised human beings above the brute was the element of love, in its higher and purer sense, and the sacred casket of that love was a mother's heart. Evolution never undertook a more stupendous work than the development of the mother. It began when the first bud burst from the first plant cell, and was only completed when the last and most elaborate pinnacle of the temple of nature crowned the animal kingdom with the human mother. The evolution of love is pure science, and it was distilled on earth through a woman's heart. When that first mother pressed her first babe to her breast there entered that type of love into the world that opened wide the gates of heaven, and in its wake followed every virtue that a human soul can attain to.

The W. C. T. U. is the incarnation of a great altruistic desire, and it is seeking alone, and in conjunction with other woman's organizations, to vitalize a reasonable definition of feminism by taking advantage of everything that pertains to the proper sphere of woman, and applying it to the good of the race. In that great cataclysm that we call civic evolution we find women taking more intense interest. Let us not become discouraged by obstacles in our way. Every new thought, still more every moral advance has received some share of sharp criticism from Isaiah to Socrates; from Christ to Bruno; from St. Paul to Savonarola. Each has suffered for advancing his own ideas, but the force is never entirely lost, its influence will be felt. The voice of Socrates outlasted the sentence of his judges, and the words of the blessed Christ on the cross were more powerful than a thousand edicts of Caesar. Let us not grow weary in the struggle for all that is good and true and wholesome.

We hope each and every one of you will take home a happy heart, and a pleasant memory of your meeting here. We Atlanta women love you and love your work—it is ours as well as yours—and we bid you welcome.

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR
Of Georgia and America

**Mrs. M. L. McLendon, for the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association**

At last the unexpected has happened! I am rejoicing! Twenty-four years ago the National W. C. T. U. came to our city by invitation of the local unions, the governor and the state house officials, the mayor and councilmen of Atlanta and the pastors of a few churches. Our beloved and lamented Frances E. Willard, with Lillian M. N. Stevens at her side, were the leaders at that time. The meetings of the convention were held in Trinity church. When the stewards granted our request we were instructed that we must not mention woman suffrage nor drive nails in the walls of the sacred edifice. That church has been sold to a business corporation and every stick and stone has been removed, and a new Trinity church has been erected, and it has a preacher who is in favor of "Votes for Women." The world do move!

Well, we tried to carry out the wishes of the board of stewards, but Mother Zerelda G. Wallace and Mother Stewart were irrepressible and so were many others. The forbidden subject just naturally "bobbed up serenely." Mother Wallace was at that time the National superintendent of the Franchise department, and she captivated everybody when on Sunday she delivered her address in the Opera House. Every man stood up when she said she wanted to know how many were in favor of giving the ballot to women. Miss Willard, in her own inimitable way, made her audience understand when she talked to them of "a white life for two," that she was in favor of enfranchising the women of the nation. We know now what it meant to her when in later years she declared that "fighting behind masked batteries is a style of warfare altogether foreign to my temperament and mode of life." Miss Willard and her mother always said we would never have National Prohibition until women have a voice in making the laws by which they are governed. Eighteen hundred sixty-nine was a record-making year for women and negroes; Wyoming became a state but refused statehood unless the women could also become full citizens. The negro men became full citizens of the United States by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Twenty-four years ago it did look to us as though Miss Willard did not know what she was talking about. Twenty-one years had passed and no other state had followed the example of Wyoming and "set their women free." Naturally near-sighted

# Prohibition Victories in Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, and Woman Suffrage Triumphs in Montana and Nevada, the Theme of Many Speakers

folks could not see into the future as Frances Willard did. After the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention left us that November day certain ecclesiasts opened their vials of wrath and denounced the W. C. T. U. as a woman suffrage organization. The majority of our women meekly bowed their heads and whispered, "We cannot injure our temperance work in Georgia by adding the Franchise department to our already large number." A few of us believed this to be a great mistake and time has confirmed us in this belief. We rebelled and protested and I am glad to tell you that I am proud of my record. I am still "unreconstructed," and shall not change until the Georgia W. C. T. U. comes in line with the National by taking up the Franchise department. THE UNION SIGNAL, is almost as full of woman suffrage news as *The Woman's Journal*, and our women are seeing that woman suffrage is not the terrible thing that interested enemies would have them believe. Soon our W. C. T. U. women will have courage to speak out from behind the masked batteries and do or die to secure the only weapon which will bring to us National Constitutional Prohibition of the liquor traffic. Now that we have fourteen states which are blessed with either constitutional or statutory prohibition and twelve states and one territory where women have equal rights with men, Frances E. Willard's prophecy is not absurd and we must go on to victory.

On the third day of November, 1914, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona voted the liquor traffic out. All these states have given women the ballot. This is significant. On the same date Nevada and Montana granted the ballot to the women. What wonderful encouragement this should be to us to press forward and perhaps in twenty-five years to come this will be indeed "the land of the free and the home of the brave." In behalf of several thousand suffragists of Georgia I bid you welcome to the Gate City of the South and may every moment of your time be filled with pleasure and happiness.

**Mrs. T. E. Patterson, President Georgia W. C. T. U.**

Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., was introduced by Miss Gordon, as the "major general of the white ribbon forces of Georgia." Asserting that Atlanta is "the cleanest city of its size morally in the United States," she told of the recent investigation of the Men and Religion Forward Movement the result of which proved that nothing but what is called "near beer" is sold in hotels or saloons, and declared that the white-ribboners and advocates of prohibition intend to soon repeal the law that licenses the sale of "near beer." Mrs. Patterson closed her address with a welcome in verse.

## RESPONSES TO WELCOMES

Responses to welcomes were given by representatives from the different sections of the country as follows:

**Mrs. Nelle G. Burger**

It is with feelings of great pleasure that on behalf of the states of the middle west I voice our response to the most cordial words of welcome and greeting, which have been tendered us tonight. Personally I have often and for months at a time tested the hospitality of this Empire State and feel inclined to take the hands of all Georgia in mine tonight and in Missouri vernacular say "Howdy, folks."

There is no limit to Georgia's hospitality which is as boundless and free as the ocean washing its eastern border; as clean and wholesome as its fields of snowy cotton; as warm as its midsummer sunshine; as stately and grand as the cathedral dimness of its moss-draped pines; as sweet and satisfying as its luscious sugar cane; and as gently restful and soothing as the old black mammy's crooning lullaby over the cradle of her "li'le chile." All of this I know, because each kind has been my happy portion.

When the word came that Georgia had said "come and see us" we packed our trunks and got a "soon start" and are tonight in the "land delectable." We are happy to be the guests of a state where prohibition prohibits and where the saloon is an outlaw and criminal. The abolition of the saloon and dispensary marked an epoch in the history of an already great state and only the "blue sky" is the limit of its present prosperity. I love this old state of Georgia, from the red hills of the north to the sandy plains of the south; from Alabama's sunny line to tide-water on the east. Some of my heart's red blood and my young womanhood's best years are wrought into your prohibitory law. Surely it is a dear remembrance to me.

Atlanta, the magic city, will claim our undivided attention while here and we promise his honor, the mayor, that we will freely partake of the "Atlanta spirit," but we have positive assurance that it will exhilarate but not inebriate; that we shall be peaceful, law-abiding citizens while here.

It is in keeping that the churches should welcome us. The state which sends more money to foreign missions than any other in the nation would naturally have a kindly feeling for "the strangers and foreigners" within her gates tonight. It is particularly fitting that we should meet in this wonderful tabernacle, the scene of the activities of the unique personality, Dr. Len Broughton. With a deep-seated love for humanity he extended the hand of love and friendship. We will grace the hospitality of this particular church by our broad vision of humanity's need.

The federated clubs have "caught the vision" and extend their sisterly greeting which we accept most gratefully. The heart of womanhood is closely drawn together in these days of stress and strain and we of the various organizations for humanity's uplift have learned the lesson of co-operation.

The welcome from the schools is indeed inspiring for no organization is more vitally interested in the education of the youth than the National W. C. T. U. Through our department of Scientific Temperance Instruction we have kept in touch with the young life blood of the nation.

We are sure of a warm welcome from our brothers, the Anti-Saloon League, for they are "our comrades in distress" as well as companion wearers of the victor's crown. The good men of Georgia have labored long and well and have generously divided the honors of achievement with Georgia's equally faithful and efficient womanhood.

Time was when no welcome from a suffrage organization would have been extended to a W. C. T. U. convention, in a Georgia city. The one lone voice which might have braved public condemnation is the voice which has given us the delightful welcome tonight, that of dear Mrs. McLendon, a prophetess with honor in her own country. To her high faith and splendid courage is due the change in sentiment in Georgia today.

Of course our blessed W. C. T. U. has a welcome on its lips and engraved upon its heart, as was evidenced by the tender affectionate words of Georgia's peerless state president, Mary B. Patterson. Not only is she peerless upon the platform, but she can measure housekeeping ability with the most able New Englander. Sys-

### WELCOME TO GEORGIA

Tune: "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Mrs. M. Cora Rowe of Brunswick

Welcome, to our Southland,
Great white ribbon band.
Georgia's doors we open,
Mothers of our land,
With glad hearts we greet you,
Sisters one and all,
Work and pray together,
Hear the Master's call—

Chorus:

Forward, temperance warriors!
Battling for the right,
God and home our standard,
We will win the fight.

"Go ye forward, women"
Was our Chief's command,
Let us fight this battle
For our homes and land,
Up, ye Christian brothers,
Church and Congress Hall,
Down the liquor demon,
Hear the Master's call.

Prohibition's banner
Shall float nationwide.
When united statehood
Lines up side by side.
Then from Maine to Texas,
Barleycorn shall fall,
Prohibition victors
Shout the Master's call.

MRS. MARY L. McLENDON,
Pioneer Suffragist of Georgia

tematic and thorough, she brings heart, soul and mind to the task of leading the Georgia W. C. T. U. onward and upward.

Time forbids our warm protestations of love and affection for all the noble Georgia women, the line is too long. I can only mention a few, the one and only Mary Harris Armor of Georgia—of everybody's state; the charming honorary president, Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley; the scholarly and gracious Lella M. Dillard; the love-inspiring Theresa Griffin; the versatile Mrs. Burghard and scores of others. Just multiply superlatives by superlatives and then multiply some more and you may finally arrive at a sum total of their true worth. We are happy to be here as guests of such wonderful women.

### Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard

We had begun to say to ourselves as soon as we reached your beautiful Southland, "We're glad we came," but with such warm greeting here tonight, your encouragement, your good cheer, your smiles and your flowers we have already caught the inspiration of this, our forty-first National W. C. T. U. convention, and can feel the loving spirit of our departed chieftain as she hovers near us in very truth, and her words echo through this hall, "We must go forward with a steady step and may it not be said of any of us that some light which has been entrusted to our care failed on a certain stormy night to shine beside the harbor head. Rather let us *raise* the beacon light, knowing there are no lights to spare."

In the name of our big West I thank you every one for your cordial welcome. We lay our year's victories at the feet of Mother National with songs of thanksgiving and praise. We have made mighty advances and the West will be heard from more than ever during these days of conference and counsel. To the ten states already free from the liquor traffic we add Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado, all of whom on a certain November 3, 1914, declared for sobriety, purity and righteousness and may I say for our suffrage friends that all these states have given the ballot to women and that I am a voter and proud of it. Born under southern skies, I feel tonight that I am with home folks and I am just happy to be here with you all.

The West adds Montana and Nevada to the ten states which have enfranchised their women and we intend to go on under the best Captain that ever led a conquering host until our beloved stars and stripes shall float over a saloonless nation and a land free from the serpent's trail.

We of the North, the South, the East and the West have gathered here with just one end in view—to further plans for the protection of our homes and to secure National Constitutional Prohibition. We represent the home and the home is against the saloon; we represent the church, and the church is against the saloon; the scientific and military world is against the saloon; every world-wide reform movement is against it; the only thing that is for the saloon today is the underworld, the immoral world, the world of vice and crime—so the whole business has got to go, wholesale, retail and cocktail, the pocket peddler, the blind tiger, the blind pig, the joint, the road-house, the high-toned cafe, the rich man's club buffet, the poor man's club, the saloon, that always keeps the poor man poor—it has all got to go. This nation is going dry. Some morning in the next ten years you'll pick up your morning paper and read across the top of the first page, "United States Gone Dry," and in one voice you will sing, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," "Faith Is the Victory."

### Mrs. Deborah K. Livingstcn

I gather up all the loving thoughts of my comrades of the W. C. T. U. in the East, and tell you that we are glad we are here, and for all your words of greeting we thank you out of full hearts.

Over across the sea they are singing, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." This popular song has been adapted to our righteous warfare in this country and this is the way we sing it:

It's been a long way to Prohibition,
It's been a long way to go;
It's been a long way to Prohibition
To the fairest land we know.

So it's good-bye local option,
High license we'll not spare;
it's been a long, long way to Prohibition,
But we are almost there.

It's been a long way to woman suffrage,
It's been a long way to go,
It's been a long way to woman suffrage
But just see how we grow.

So it's goodby voteless women
Farewell, oh antis dear,
It's been a long way to woman suffrage
But it is almost here.

### Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost

I feel greatly honored tonight in appearing before this august assembly as one of the representatives of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, chosen not only to receive with joyful hearts and minds attent the messages of Georgia's and Atlanta's official recognition and civic welcome, the greetings of clubs, colleges, churches and hostess organizations, but to express in few words our appreciation of the spirit which prompts such hospitality as is now offered to us and of which southern hearts and homes have long held the monopoly, putting under ever increasing tribute the provident North, the reticent East and the voluble West.

As a West Virginian I speak thus freely, for lying snugly in the midst of the states we play hide and seek with Mason and Dixon's venerable line, we claim the bed of Ohio's west-flowing waters, while just over the hills lies our motherland, Virginia, the Blue Ridge shining like heaven on both. In neighborly contact with all points of our national compass, we claim and share the characteristics of each. In our measure, we are hospitably inclined as we hope sometime to show you.

We expected warmth and heartiness of welcome from your Georgian city, but you have so far surpassed our most glowing anticipations in your cordial and gracious words of greeting that we simply say thank you, charging the words with their fullest value, Thank you!

All over the country men and women in ever increasing numbers are coming to recognize the fact that alcoholic beverages when taken into the human system, even in very small quantities injure the health and diminish the efficiency of the individual who partakes of them. This fact has been absolutely verified by competent scientific investigators, and the recognition of it is greatly affecting the public consciousness.

State after state is declaring in favor of the elimination of the great destroyer from their civic life, and they are emphasizing the significance of the decision in passing prohibition measures by impressive, popular majorities. The results show that the tide of public opinion is running heavily against the traffic.

The unparalleled victory in West Virginia of more than 92,000 majority, which gave constitutional prohibition and which became effective at midnight June 30, last (that same night that John Barleycorn walked the plank of the American battleship), and the thing that happened in the Old Dominion makes the prediction reasonable that if the prohibition question were submitted to a referendum of the voters in Kentucky the old Kentucky home would go dry by a majority of more than 100,000.

The legalized liquor traffic in its struggle for continued existence has spread throughout the country false statements concerning the effect of prohibition in West Virginia. In the defense of truth and the good name of my native state I cannot refrain at this time from presenting some facts and figures which I have gathered largely through personal interview and correspondence with officials.

As big crowds as ever flock the streets. Business has not fallen off, but to the contrary one merchant declares it has increased thirty-five per cent.

Bankers are telling of increased deposits; wholesalers, merchants and grocery men of increased trade and better collections; employers of higher efficiency and greater regularity in their employes; wives of transformed husbands and homes; children of added comforts and new-found joys and pleasures; policemen of the disappearance of crime and few arrests for drunkenness; railroad and street car conductors of marked improvement in sobriety and orderliness, and jailers of the greatly reduced number of the prison population. Laboring men, farmers, business men and newspaper men testify to the wonderful improvement and desirability of the new conditions.

The service closed with a repetition in concert of the Aaronic benediction:

*"The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make his face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace."*

(Continued on Page Nine)

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION — HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blanks issued by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., free of charge.)

2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.

4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives of your state or Congressional district, and resolutions to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

It should be remembered that the newly elected Senators and Representatives are not members of the Congress that adjourns March 4, 1915.

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The Associated Press of London reports that every day the demand in England for a stricter regulation of the salo of liquor becomes more insistent. Lord Kitchener has issued numerous protests against the treating of soldiers. A movement has been started by prominent women of England, among them Lady French and Lady Jellicoe, to check drinking among women as well as among men. A plan has been devised to turn all public houses into clubs where wives of soldiers may meet, and only temperance food and drink will be on salo.

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the*
*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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463

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## GOAL FOR 1915--FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

## CONVENTION NUMBERS OF THE UNION SIGNAL

The issues of THE UNION SIGNAL of December 3, 10 and 17 will be devoted largely to a report of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. These valuable papers will contain many of the fine addresses delivered at that time, including the one on National Constitutional Prohibition by Mr. Daniel A. Poling. The three convention numbers will be sent to one address for ten cents.

## SECRETARY OF STATE REAFFIRMS TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES

William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, in an address delivered in Chicago, on Sunday evening, November 29, reaffirmed his principles on the subject of the drink evil in the following words:

"I have been denounced as a degenerate by the liquor advocates of this city because I spoke for total abstinence. I am satisfied with my habits, and even if I dared to drink in spite of its expense and risk to my own health, I would not drink lest my example would lead to the ruin of others.

"Last night I spoke in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to 5,000 boys. I asked them to sign the total abstinence pledge with me, and nearly all of them arose and said they would. They are now out trying to get others to sign the pledge.

"The liquor men of Nebraska fought giving the ballot to women for fear the women would overthrow the saloon."

Mr. Bryan expressed his surprise that the Christians of this nation had not long ago combined for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

See page seven for suggestions as to how to help secure National Constitutional Prohibition.

# NATIONAL W. C. T. U. MEETING AT WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1914

In accordance with the plans for National Constitutional Prohibition, adopted by the Atlanta Convention, and published on the first page of last week's UNION SIGNAL, the year's campaign will be inaugurated by a Woman's Christian Temperance Union mass meeting to be held on next Sunday, December 6, at three o'clock p. m. at the Columbia Theater, Washington, D. C. The speaker of the afternoon will be Mrs. Mary Harris Armor; Miss Anna A. Gordon, President of the National W. C. T. U., will preside, and it is expected that many other W. C. T. U. leaders and members of the National Executive Committee will be present to participate in the program. Later there will be a conference of temperance organization leaders at the Raleigh Hotel.

On Sunday, December 13, 1914, it is desired that ministers everywhere shall preach prohibition sermons and that the churches and Sunday schools shall adopt resolutions favoring National Constitutional Prohibition, and send to Washington night letters stating that this has been done. White ribboners everywhere are urged to help forward this plan.

# APPEAL FOR RELIEF FOR BELGIUM

## AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING

*"I was an hungered and ye gave me meat"*

During the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, Ga., a communication was received from the Women's Section of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, asking the co-operation of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. After consideration by the Official Board the following telegram was ordered sent to the Commission:

"300,000 white ribboners will stand with Women's Section of the Commission. Their president, Anna A. Gordon, accepts place upon executive co-operating committee."

The appeal as sent out by the Commission is for non-perishable food. When desired by contributors, transportation from any point to designated seaboard ports will be paid by the Commission. Over-sea transport is also at the expense of the Commission. Ship in strong packages, preferably in carload lots any of the following: **Cured or salted meats or fish; wheat; canned goods, including milk, flour, rice, beans, peas, coffee, prepared foods, cereals,** direct to Women's Section, American Commission for Relief in Belgium, and ship "collect" to Bush Terminal, New York City. Notify the Women's Section at Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. Those who prefer to contribute money can send checks to Miss Anne T. Morgan; all contributions will be credited and acknowledged. The work is carried on by volunteers entirely. Mrs. Lindon W. Bates is chairman of the Committee on Management and associated with her are Miss Anne T. Morgan, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. August Belmont.

According to a statement recently issued by the governor of Kansas, "Seven million people in Belgium, mostly women and children, are starving. The smallest amount of food necessary to sustain life is ten ounces. The daily ration in Belgium is three ounces of flour, and nothing else. This is less than two-thirds of a cup, a supply so small that at this hour all Belgium is practically on a starvation basis."

The request coming from the Women's Section of the American Commission asks that all organization-women work where they can be most efficient and influential, viz., in their own home towns. Never before in civilized history has a whole nation faced famine; extraordinary measures are not alone necessary, they are imperative. If in Belgium, a population of 6,000,000 is to be kept alive, food must be sent and at once. The Commission for relief in Belgium is internationally constituted; it has relation to six powers: Belgium, France, Holland, England, Germany and America.

Never has the call of the Christ, "I was an hungered" come to Christians with such force and pathos as in these sad days. In no way can we so fittingly celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Christ as by remembering the desolate and destitute women and children of the stricken land of Belgium, not forgetting the needs of our sisters and brothers in our own land. Let us dedicate our Christmas celebration for this year, at least, to the bringing of some measure of comfort and joy to our suffering sisters both in America and far away.

## SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL UNIONS FOR DECEMBER

**1. That all ministers be requested to preach on National Constitutional Prohibition on December 13.**

**2. That all Christians be urged to pray that Congress pass the amendment.**

**3. That efforts be made to secure the adoption of resolutions endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition, and that letters and telegrams be sent to United States Senators and Congressmen in accordance with instructions to be given out through the respective state W. C. T. U. officers.**

**In all of these plans it is expected that the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will heartily co-operate.**

# Eloquent Tributes to Promoted Chieftain, Lillian M. N. Stevens, Given at Memorial Service, Friday Afternoon

(Continued from Page Seven)

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON

While no public meetings were held on Friday forenoon, the Executive Committee and the Official Board were in session at the Hotel Ansley, Convention headquarters, all the morning. At the same time Y. P. B. and L. T. L. conferences were held respectively at the First Presbyterian and the Central Congregational churches.

### Memorial Service

The service of Friday afternoon was a sacred one. With tender hearts and hushed voices. the delegates quietly took their places in their respective delegations. When all had assembled and the convention had been called to order, Miss Gordon asked that all stand and join with her in prayer. Very close to the heart of the Heavenly Comforter she carried the great company of women who were feeling so keenly the absence of their dear leader, as she prayed:

We stand in Thy presence, our Father, at the opening moment of our great convention to thank Thee with united hearts for the consecrated life and for the victorious leadership of the one whose earthly presence we so sorely miss.

We bless Thee that for so many radiant years of our Woman's Christian Temperance Union pilgrimage we have had this lofty soul as friend, comrade, leader beloved. Deepen in each heart, O God, the earnest desire to emulate the self-sacrifice that enriched her heroic life; the unflinching courage that glorified it; the devotion that ennobled it; the Christlike compassion and tenderness that hallowed it.

Help us during the days of this convention, we pray Thee. to keep our faces toward the light of the life immortal, our eyes lifted to the hills of hope, the heights of victory. Grant us the overcoming power to make this a sacredly joyous convention; one that in its results shall prove mighty to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin—sin in human hearts and sin in our nation—a convention that shall hasten the coming of the glad tomorrow of a nation redeemed from the curse of the legalized liquor traffic.

After the singing of that triumphant Crusade hymn, "Give to the wind thy fears, hope and be undismayed," Miss Gordon explained that the Crusade psalm would be read out of Mary Thompson Tuttle's Bible, from which Mrs. Judge Thompson (familiarly known as "Mother" Thompson) took her marching orders for the Hillsboro Crusade. Miss Gordon then introduced Mrs. Marie T. Rives, of Hillsboro, the daughter of "Mother" Thompson, who, holding with Miss Gordon, the precious book, read from it the Crusade psalm, and afterwards led in prayer.

Following the reading of the report of the Executive Committee and the appointment of the regular convention committees, Miss Gordon opened the service in memory of Mrs. Stevens, with the following words:

We come, dear friends, to our service in memory of our beloved leader for the past sixteen years and one who still lives and loves us, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and we are going to open this service with one of the hymns Mrs. Stevens loves,

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

"Onward, Christian Soldiers." It is a hymn with marching orders—"forward." "onward"—keynotes of her consecrated, heroic life. Before singing this hymn, I want to read some of the closing words of her wonderful address of last year, given us at Asbury Park, N. J.:

*"Let us never lose sight of the fact that God is at the forefront of every holy conflict, leading the host of right against the citadels of wrong. The call comes to us today with renewed emphasis that we go forward."*

She was talking to the white ribboners, representing the 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who are proud to wear this little talisman, the bow of white ribbon. when she said, "You represent the greatest organized force of womanhood. I know you will not shun the struggle, I know you are strong; I know that when the battle is hardest, you are the bravest. I know you are never faint-hearted but will go on, bringing each day nearer the glad and glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition." Below that gleaming banner "National Constitutional Prohibition" over the organ, we have placed five words taken from the many meaningful utterances of dear Mrs. Stevens in the sunset days of her beautiful life—words spoken almost in its closing hours: "I know we shall win."

After the singing of two verses of the hymn that Mrs. Stevens loved, "Onward. Christian Soldiers," Mrs. Althea Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U., read from a Testament of Mrs. Stevens, selecting from the many passages marked by her dear hand, certain verses from the fifth chapter of Matthew. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, National recording secretary, led in a prayer of gratitude for the great souled woman who had gone to the other land and a petition for guidance in the work she left her comrades to carry on to victory.

The spirit of the dearly loved leader seemed very near to the family of white ribboners during the next hour as they listened to the tributes of the daughter and of comrades who for many long years had worked side by side with her. The printed word is wholly inadequate to reproduce their eloquent words of loving appreciation and reminiscence. We can give only a part of each address:

### A Daughter's Tribute

### Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt

In my living room there is a photograph of my mother which I call her smiling picture. It was taken during the Maine campaign—that time of stress and nerve-wearing endeavor. When I saw it first I marveled that my mother could smile. I marveled many times during the days that followed at her cheerful optimism. But after all it was one of my mother's chief characteristics showing itself. Cheerfulness was ever present with her. If the day were stormy, sunshine was in the house because she was there. Was anyone discouraged, my mother's cheerful smile and hopeful words would lighten the burden.

She was always kind and extremely thoughtful of others. I never knew her to say an unkind thing or perform an unkind act. Animals as well as human beings she tried to protect.

She was a loyal friend. This you should know even as well as I.

She was the most unselfish person I ever saw. She used to say that to "love one's self last went a long way towards establishing the kingdom of Heaven in one's heart." By this token her heart must always have held the kingdom.

She possessed utter fearlessness. I never saw a thing of which she was afraid.

She was a great leader and she was this because she possessed the greatest element of leadership—she believed she should serve. The smallest task in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was undertaken by her with

## HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

as much interest and enthusiasm as a great campaign. She never neglected details, and she saw all sides of a question.

She was always loving. I have never seen anyone who seemed to have so much love for the whole world. Next to her love for those nearest of kin, she loved the work and the women in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Many of her last thoughts and words were for you, her comrades.

She was a Christian—not just a "pious" woman but a humble and steadfast follower of the Christ whom she served. She once said to me, after we had heard a noted preacher speak, "I do not like to hear him, he shouts about the love of God." To her the love of her Heavenly Father was such a beautiful, tender, sacred thing that she could not bear to hear it spoken of save with reverence and gentleness. She did not talk about her religion but she lived it every minute of her life. She lived so close to God that exchanging worlds as she called it, had no terrors for her. After she had gone away I found in her Bible among many other treasured bits of verse these lines which I think fitly express what she would have me say about her passing from one world to the next:

"This is not evening twilight, 'tis the dawning,
Fairer and plainer grow the hills afar.
I am not folding up my hands from labor.
Freshly I lift them, while the paling star
Melts into light.

"O, vaster, grander grows the world before me!
The shadows vanish with the rising ray;
I am not aged, I am just beginning
Through God's great universe to make my way
With soul alert on-pressing toward a day
Unhemmed by night."

### Mrs. Caroline B. Buell

For nineteen years we followed the leading of Frances E. Willard, whom no one can doubt was called of God to stand at the head of the most unique organization the world has ever known. When her successor was called to office the times and conditions which had to be met were doubtless best served by Lillian M. N. Stevens, a woman different in every particular, but none the less "to the manor born."

No words need to be coined to describe her, for "steadfast" covers all. She was a woman of the people; a woman of broad sympathies, who not only opened her home but her heart to those who had gone down in the maelstrom of unsafe conditions and terrible temptations. From childhood she had lived under laws framed for a high purpose, and if not always rigidly enforced, they were so educational that they made for the highest ideals in home and state, and set the pace for the nation and the world at large.

I knew her in the early days as few have since, and aside from our mutual interest in the W. C. T. U. and the temperance reform there were other points of contact. She was a home woman loving its cares and its ministrations. She loved God's great out-of-doors, and needed not the admonitions of those who tell us that an out-of-doors life best fits one for this work-a-day world. She loved animals, especially horses, and was a fearless driver. She loved them not only because they could and did serve her but because of their intelligence and natural attachment to those who are kind to them. This Mrs. Stevens always was at home and on the road. All these and more were points of contact in our lives.

She was, when I first knew her and probably always has been, an active member of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. She influenced her neighbors to use the quick bullet instead of the knife and protracted bleeding in the killing of domestic animals. She cared for the birds, and "Nellie" and "Madge," with "Shep" the dog, never failed of a kind word from her loving heart or a pat from her gentle hand. I shall never forget the first time I visited her. As I alighted from the train and stood waiting on the platform, while the engine strained and puffed, her horse, "Nellie," began to rear and plunge, and the hitching weight, flying about, struck Mrs. Stevens' ankles with such force it seemed they must be broken. The frightened animal in its frenzy lifted her from her feet but she kept a strong hand upon the bit and in a kind and soothing voice quieted the poor beast.

She loved flowers and the early spring and summer morning always found her in the gardens among these silent friends, silent yet eloquent in the stories they tell of beauty and cheer. I never think of our department of Flower Missions that I do not see her sitting beside a girl upon her cot in the jail. Tears of repentance that followed the gift by Mrs. Stevens of a marigold taken from her bed of flowers that morning and placed in the buttonhole of her dress, were flowing down the erring one's cheek.

I cannot refrain from telling this little incident because it is so indicative of her character. An election was pending and a certain man whose duty it had been to enforce the prohibitory law was seeking re-election. He had been very lax in his duties, and Mrs. Stevens called upon him in his office where he sat with his hat on the back of his head and his feet upon his desk, and he did not remove them while Mrs. Stevens was there. An orange lay upon the desk and as he replied to Mrs. Stevens' query as to whether he would, if elected, do his duty, and enforce the law in accordance with his oath of office, he picked up the orange, cut it in halves and proceeded to eat one as he replied that "whether he would or would not enforce the law was none of her business." Turning to leave she said to him, "I shall make it my business to do all I can to defeat you and the time will surely come when you will be sorry you did not remove your hat, take your feet from your desk and offer me the other half of that orange." In telling me the story she said, "Although I was born and bred in the country, I never tramped through so much ploughed ground as I did to defeat that man," and she added, "but when the election was over he did have the grace to come to me and say that he was sorry he was so impolite and also that he did not offer me half of his orange!"

Nor shall I ever forget the quiet evenings spent with her and her husband, daughter and sister-in-law, talking of the things which meant so much to us as temperance workers. Mr. Stevens was a tower of strength to his wife and whatever avenue of public work she engaged in he trusted her fully as did her daughter whom I still love to call Gertrude.

Mrs. Stevens was a quick and accurate reader of human nature. In proof of this I would like to tell you, did time permit, of the high place she won for herself in the hearts of the highest state officials who often proved this regard by appointing her to places of honor and trust.

In the days of the old Roman Empire the patriot Cato always closed his speeches with the words, "*Carthago delenda est*," Carthage must be destroyed, and today were our ears attuned to the heavenly language we could, I am sure, hear our beloved leader say, "The liquor traffic must be destroyed." Her work for prohibition will last and be an inspiration to us so long as we remain workers in the cause she and we love.

### Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson

Perhaps you know what it is at some peculiarly trying time in your life to have by your side someone who is to you a tower of strength. Lillian M. N. Stevens was that to me. She was a tower of strength because of her gentleness, her patience, her tenderness and sympathy, which helped me over hard times in my life, which it seems to me I could not have faced without her.

I think I love best of all to remember her in those early years of our association, and as I recall the characteristics which most impressed me, the things which will always stand out in my mind as indicative of her true character, there comes first to my mind the twin characteristics of patience and thoughtfulness. She was so infinitely patient, so patient with blunderers, so patient with those who did not see from her point of vision; she was so patient in all the little things as well as in all the great things of life. The woman with the breadth of vision, the strength of mind and heart that could give out to the world that marvelous proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition was the woman who always remembered

# Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1911

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this Proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, State, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

when her friends went to see her the particular dishes those friends liked; who never forgot their personal preferences.

There comes to my mind the memory of the day when I returned from my round-the-world tour, upon which I had been sent by the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I landed in my own country at Portland, Maine, after spending a summer with my family in Nova Scotia, and the boat arrived at the unearthly hour of five or six o'clock in the morning. I did not expect anyone to meet me, but when I stepped out on the gang plank, there were Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, with boquets of flowers. Think what it meant to my homesick heart to be so welcomed. Think what it meant for them to rise and come miles from their home to meet me, but Mrs. Stevens always remembered the things which the majority of us, in the rush of our lives, forget. She surely might have been excused for forgetting but she never did forget.

She was a woman of courage. She dared anything and everything that ought to be done, and it was a courage born of unflinching devotion to great principles; it was a courage born of devotion to the thing we call the kingdom of God, which must be established in the human heart before it can be established in society. She believed in the kingdom of righteousness and she believed in the principles that are necessary to be established in that kingdom. How well I remember being in her home during the days of the great Maine campaign. When something was said about what could be done to prevent Maine from losing her prohibitory law, she said with perfect simplicity: "If I knew that by being burned at the stake in Portland square tomorrow I could help keep Maine from losing her law, I would say, 'Bring on your fagots.'" And she would have uttered those words with a smile, for after all it would have meant doing only a little earlier what she literally did last April when she poured out her life for the cause of prohibition and righteousness.

Then I remember her faith in God, which was the bed-rock of her character. She dared because she knew that the right must triumph; that the things which stood for righteousness must prevail.

She believed in God and she believed in the best in people. To how many timid souls she brought marvelous uplift and inspiration which enabled them to accomplish, because it ought to be done, the thing they thought they could not accomplish. I do thank God that I was privileged to have her personal friendship. I thank God that I believe she never doubted my friendship for her.

Last of all Mrs. Stevens had an all-embracing optimism. She believed that the things she stood for and the things she believed in must ultimately prevail and that though the clouds gathered, although the storm drove away the sunshine, there was soon to dawn the day of righteousness, the day of ultimate victory.

Comrades, we too are of that larger vision, that optimism that is sure that because the thing is right, because we stand for that which is of God and that which is for the kingdom of God, that we cannot be overcome. We are indeed marching to victory.

"I heard a bird sing in the dark, in December
A wonderful thing and sweet to remember—
'We are nearer to June than we were in September;'
I heard a bird sing, in the dark in December."

And the great heroic soul who led us through the years is not less interested because she has entered into the June morning.

### Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp

An ancient work is authority for the declaration that "God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth." The Bible tells us that man was made in the image of God, and more than any other person I ever knew, that image was imprinted upon our promoted President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

An eminent scholar gives us the thought that the laws of nature are the expressions of the habits of God. Mrs. Stevens' being radiated power, justice and truth. Possessed of great range of knowledge, she was endowed with the power to make effective that knowledge by applying it at the most telling points. "To know, and to know how to use the knowledge, is wisdom." Her magnetic power was so great that not a delegate at this Convention but looked forward with more or less apprehension to the thought of holding the Convention without the steering hand of Mrs. Stevens.

Holiness means wholesomeness, and who of us ever heard a murmur of complaint from Mrs. Stevens? In other words, her habit was a habit of strength and not of weakness.

In her hands, the balance of justice never wavered. On more than one occasion, I have said to her, "You were so just in your ruling, that you leaned the other way," and, indeed, if she had ever wavered, it would have been in favor of the weaker side. Truth is but the expression of power, holiness and justice, and that attribute was therefore manifested in all her dealings.

The nation has suffered a great loss, but we, her prohibition co-laborers, recognize the truth of her closing declaration, "In whatever world I am, my activities will be devoted to this end." She has joined the hosts on the other side, and long ere this, she, with Miss Willard, John B. Finch, Mary Lathrap, Mary Woodbridge, and "a great company that cannot be numbered," have counselled, and are waiting for the fruits to be garnered in.

We mourn our loss, while we rejoice in her exceeding great reward.

### Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis

I had always felt that Mrs. Stevens was at her best when presiding over a great National Convention, but later I found that she was at her best sitting before a committee of Congressmen at Washington. Alert and keen, nothing escaped her notice. She was ready to meet every objection and every obstacle.

I remember when we were working for our Interstate Commerce bill in Congress, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon sat in the committee room one entire forenoon. Some members of the committee were deeply interested in Maine and what was going on there, but the chairman of the committee did not give us an opportunity to speak. And the next day we came again and when the time was almost up and no chance to speak had been given, I arose and said that Mrs. Stevens, the president of the W. C. T. U. of Maine and of the Nation, and vice-president of the World's organization, was present and I was sure could answer the objections raised. The chairman insisted it was too late to hear her and when the committee agreed to listen to her, the chairman went out, slamming the door as he departed. Mrs. Stevens was called to the foot of the table at the end of the long room and as she stood there for forty minutes answering the questions of the Congressmen and meeting every objection as she could so well meet it, I felt that there she was at her best.

You remember that after sixteen years as National President following her election at Asbury Park Convention, she said, "All that I have, all that I can command, is yours, and the deepest regret of my heart is, that I have not more to give, that I have not more ability, but I assure you the depth of my consecration covers all that I have and am. I will bear the torch of the W. C. T. U. since you have chosen me to do it, the torch which never burned so brightly as now. Yet I remember, and you know that it is the torch the people follow, whoever the leader may be—it is the torch; and I will try, God helping me, to keep the torch burning, and burning brightly. I will try to lift it so high that the individual will be lost sight of and you will only see the torch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Sisters dear, let us lift the torch higher and still higher, God helping us.

### Mrs. Mary Harris Armor

We cannot help our heartache, we cannot check our flowing tears because we have not with us the beloved leader, but this is not an ordinary memorial service, where we sit with bowed heads, it is rather an hour of triumph. The cause that Mrs. Stevens stood for, yea that she still stands for today, is near to the heart of God, and she knows that now is our salvation nearer than when she issued her great proclamation on the tenth day of September, 1911. She knows today of the great victories in Washington, Colorado, Oregon, Arizona and Virginia, that our cause is marching on and that National Constitutional Prohibition is an assured fact. So I say again, it is a day not of tears but of sunshine. Mrs.

Stevens wears today the crown of life, and I mean by that not only that she lives eternally with God but that she lives as well in the life of every white ribboner, in the multiplied lives of men and women in the nation who are truer and braver and nobler because they knew her and know of what she said and did.

I would like also to say one word on behalf of the board of organizers and lecturers. We loved her for all the reasons that have been given this afternoon, but we loved her especially because *she always understood.* Dr. N. D. Hillis once said that men and women seek the shelter of a great heart and when they find such an one, it is as the shadow of a great rock. We have ofttimes been baffled, tossed about and tried, but Mrs. Stevens always understood, and her counsel was always safe, her words were always wise, she was always true, and she leaned so hard on God that everyone of us could lean on her.

And for the Southland, may I say a word. We loved Mrs. Stevens as we loved Robert E. Lee; we loved her for her bravery and her courage, and for her great generalship, and we loved her because she helped, as has perhaps no other woman except Frances Willard, to make ours a united nation.

When she was dying she gave into the hands of her lieutenants the banner she held so high, and we will charge with it up the heights of endeavor and plant it on the safe ramparts of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Comforting and helpful was the message in song, "The Lord Is My Shepherd," sung by Mrs. Frances Graham, following Mrs. Armor's address.

A message of sincere sympathy was ordered by the convention to be sent to Mr. M. Stevens, the husband of the translated leader, with an assurance that he had been remembered in the memorial service.

The names of other comrades who during the past year had been promoted to heavenly activities were read by Miss Gordon, and tributes were paid to each by those who had been closely associated with them, as follows:

For Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, president Mississippi W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. E. Stanley; for Mrs. Edith Hill Booker, president Oregon W. C. T. U., Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp; for Mrs. May P. Sparks, National organizer and lecturer, Miss Esther H. Elfreth; for Mrs. Abbie F. Burge Church, National evangelist, and Mrs. Rebecca J. Trego, National evangelist, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl.

The service closed with a prayer by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National superintendent of White Ribbon Recruits, and one of the pioneer workers of the organization.


# The Gift Problem

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Dainty gift cards will be mailed to all subscribers to whom the paper is ordered as a gift, and the Christmas number will be mailed to each.


## FRIDAY EVENING

"Atlanta must eliminate liquor before it can conquer the social evil. The entire country must do it. White slavery cannot exist without the liquor traffic. We will never solve the vice problem until its greatest aide—alcohol—is destroyed," declared Mr. Daniel A. Poling, National superintendent of Temperance and Christian Citizenship of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in his masterly address on Friday evening. The address in full will be published in a future number of THE SIGNAL. When the presiding officer, Miss Gordon, arose to announce the singing of "America" on Friday evening, she faced an audience that filled the great auditorium. After prayer by Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., Mr. Poling was introduced and received an ovation from the Chio delegation, which claimed him as its own. In prefacing his remarks by a reference to the recent victories on November 3, Mr. Poling claimed a personal interest in the result in Oregon for the reason that he came from that state, and his mother, father, two sisters and brother by their ballots had helped the state go dry.

After a delightful violin solo by Prof. W. W. Leffingwell, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., delivered a comprehensive and eloquent address on "Christian Citizenship," which will be published in large part in a future number of THE SIGNAL.

## SATURDAY MORNING

The program for Saturday forenoon to the uninitiated might have seemed less attractive than that of other days, since it was announced to consist largely of "reports" but any delegate or visitor who remained away under such a misapprehension missed a most delightful morning. From the singing of the opening hymn, "Stand up for Prohibition" to the noontide hour of prayer, in rapid succession, fascinating facts and figures telling of the almost unprecedented growth of the organization, were given by the National Officers.

The report of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, given by her at this hour, was published in full in last week's SIGNAL, but her spectacular presentation of the work that has been done by the white ribboners for National Constitutional Prohibition was most impressive. After reviewing briefly the different steps taken in the campaign, she displayed in a long, unbroken roll, the cover pages of the various state W. C. T. U. papers, which had published the plans for National Constitutional Prohibition with the pictures of Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, who introduced the Resolution, and of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. One end of this roll was held by Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, National Press superintendent, who dropped it to the floor of the audience room, where it was caught by her assistants, carried across the front of the church, and draped around the platform. Referring to the 150 feet of endorsements of the Hobson Resolution which were procured by the W. C. T. U.'s of the country and filed with Congress, Mrs. Parks asked Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National Legislative superintendent, to unwind from the opposite gallery a long roll of these signed petitions. These in turn were passed around the hall and were of such length as to more than encircle the convention hall. As Mrs. Parks told of the splendid work of the women in securing and forwarding these petitions, Mrs. Ellis from the gallery remarked, "During the past year the United States Congress has learned that there is such an organization as the W. C. T. U., and that it is an influence to be reckoned with at home."

The report of the National treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, which was next given was published in full in last week's SIGNAL. Her recital of dry statistics proved one of the most popular numbers on the convention program. The announcement of a gain of 30,878 members; a $10,000 Willard Memorial Fund; nearly $9,000 in the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund; the large increase in circulation and excellent financial condition of the official papers, and the generally satisfactory status of the finances of the organization, caused the delegates to express their gratitude and appreciation in a fervent and enthusiastic singing of "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

The reports of both Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Hutchinson were accepted by a rising vote of thanks and both were given the white ribbon cheer.

Miss Gordon, on behalf of the General Officers, took occasion to say that in bringing to the Convention these wonderful reports, they felt that white ribboners from every section of the country had been paying their tribute of affection to Lillian M. N. Stevens.

## SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Almost immediately following the singing of a hymn, and prayer by Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson proposed the consideration of the following amendment to the constitution of the National W. C. T. U.:

"The annual or biennial meeting shall be held at such place as may be agreed upon at the previous annual or biennial meeting or by the Executive Committee; said meeting shall be held in May or June, unless for good reasons the General Officers shall decide upon some other time, in which case said decision must be ratified or endorsed by a two-thirds vote of the Official Board."

A very spirited but good-natured discussion of the pros and cons of the question preceded the vote upon the proposition. The amendment was lost. Mrs. Hutchinson, nothing daunted, immediately gave notice that she, or someone in her place, would move the same amendment to the constitution at the next National Convention.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, National recording secretary, presented a recommendation from the Official Board, that the constitution be amended to provide for the election of the vice-president-at-large and the assistant recording secretary. By an almost unanimous vote the convention declared in favor of this change in the constitution.

The remainder of the afternoon was given to the Young People's work. A delightful half hour with the Loyal Temperance Legion was ushered in by an encouraging report of the year's work of the Loyal Temperance Legion by Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, National secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, a summary of which will be given in another issue.

"Uncle Sam's Flower Garden," a playlet written by Mrs. W. H. Preston, state superintendent of the Georgia Flower Mission department, was given by a company of winsome lads and lassies. Much credit is due Mrs. Preston, and Mrs. Warner, of Atlanta, for training the participants.

With a vigor and a vim which spoke well for the strict enforcement of Georgia's prohibition laws in the future, the boys and girls gave their rally cry:

"Prohibition time has come,
Down with rum,
Go, King Alcohol,
Go-Go-Go!"

### Y. P. B. Hour

A year's achievements in the Y. P. B. was presented by Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, National Y. P. B. secretary, with the assistance of her state Y. P. B. secretaries, who appeared on the platform, each one carrying a banner which told of membership gains or notable achievements along other lines. In another issue will be given a summary of Mrs. Schachner's report. This section of the program closed with the Y. P. B. song, rendered as a solo, to the music of "The Holy City."

### Florida's Fruit Shower

One of the admittedly popular numbers of the program of the afternoon was the invasion of the audience room by the Florida delegation, sixty-three strong, under the leadership of Miss Minnie E. Neal, president of the Florida W. C. T. U. Each member of the delegation carried on her arm a market basket of generous proportions, draped with Florida moss, and filled with oranges and other fruits from the land of flowers. Miss Neal announced that as they were near neighbors of Georgia, the hostess state, they claimed the privilege of bringing to each member of the convention a little love token and asked that they might be given permission to pass down the aisles and distribute the oranges.

"Is there consent?" asked the presiding officer, Miss Gordon, in her most dignified parliamentary manner, as she stood with gavel in hand, awaiting the verdict of the convention.

"Consent, Consent," responded the smiling audience with enthusiasm.

"The Florida delegation and Miss Neal have the floor, the choir loft, the whole convention hall and—the fruit," decided the presiding officer, and straightway Florida prepared to shower the convention with the golden fruit, singing as they went:

From the state of flowers and sunshine
'Twixt the gulf stream and the sea,
Citrus fruits of golden colors
We have brought today to thee
With our prayers and with our greetings
For our comrades everywhere,
For Florida must go dry.

The day is fast approaching,
And we hail it with delight,
When our sane and sober voters
With the freeman's will and might
Shall declare that rum is poison;
From the foe we must be free;
Our nation must go dry.

## SATURDAY EVENING

### Campaign Night

From the time Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston introduced "It's a Long Way to Prohibition" on Welcome Night, it was the popular song of the convention. Of course it was in evidence on Campaign Night for the stories told were simply variations of the theme, "It's a long way to prohibition; but just see how we grow." But to go back to the beginning, the children under the direction of Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, author of "Columbia's Congress," presented a selection from that popular demonstration, and the emphatic and insistent refrain given in the sweet, shrill voices of the children who took part, "And Old Alcohol will get you, if you don't watch out" will long ring in the ears of those who listened to them. The status of the states was presented by fifty young women, who, dressed in black for license; black and white for local option; gray for county option; light blue for states approaching prohibition, and white for the prohibition states, made a most effective living prohibition map. The "Prohibition Wave" sung by a chorus of young people was a delightful prelude to the story of the presidents of the campaign states, who told how the prohibition wave swept the liquor traffic from their states on November 3.

After prayer by Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the W. C. T. U. of Illinois, a state which has celebrated during the past year a notable prohibition victory, the following states participated in the campaign celebration through their representatives:

### SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNS

#### Mrs Nelle G. Burger, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

With "malice aforethought" the five "defeated candidates" for woman suffrage are grouped side by side, evidently to be a support to each other in this trying hour. But they who expect tears and lamentations will be disappointed for Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota fling their challenge to the winds and in the words of the redoubtable Paul Jones say, "We have not yet begun to fight."

If asked what contributed most to the defeat of the suffrage amendment (No. 13) in Missouri three words will answer: "Beer Did It." The big brewers were lined up solidly against both county unit, local option and woman suffrage, impressing the fact upon their employes and friends that "the ballot in the hands of the Missouri women means statewide prohibition" and for *just once* the big brewers told the truth! For that reason every beer vote in St. Louis and in the state was cast solidly against the amendment.

We are not discouraged, dismayed or afraid. This campaign has been of incalculable value to the Missouri W. C. T. U. Two years ago the word "suffrage" was breathed softly and with bated breath by our membership. We closed this our *first campaign* with practically every union in the state hard at work.

By a most friendly arrangement the Equal Suffrage Association and the W. C. T. U. jointly circulated petitions for the amendment and without the persistent efforts of the W. C. T. U., with its large membership, many of the names could not have been secured.

On election day, our women held sunrise meetings, stood as watchers at the polls, distributed sample ballots and did every womanly thing possible to win the victory.

In 1910 the brewers sent out a despairing wireless S. O. S. (Save Old St. Louis) from the plague of statewide prohibition. They promised the state a county unit local option law if that amendment were defeated, but when the county unit local option law was passed by the Missouri legislature they promptly invoked the referendum upon it and defeated the measure at the polls. They will need to sob for somebody to "save old St. Louis" now, for the whole state has sworn revenge. The battle of the "survival of the fittest" is on and it will be hard fought, but the victory will be ours.

Beside the wet vote, the ignorant, illiterate and negro vote, lined up almost solidly against "them women."

"Seven plucky little states, for suffrage much alive,
Two of 'em got it—and then there were five,
Five plucky little states—mad as they can be—
Serve notice on the liquor tribe, that victory yet they'll see."

#### Mrs. Mamie M. Claflin, President Nebraska W. C. T. U.

We have had a magnificent campaign of education, and when we realize that it has been thirty-two years since this question has been submitted to the voters of Nebraska, and when we stop to think that one-half of our voters are foreign born, we realize that we were working against an almost insurmountable obstacle. Our women have come through this fight with a better understanding than they ever before had of the necessity of being able to represent themselves at that place and on that day when opinions count and when opinions may be crystallized into laws that make for righteousness. In Nebraska there are just five classes of people who are denied the right of expressing their opinions at the ballot box. They are the insane, the idiot, the criminal, the Indian and the woman, and our women are beginning to resent this classification. It has been the constant testimony of the suffrage associations that without the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the campaign would have amounted to little, and they are profuse in their praise. The scent of the battle is in the nostrils of the women and they are just ready to begin another campaign. We had an advantage over other states in having the prime minister of the United States, William Jennings Bryan, to plead for votes for women. He came into the state to speak for the administration but he took occasion at every place where he appeared to say a word for the doctrine of equal suffrage, and the most radical suffragist of us all could not have struck a more telling blow than did he. We are in the campaign for statewide prohibition in 1916.

#### Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, President North Dakota W. C. T. U.

I asked the North Dakota delegates what I should say about the result of the election, and one of them suggested, "It was a glorious campaign;" another said, "It was a very satisfactory defeat," and the third remarked, "We have just learned how to fight." There is no discouragement among the leaders or in the rank and file. Every letter from over the state that has come to my desk is full of courage and hope, and the campaign for suffrage in 1916 began on the morning of November 5. We have had a splendid educational campaign, laying the foundation for a victory two years hence. Many of our women have developed into fine workers and effective speakers, and the campaign has brought about a sympathetic solidarity among the intelligent, progressive women of all classes. It is one thing to go with enthusiasm and inspiration into a campaign with a fair chance of winning, but it is quite another thing to put just as much brain and brawn and blood into a battle with absolutely no chance of a victory. It required real heroism on the part of our women to enter this campaign for we could not hope to overcome the great handicap of securing a majority of the entire vote cast.

When our constitution was adopted in 1889, there was an effort made to put into it not only a provision for prohibition of the liquor traffic but one giving suffrage to the women, and the framers of the constitution said, "We will not give women suffrage, but we will make it very easy for the ladies to secure the ballot." So they put into it a provision that suffrage could be granted by passing only one session of the legislature before going to the voters, and then they added a little joker to the effect that it would be necessary to have a majority of all votes cast at the general election to make it a law. This was the stone wall our enemies built for us to run our heads against.

Foreseeing the impossibility of the measure passing we took steps to have a regular constitutional amendment on the way. This amendment passed the last legislature and will come up before the legislature this winter, and will then go to the voters in 1916.

Progress and reform movements, as a rule, move slowly, but they never go backward. We rejoice in the victories in Montana and Nevada. This gives woman suffrage to the greater part of the western half of the United States. One proof of the fact that woman suffrage works well is that, beginning with Wyoming, it has always won, with the exception of Illinois, in states adjoining suffrage states. Woman suffrage now reaches from the Pacific coast to the North Dakota line, and according to the logic and history of the progress of this reform, North Dakota is the next one to give its women full suffrage rights.

### Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, President South Dakota W. C. T. U.

In 1855 the territorial legislature of South Dakota conferred upon women the right to vote by passing almost unanimously a bill to that effect. Unfortunately the territory had at that time a "carpet bag governor" appointed by the President of the United States. The pressure became too strong for this imported man and, notwithstanding his promise to the legislative committee of the W. C. T. U. that he would sign the bill he vetoed this great privilege that our own territorial legislature had decided we should have. Statehood came and the first state legislature submitted two amendments, one to enfranchise the women of the new state and one to enfrancise the Indian men who had taken land in severalty. The women put up a splendid campaign. The Indian men did nothing, but the election brought victory for these ignorant red men and sad defeat for the educated, noble, intelligent women of the state, thousands of whom had also taken land in severalty. The iron entered our souls and we registered a vow then and there that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would never allow a session of the legislature to pass without asking for the submission of a woman suffrage bill. We have kept that vow. The W. C. T. U., through its Franchise superintendent, is the pioneer suffrage society of South Dakota, and through the pressure brought to bear upon the legislature we have inaugurated four campaigns. From the territorial legislature down through all these campaigns the National Liquor Dealers' Association and the South Dakota Liquor Dealers' Association have followed us with a determination to defraud us of our God-given right of citizenship.

The leading lobbyist at our last session said of his own volition to our committee of women that the liquor men had decided to let our women suffrage amendment alone, for they had been blamed for the loss of the woman suffrage amendment and they did not want it to occur again. Yet in less than three months these men opened up headquarters in Sioux Falls ostensibly to plan for the defeat of the women suffrage amendment and to push a referred liquor question that the legislature had defeated. The liquor power boasted they had $87,000 and could get thousands more on call if it were needed to defeat the amendment. But South Dakota women have not been defeated, the victory has only been delayed. We serve notice on our enemy that a new campaign is on, such a campaign of agitation and education for citizenship as South Dakota has never known. Liquordom might just as well try to dam with a load of straw the Missouri river in a June rise of water as to try to stop the onward march of this great movement for it is impelled irresistibly forward by a force that is beyond all human control, a force that will never stop until it brings in the ultimate triumph of justice and liberty for every person under the stars and stripes no matter whether that person is a man or a woman.

### Mrs. M. W. Alderson, President Montana W. C. T. U.

Montana has won a victory for woman suffrage by a good majority. We shall immediately, without a week's delay, inaugurate a movement for statewide prohibition and we expect to win. *The National Forum*, the organ of the liquor dealers, warned the voters of Montana that if the women got the ballot they would put the saloons out and we hope to meet their highest expectations. Montana won suffrage in the first campaign, and we have splendid men in our state who are with us; we also have the support and co-operation of the Christian Endeavor Societies and the Epworth League, and they are ready to join us in a campaign for statewide prohibition in 1916. In our suffrage campaign we drove our own team, according to the policy of our great chieftain, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and in the counties where our W. C. T. U. policy was dominant, the majority for suffrage was greater than elsewhere. We hold that this proves that it is not necessary in any suffrage campaign to put the W. C. T. U. colors under cover and to hide our emblem of temperance and prohibition.

### Nevada

In the absence of Mrs. Nora Linville, president of the Nevada W. C. T. U., Mrs. D. K. Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, spoke briefly of Nevada's splendid fight, telling of the difficulties of campaigning in a state where the towns are so widely separated, and which is so largely a mining community.

During the taking of an offering Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Frances W. Graham led the audience in the suffrage section of the "long, long way" ditty, as follows:

"It's been a long way to woman suffrage,
It's been a long way to go,
It's been a long way to woman suffrage,
But just see how we grow."

### Mrs. Florence Richards, President Ohio W. C. T. U.

Every reform passes through three stages: First, ridicule, and down in Ohio we long ago passed that stage; second, argument, and we have passed that both on woman suffrage and prohibition.

Some are saying that we lost out in Ohio at the recent election and some call it defeat, but in the language of a letter sent out from our state W. C. T. U. headquarters shortly after the election, "We consider we have after all gained a great victory. These amendments were not defeated, just delayed. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, among her last utterances said, 'No retreat can be blown from the bugle of right!' We will work harder this year than ever before. This election has shown us how much dry territory we have in Ohio. Some of the wettest counties in the state voted dry, Stark, Putnam, Defiance, Henry, Huron, besides many others making seventy-three out of the eighty-eight counties which voted dry. Only our large cities gave majorities for the liquor interests, and without doubt there was much fraud and corruption practiced in these."

We must remember that Ohio is the largest as to population of any state that ever voted on the question—a state with more large cities in it than any other state now dry; that we only had ninety days in which to do our work; that we have a large foreign element; that the amendments were confusing, and that many voters made mistakes in casting their ballots, and there was the unfounded fear that prohibition would throw many men out of work. All these were reasons for temporary loss. This election has shown us how much dry territory we do have, and where the weak points are, so we will bend our energies this year to strengthening our lines and enlisting our forces. There are eight hundred texts in the Bible which tell us to be glad and rejoice, and we do rejoice indeed that prohibition won in five of the states. In four of these our women vote. We have suffrage now in twelve states.

The third and last stage is adoption and we have nearly attained that, for 73 out of 88 of Ohio's counties voted dry.


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We lost out in the large cities, Cincinnati giving a majority of 69,000 against prohibition, while in all the other counties only 13,000 majority could be counted. We have every evidence of fraud against the liquor politicians of Cincinnati and have eight counts against them, and proceedings have already been commenced which may set aside the infamous "home rule" measure. We have already started our petitions under the initiative and referendum and will vote again in November, 1915, on statewide prohibition.

### Mrs. Stella E. Irvine, representing Southern California W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Irvine told of the heroic campaign carried on in the southern part of the state, and stated it as her belief that if the voters of Southern California had had their say, the result would have been a victory for prohibition. She spoke words of commendation of the sentiment-making addresses of Mrs. Lillian Mitchner and ex-Governor St. John, and out of her experience urged that the Sunday school be put into campaign work where it would be found to be a magnificent help. She spoke of the large part played by the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, saying that the plea of the liquor men was, "Save our vineyards," but the plea of the home was always, "Save our boys and girls." "We have not suffered defeat," insisted Mrs. Irvine, "already we are starting another campaign. The W. C. T. U. is never defeated and the golden state will within a few years have prohibition in its constitution."

### Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, President Northern California W. C. T. U.

California has not only had a campaign but it has made a good start toward statewide prohibition. The red-light abatement act has been ratified by the people and is now a law upon our statute books. An anti-prize-fight constitutional amendment has been passed and the vicious and deceptive amendment to hold up prohibition legislation for eight years has been defeated.

The statewide prohibition campaign has been the first open battle upon alcohol in the history of California. The wine industry and the wine grape growers' industry have never been so seriously disturbed before. They were the refuge of the liquor traffic and every pressure possible was brought to bear upon people through them. The effort succeeded in misdirecting the sympathy of many. Some people were led to believe that the entire financial structure of the state would stagger and fall, should the prohibition amendment carry. People were reminded that appropriations have been made by the state legislature to foster the industry. It was contended by the liquor men that $150,000,000 worth of property would be confiscated; that 15,000 families would suffer for the necessities of life; that people had invested all they had in these vineyards; that thousands upon thousands would be thrown out of labor and that it would be a great injustice to vote California dry. It was expected that with woman's ballot in California we would win in our statewide prohibition campaign, but let it be remembered that the arguments used by the antis appealed to the women perhaps even more largely than to the men.

The facts about the wine grape growers' industry show it to be one of the smaller industries of the state. The value of the entire products of the soil of California are $500,000,000. The value of the entire products of California, including mining and manufacturing, are $1,000,000,000. The wine grapegrowers' industry is only $5,000,000, which is only one per cent of the products of the soil and only one-half of one per cent of the entire products of the state. The wine grape industry is the poorest grape industry in California.

We have had a great campaign. We have had a very profitable campaign because it has struck at the root. We have had a campaign that will not cease until the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors are prohibited in California, the wine industry included.

The psychological moment for the appearance of the "up-to-date" revised prohibition map was just before the representatives of the victorious prohibition states were introduced. While Mrs. Frances Graham was singing that loved battle hymn of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "Victory" a mammoth map, on which the five new prohibition states showed clean and spotless, was brought to view above the platform.

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., gave the first chapter in the story of the prohibition triumphs.

(Continued to Page Sixteen)


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# Stories of Statewide Prohibition Victories Related by Heroic Campaigners, Saturday Evening

### Sara H. Hoge, President Virginia W. C. T. U.

Prohibition won for the Old Dominion by over 30,000 majority! We are thankful beyond expression. I wish it were in my power to tell you how nobly our Virginia women and men worked for this. Truly did they come up to the expectations of Lillian M. N. Stevens when she uttered those memorable words at Asbury Park last year, "I know you will not shun the struggle; I know you are strong; I know that when the battle is hardest you will be the bravest; I know you will never falter."

For years the Virginia W. C. T. U. had been working for statewide prohibition, but not until the passage of the Enabling Act by the legislature last February was the subject really before the people. Ah, my friends, it was not an easy victory. Every inch of the way had to be fought. Up there in the choir gallery you see some of the workers and some of the tools (in the gallery stood about thirty members of the Virginia W. C. T. U., each woman holding a poster in one hand and in the other a package of literature). Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the use of the posters and the splendid campaign literature of the National W. C. T. U.

Of course the enemy did not undertake to defend the saloon, but appeared under the guise of a local self-government league. "Prohibition doesn't prohibit," "Your taxes will be raised," "Personal liberty," were the time-worn scarecrows held up. While calling it a *local* question the liquor forces sent to Florida for a certain man (not endorsed by the Florida W. C. T. U.) and to Maryland for one who had worked for the liquor dealers there against local option. In Virginia these men directed the forces *for* local option, *anything* to defeat prohibition. But they did not succeed. We shall not stop with the carrying of prohibition. Our business now is to get the right kind of a legislature, a legislature that will give us proper enforcement measures. And Mother National, you can depend upon Virginia to help win National Constitutional Prohibition.

### Adrianna Hungerford, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

The Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance Union is happy to sound a triumphant note in this great jubilee. Colorado citizens decided at the polls on November 3 that on and after January 1, 1916, the liquor traffic will not be tolerated within the borders of the state.

The Centennial state is an empire equal in area to all the New England states, Kentucky and two-thirds of Delaware. The population is largely centered in towns and cities and beautiful Denver, the Queen City of the Plains, has clung to the liquor business as a necessary attraction for the tourist trade. A so-called business men's organization represented the enemy and apparently had unlimited funds and falsehoods at its command. It is considered almost a miracle to win against such odds. It is a miracle but with a foundation of thirty-five years of prayer, education, self-sacrifice and consecrated service given by the W. C. T. U.

The immediate help came from various and, in some cases, unexpected sources. Strikes and war in the mining district were a great factor in bringing the victory. The President of the United States and the governor of Colorado issued proclamations putting the strike districts under enforced prohibition. The results were peace, efficient workmen, no accidents, bills paid promptly, and increase in savings bank deposits, comfort and happiness in the homes. This practical demonstration won corporations, business men and many employes for prohibition. Traveling men have been influential campaigners, linking prohibition and prosperity in their talks with customers and passengers on trains.

The victory was won because of the harmonious co-operation of church and temperance forces under the combined leadership of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The amendment was submitted by petition and the W. C. T. U. had full charge of the work. Every section of the state was represented by signers. Wonderful service was given, in one newly settled district a woman riding forty miles on horseback to get signatures and ten miles to make affidavit before a notary.

What did the women do? They had charge of districts in cities, took the poll of voters, did personal work, arranged meetings and parades, distributed literature, posted posters and made billboards to post them on, they worked at the polls and voted. The women did big things? Yes, but they also looked after the details, the little things, things which bring neither honor nor glory. The men leaders say the women were "the best asset in the campaign."

Colorado had a threefold victory—constitutional prohibition, a governor and majority of legislators pledged to prohibition and its enforcement and members of Congress who will support National Constitutional Prohibition.

It was the faith and courage of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which started the campaign and with the help of the splendid men there is a glorious victory.

### Jennie M. Kemp, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

The "Oregon Dry" victory of November 3, when the men and women of the Beaver State adopted constitutional prohibition by nearly 37,000 majority, was the result of a most carefully planned and harmoniously carried out campaign. The various forces wasted no time or energy in disagreements. Each organization carried forward its own work in its own way. So far as possible there was no duplication of plan or effort.

It was notably a young people's campaign. Many young men and young women were interested and did valiant service. Mr. Wheeler, president of the Committee of One Hundred, who contributed largely of money and effort, is a young man. We rejoiced to find many sons of W. C. T. U. mothers, raised in the white ribbon faith, as leaders in the various societies. A gentleman made this remark on the morning of election day, "One of my earliest recollections is of my mother handing out coffee and doughnuts to voters the day Kansas put out the saloon. I am thankful my wife is not serving coffee and doughnuts today, but went with me this morning and registered her opinion at the ballot box—a much easier and far more effective method than my mother was forced to use."

The forces early recognized that the vote of the women was a dominant factor. The W. C. T. U. visited 51,840 homes, urging upon the wives and mothers the importance of registering and voting for prohibition. Our white ribboners worked early and late carrying out our "Do Everything" policy, and we rejoice in the victory. We launched the campaign, our women secured 4,000 more names than were necessary to bring the initiative measure to a vote, and the faith of our leaders and of the splendid Oregon "rank and file" never faltered. "Praise the Lord who helped us, Oregon has gone dry."

### Dixie Dees Gammage, representing Arizona W. C. T. U. in the absence of Mrs. Imogen LaChance and Mrs. Harriet B. Wakefield

Arizona is the youngest state in the Union, the veritable baby of the states, but I am sure you will admit she is taking her first steps in statehood aright. One of the first things she did was to disfranchise ignorance and enfranchise intelligence. We did that on one and the same day. We took off the name of the Mexicans and others who could not write and put in the names of 20,000 intelligent women. The liquor people raised in the state about $100,000 and got from the National liquor organization about $60,000, and all the temperance forces could manage to get together was $6.200, but the hearts of the people of Arizona were absolutely clothed with strength and courage, and we won. We won, first, because the enemy faced in us a solid front; and second, we worked our state from the first day of March to the last day of October.

Mrs. Carrie Barr, president of the East Washington W. C. T. U., emphasized the value of the educational work done previous to and during the campaign.

### Margaret B. Platt, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

We began our campaign on January 15 with a day of prayer and continued to pray constantly from that day throughout the campaign, and you know that when the Christian people of a state get down on their knees before God and ask his guidance in working for a great moral issue, the battle is won. On January 15, the newspapers of the city, all of them opposed to prohibition, asked the judgment of the voters on the advisability of voting out of existence a business that represented so large an amount of money. Taking them at their word, on the third day of November, we gave them our judgment.

"If anyone thinks it is a summer day's job to carry through successfully a statewide campaign, they are laboring under a sad misapprehension," remarked Mrs. Platt, as she told of the heroic, self-sacrificing work of the women of the W. C. T. U. in an effort to cover every square foot of territory, in distributing literature, pleading with the indifferent and ignorant voter, speaking at street meetings and in every available building. She referred to the wonderful pageant two miles long in Seattle, on October 24, as an eye-opener to the liquor men. That spectacular demonstration showed them how widespread was the sentiment for statewide prohibition and in the words of a business man, "spelled the doom of the liquor traffic in Washington."

The closing words of Mrs. Platt,

"It is great to be out
Where the fight is strong,
To be where the heaviest troops belong,
To fight there for God and man,"

found a hearty response in the hearts of all delegates and visitors as they went out under the stars with hearts aroused by the thrilling words of the brave women who during the past summer had been "making history" of such vital moment to the nation.

We doubt not that as a result of the evening's testimonies there was born in many a heart a holy ambition to have a part in the battle "for God and man" that the W. C. T. U. is waging.

# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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# Greeting for the W. C. T. U. New Year

With chastened hearts, but with heightened faith and holier zeal, we begin the limitless activities of a new W. C. T. U. year. We look out upon a radiant horizon line of joy and victory, toward which for so many years we have together traveled—the white ribbon hosts in heaven and on earth.

The problems and perplexities of our forward march for 1915 will not daunt us, for we shall be led by God's "pillar of cloud by day" and His "pillar of fire by night." The Prince of Peace will teach us how we may help bring to a speedy end the deplorable, devastating European war. The God of battles will lead our white ribbon army in its righteous war against the sinful, shameful legalized liquor traffic.

Our state presidents and their co-officers with the blessed rank and file will diligently press effective membership plans holding the phenomenal 1914 gain of 30,878, and bringing to our Seattle "Harvest-Home" in 1915 the glorious sheaf of 50,000 new members. Our department specialists, the National superintendents, will faithfully develop our "Do Everything Policy"; our organizers, lecturers and evangelists, planting the W. C. T. U. in new soil, will herald the good tidings of total abstinence and prohibition. Our Young People's and Loyal Temperance Legion Branches will valiantly work with the push and enthusiasm of youth.

With grateful, reverent memories of the past and with high hopes for the future, let us shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, meet the heavy responsibilities and the sacred service of the coming year.

Our National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Headquarters, from which we send you loving greetings, are your headquarters, our National papers are your papers, and you are part owners in our literature. We look to you, to each individual member, for prayerful support and active co-operation in carrying to victorious results the National W. C. T. U. plans for 1915—50,000 new members, a large increase in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, renewed activity in our Branches and departments, every local union a contributor to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Organizing Fund and a generous supporter of the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund; every white ribboner an alert and ardent campaigner for the W. C. T. U. and for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Anna A. Gordon

President

## FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION *of the* NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, ATLANTA, GA., NOV. 12-18, 1914

THE STORY OF A RECORD-BREAKING CONVENTION

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## THE STORY OF A RECORD-BREAKING CONVENTION

PART II.

To characterize in definite terms the Forty-first Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—declared by many to have been the greatest in the history of the organization—is somewhat difficult.

It will, however, we believe, be agreed that it was, first of all, a statesmanlike Convention, which dealt in dignified, broad-minded, unprejudiced fashion with matters of profound moment to society. The Atlanta press remarked on its likeness to a political convention, but conceded that it differed from such gatherings in the businesslike and expeditious manner in which it was conducted and the disconcerting way its members had of greeting each other in an affectionate fashion. Its presiding officer, Miss Anna A. Gordon, delighted every one with her graceful and gracious management. While always the strict parliamentarian, deciding all questions with wisdom and justice, maintaining order and closing on schedule time, she injected into the proceedings a spirit of serenity and joy that made even the cutting short of eloquent speeches an occasion for smiles rather than annoyance.

It was also a convention in which the note of victory was dominant. Never was there a finer demonstration of the "undismayed" character of white ribboners. The representatives of the states which at the polls, November 3, had failed to achieve the desired result, told as exuberant a tale of victory as did those who had accomplished their heart's desire. The determination of these women and their faith in certain victory was a prophecy which spells doom for the liquor traffic forever and forever.

The spirit of the Convention was that of the Christ—"in honor preferring one another." Difference of points of view and of opinion there must be among women of strong, positive character, leaders in their own states, but in every discussion there was plainly an effort to put aside prejudice and preconceived ideas and listen to those of the other side with open minds and hearts. And the women whose motions were voted down and whose pet policies or propositions met defeat were more than likely to be seen at the end of the discussion congratulating their opponents in the most friendly and cordial fashion.

The reason of these things is not difficult to trace—the convention was above all else a convention of prayer. For weeks and months the white ribboners of the nation had been remembering it definitely and fervently in their daily petitions. It was preceded by an all day prayer service; it was permeated with the spirit of prayer from beginning to end. The theme of the sermon by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, "Like Him," epitomizes the ambition that prompted each member of the great gathering to make it a Convention which should help to establish on earth His Kingdom.

Sunday forenoon many W. C. T. U. leaders, on invitation from pastors of the city, spoke in Atlanta pulpits and other delegates attended divine services in the various churches.

The afternoon service, held in the Tabernacle and presided over by Miss Gordon, was beautiful and impressive. After singing and the reading of Scripture, Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, vice-president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., led in prayer.

The sermon was preached by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York state W. C. T. U. and now vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U.

### Sermon by Mrs. Ella A. Boole

Mrs. Boole took for her text the two words, "Like Him," to be found in I John 3, 2 "Beloved now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him for we shall see Him as He is."

Physical likeness to those in the public eye is considered complimentary, especially when publicity and popularity are combined. Mental likeness or the effort to attain it is the sincerest compliment. Laudable as may be the desire for physical likeness, and praiseworthy the desire to attain a mental ideal, how much more laudable and praiseworthy to strive to be like Jesus. Our text says that we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is; but in order that we may become like Him, it was necessary that He become like us.

He became like us in form. Phil. 2:6-7. With a sublime faith in the divinity of Christ, do we make enough of His humanity? To know God is life eternal. How can we know Him? He is a spirit infinite, eternal and unchangeable, but He made His son in the likeness of human flesh. We could become acquainted with Him. He lived on earth as we live on earth. He was a babe in His mother's arms, as our children were babes in our arms. He was a child subject to His parents, and among children, just as our children have been. He grew physically weary. He wept at the grave of His friend. He felt the need of divine help. He knew physical weakness and suffering, for they scourged Him, and mocked and jeered, as they took Him to be crucified.

Patiently as a lamb, He bore the infirmities of the flesh, while all the time He was the Son of God; His humanity makes Him nearer to us.

He became like us in poverty. Luke 9, 58. We are a little ashamed of being poor. We economize in the things that do not show, that we may not appear to others to lack in this world's goods; but Jesus was poor. He had not where to lay His head. He had no home. He had no home folks. He left his home on high, giving up the riches of glory, that He might be like us. Yes, He can sympathize with us in our lack of money, of friends, of relationship. I like to feel that we can take our financial troubles to Him.

He became like us in suffering. Luke 22, 44.

Mental suffering to many of us has caused physical response, but none of us have ever suffered as did the Lord Jesus that day when in the garden there came upon Him the weight of the sins of the whole world.

Innocent, helpless, in agony, He suffered for you and for me. But there was a divine purpose in it all. He became like us that we might become like Him.

We are to become like Him in love. John 15. 12.

He loved us so much that He gave His life for us.

What are we willing to do for Him? It is in this verse the call comes for temperance work. It is not because drink has robbed us of home, children or husbands, but it has robbed other women. It has robbed men of efficiency. It has robbed little children of a father's love and protection. It has resulted in degeneracy that has led to crime. It hurts the home, the church and the state.

It has bent the backs of children with heavy burdens. Who will help straighten their little backs?

Inspired by the love of Christ, we will destroy the source of this evil, and every department of our work finds its justification in this verse.

Here we have our authority to stand for peace at any price in settling difficulties between nations. War means hate. Hate means murder and devastation. Love would find a way to prevent murder and death.

Here we find, too, our authority for opposition to the social evil. It is not right that women should be sacrificed to lust. It is not right that where two sin, one should be justified, the other condemned. It is not right that public sentiment should countenance in any way the sacrifice of womanhood. Love demands a single standard of purity for men and women.

We shall be like Him in mind. Phil. 2, 6. Surrender to God's will means we will love the things He loves and hate the things He hates. Loving Christ does not mean giving up things we want. It means the love of evil things will be taken out, if we are wholly given to Him.

We shall be like Him in obedience. Phil. 2, 8.

We shall be as obedient in the things we do not like, as in the things we do like. It is not difficult to secure the obedience of a child, if he is only told to do the things he wants to do. The lesson parents must teach from the time a child is born is obedience, irrespective of personal preference. God is trying to teach us the same lesson, but like wilful children, too often we only do the things we want to do.

We will be like Him in having an abiding religion. John 15. 10.

A religion that stays by us all the time; that is good for week-days as well as Sundays; that is good for summer time when we are away from home, and winter time when church activities are absorbing; that is good when things go wrong with the servants, when the chimney smokes or the dinner burns; a religion that shines in our faces and satisfies our souls.

How can we attain it? Luke 4; 1, 14.

Jesus resisted temptation because He was filled with the Holy Spirit. In order to have an abiding religion we must be filled with the same spirit.

We shall be like Him in power. Acts 1, 8.

Power to preach; power to overcome obstacles; power to witness in Jerusalem, the church center; Judea, before the law; Samaria, to the heathen; and before all the world.

God has called us to a great work in the temperance reform. National Constitutional Prohibition is our goal. Humanly it is far away. The strength of the liquor traffic is very great. But God is greater, and anointed with His power,

"On their knees the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union received their commission, and on their knees they must win the final victory for National Constitutional Prohibition," said Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, in her convention address

filled with the love of Jesus Christ, like Him in love, mind, obedience, abiding religion, and trusting in that same power He had, the forces of evil will be destroyed, and National Constitutional Prohibition will be declared in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and the uttermost parts of the world.

God hasten the day, and to this end let us work and pray.

The solo rendered by Mr. Solon Drukenneiller, "Behold there shall be a day when the watchman upon the mountain top shall cry aloud," was truly a gospel message in song, which will long be remembered by those who were privileged to listen to it. The words of both speaker and singer inspired all with a more steadfast purpose to work out to perfection the Divine plan for the organization.

### SUNDAY EVENING

The messages from the city pulpits by visiting white ribboners had helped to spread the news of the wonderful meetings being held in Broughton's Tabernacle, and when on Sunday evening, at 7:30, the presiding officer, Miss Gordon, announced the opening hymn, "Crown Him King of Kings," the vast auditorium, floor, galleries and choir loft, were filled.

After the reading of Scripture and prayer by Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, president of Texas W. C. T. U., a vocal solo of wonderful power was given by Mrs. A. L. Cunyuss, niece of the Rev. Sam Jones. She was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron, daughter of the great evangelist. Mrs. Pyron's services, as the accompanist of the Convention, proved one of its most delightful features.

The program of the evening was rich in musical numbers. Mrs. Frances W. Graham sang, on request, that favorite of W. C. T. U. Conventions, "If I Were a Voice," and Mrs. Cunyuss rendered two other solos.

The first speaker of the evening, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., was greeted with prolonged applause, as a campaigner, and a most successful one, in many righteous battles. Mrs. Mitchner had been asked to repeat one of her addresses which had carried conviction to the souls of citizens of the campaign states and which had made thousands of votes for prohibition. Her address will be published in the Campaign Edition of the SIGNAL, December 17.

Another speaker who had helped mightily in the campaigns in the west, Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National organizer, delivered the second address of the evening. It was a convincing message calculated to press home to the church of Christ its profound responsibility, nay, obligation, in helping to solve without delay the problem of the liquor traffic and will be published later.

The last speaker, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, was introduced by Miss Gordon as one of the honored veterans in our ranks, the Legislative representative at Washington, our nation's capital, for nineteen consecutive years. Part of her message, "Twenty Minutes in Congress," follows:

#### Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis

As the eyes of the faithful Hebrews in the centuries past ever turned to their loved city of Jerusalem, so today do the eyes of the patriotic citizen of this new country, ever turn to the Capital City of the Nation, the beautiful City of Washington. As the Temple of old loomed up from Mount Moriah, standing for all that was good and true, so does the dear old Capitol at Washington loom up, and stands for the good and true. Within those historic walls, beneath that stately dome have been fought battles that have told, and will tell for the betterment of humanity, the wide, wide world over until the end of time.

When Congress moved from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, we were but a feeble folk, Congress dealing with but a handful of states. The country lying west of the Mississippi River, was practically unknown and was given up to the Indian tribes. At that time the Pacific coast was farther away than is darkest Africa today; then our flag floated over a few of the eastern and middle states, but now from the Arctic Circle to the Torrid Zone does the dear old flag float out, giving evidence everywhere of the spirit of true brotherly kindness.

How little our forefathers dreamed, when mapping out the duties of Congress, that a part of these duties would one day be to legislate for the Philippine Islands, and for the then unknown country of Alaska, and for a strip of land known as the Canal Zone in the torrid regions, and what was known when I studied geography, as the Sandwich Islands, and yet, we have spread out to that degree of power. But while we have done well in many ways, we have done poorly in others. It is well known that ninety days after we had taken possession in the Philippine Islands, there were 400 saloons on the principal street of Manila. It is not quite so bad now, but it is not an easy task to legislate for eight million people, over 8,000 miles away, living on 300 different islands, speaking different tongues with different customs, habits and traditions. But the establishment of the public school, with American teachers, has worked wonders, and over 600,000 Filipino children are in daily attendance at these schools. A bill passed the House of Representatives only a few days before adjournment granting the Filipinos the right of self-government.

A bill is now pending in the Senate for prohibition in the Hawaiian Islands, introduced by Senator Gronna. When we took possession there in 1898, not a staggering drunken man, not an open saloon, had ever been seen by the natives, but now, after sixteen years of our occupancy, the saloon still flourishes, and far too many of the natives have learned to drink our liquors.

Down in that strip of land ten miles wide, known as the Canal strip, the commissioners after having tried license for a few years, and high license at that, came to the wise conclusion that a prohibitory law would work better, and passed an ordinance doing away with the granting of license, and declaring that hereafter no intoxicating liquor can ever be sold on that strip.

Up in Alaska, the people are petitioning Congress to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor. Among the many petitions that came to my desk last winter, was one from Petersburg, Alaska, signed by every adult in the place, urging Congress to protect them against this dire foe.

You all know the story of the long, hard fought battle in Congress for an Interstate Commerce bill to protect prohibition territory from the sale of liquor introduced under the protection of the United States Interstate Commerce law. What a battle it was, the interminable hearings, the repeated interviews, the meetings for counsel, the continued calling for pressure from home, which did much in strengthening the mind and heart of many a wavering Congressman.

Mrs. Ellis told, with fine effect, the dramatic story of the passage of the Kenyon-Webb bill by House and Senate, the veto by President Taft, and the passage by both houses over the President's veto.

And now the battle for National Constitutional Prohibition is on—that battle which was begun by our heroic leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, when she issued that wonderful proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition.

As Mrs Ellis, with these ringing words, "On their knees the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union received their commission and on their knees they must win the final victory for National Constitutional Prohibition," took her seat and was given the white ribbon cheer, Miss Gordon suggested,

"The Chair thinks this is the psychological moment for the Convention to go on record for a Federal amendment for National Constitutional Prohibition." On being put to a vote, the vast congregation unanimously declared itself in favor of the measure.

One of the pleasantest features of the evening meeting was the introduction of Mrs. Sam Jones, the widow of the famous evangelist, who, describing herself as "the plain old-fashioned widow of the greatest man Georgia ever knew," told of her joy in being at the Convention. She referred with emotion to the part her husband and Rev. Len Broughton had in working for the cause of prohibition in its unpopular days. "I want all you women to realize," said Mrs. Jones, "what it means to have your house blown up by dynamite and the lives of your family threatened and your home broken up because you stood for prohibition." Mrs. Jones at this time gave fifty dollars to assist the local committee in entertaining the Convention and later gave another fifty dollars to be invested in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions.

Dr. Joseph Broughton, brother of Rev. Len G. Broughton, and Rev. William D. Upshaw, evangelist, were introduced at this time. The meeting closed with the Aaronic benediction.

# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT CONVENTION

### PREAMBLE

We reverently acknowledge the guidance of Almighty God in the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the past year, and come to this, our Forty-First Annual Convention, rejoicing in the growing conviction among all classes that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

We offer special thanksgiving to Him for the victories for statewide prohibition in Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona; for the enfranchisement of women in Nevada and Montana; for the recognition of temperance in the great evangelistic campaigns; for the action of Secretary Daniels in prohibiting the use or introduction of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel or within any navy yard or station; for the order of Col. George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors by all persons engaged in canal transportation; for the many business corporations forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors by their employes, so that Safety First is being interpreted as Sober First—Safety Follows; for the increasing interest in National Constitutional Prohibition as shown by the number of magazines and influential dailies espousing this cause and by the many religious, philanthropic and social organizations by which it has been endorsed.

### IN MEMORIAM

We record our deep sorrow over our loss in the home-going of our beloved leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Her continuous service as a National Officer for thirty-four years; her profound belief in National Constitutional Prohibition as the only solution of the liquor problem; her prophetic vision which inspired her to issue the historic Proclamation on September 10, 1911, show her to have been a great woman and a great leader. As our tribute to her memory we pledge ourselves to increase the membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and to make National Constitutional Prohibition an accomplished fact. We emphasize her call for active cooperation to all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies, all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

### OUR PRINCIPLES

We affirm our believe in the following principles:

That total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is the only safe law of life;

That prohibition is the only adequate means for the destruction of the liquor traffic;

That the time will come when the political party that declares for prohibition will be the dominant party and when the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages will be the law of the land with a prohibition administration to uphold the righteous and beneficent law;

That the ballot in the hands of women is just and right and the recent elections have proven it a weapon against the liquor traffic;

That purity of life is equally binding on men and women;

That a living wage, the minimum wage, and equal pay for equal work are economic necessities;

That industrial training in connection with the public schools is a necessity in order to increase the earning facilities of the coming generation;

That the government should not derive revenue from the vices of the people; we protest against the recent Congressional legislation which provides for raising a part of the war tax from beer and from tobacco.

### PEACE

Public sentiment, civilization and Christianity condemn the taking of life and the wanton destruction of property as cruel, wicked and an infringement upon God-given rights.

The present war in Europe disproves the statement that the armament of nations is conducive to peace. It is resulting in a tremendous loss of life and property, the infliction of untold suffering on women and children, and is placing great economic burdens on the nations of the world because of its interference with trade conditions.

We extend to President Wilson our profound appreciation and gratitude for his maintenance of strict neutrality and his recommendation to the American people to refrain from the violation of this neutrality in public or private speech.

We express our gratification at the adoption of Peace treaties with twenty-three nations, and call attention to the fact that the Hague Convention provides for the pacific settlement of international disputes through mediation.

We extend to our comrades of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who are bearing the burdens and suffering the consequences of war, our heartfelt sympathy. We will continue to pray for peace, confident that the united prayers of the Christian world will be answered, for God lives and reigns.

## MONDAY

Monday forenoon's program, ushered in by the singing of "Temperance Bells," and prayer by Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, consisted of brief but eloquent addresses by National organizers on the common topic, "The Challenge of Today," to which future reference will be made. The following organizers participated: Miss Roena Shaner, Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, Mrs. Matilda Patterson, Mrs. Harriett D. Hall, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Miss Louise Hollister.

Following these came the report of the Committee on Resolutions, of which Mrs. Nelle Burger was chairman and Miss Christine I. Tinling secretary. According to custom these resolutions were considered seriatim. The report as submitted with some slight changes in wording, was unanimously adopted. The resolutions are given above.

The noontide hour of prayer was led by Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, assisted by Mrs. Viola D. Romans, and Mrs. Cunyuss, who sang "Live for Others."

## MONDAY AFTERNOON

"After Statewide Prohibition—What?" was the theme of the National organizers on the afternoon of Monday. The program opened with the singing of "Some Glad Day," and prayer by Mrs. Martha M Allen, National superintendent. The following organizers participated in the symposium: Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Miss Christine I. Tinling, Mrs. Mary Newton, Miss Rose Davison, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Mrs. Florence Atkins, Miss Annie Robbins and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. The best part of these interesting speeches will be given later.

A delightful interruption of the routine business of the afternoon was the College Processional, under the direction of Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, Y. P. B. secretary of the Georgia W. C. T. U. This was participated in by a company of college students from Cox College and the State Normal, who marched through the aisles and up into the choir loft singing, to the music of the Lohengrin "Wedding March," the following:

### LOYAL AND TRUE

**Y. P. B. Song by Mrs. L. A. Dillard.**

Tune:

Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin."—Wagner.

Loyal and true, here we attest,
Pledged are our lives to the highest and best.
Pledged for the right, pledged 'gainst the wrong,
There's peace in our hearts, there's joy in our song!
Saviour all glorious, go Thou before!
Make us victorious, go Thou before!
Only victorious, if Thou go before us,
Much do we need Thy loving care o'er us.
Now, go we forth in this loved employ,
And faith triumphant shall crown us with joy.
Loyal and true, we stand confessed.
Pledged are our lives to the highest and best.
Pledged for the right, pledged 'gainst the wrong,
There's peace in our hearts, there's joy in our song!

Just before leaving the audience room the young women students declared their purpose in united voice: "The colleges of Georgia will help to make the nation dry."

The magnificent missionary work that is made possible by means of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund was presented to the convention by Mrs. Frances P. Parks. After a general review of the year, she called forward representatives of states which had been helped by the fund.

Mrs. Alice C. McKinney, president of the Louisiana W. C. T. U., representing the states which had received help for organizing, characterized the fund as "the savings bank of the organization, because it had helped to save so many states."

The following campaign state presidents spoke appreciatively of the benefit received from the fund: Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president Northern California W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Florence Richards, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the West Washington W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hungerford said, "I wish you could have a vision of my office during the campaign with lawyers as well as ministers asking for ammunition. The only things we had to give them which we considered reliable were the posters and literature from National Headquarters."

Mrs. Richards spoke gratefully of the large amount of literature received from National Headquarters through the Memorial Fund. "Our literature was sent out by tons, it seemed to me, and many times word came back to us, 'Send W. C. T. U. literature. We want *that*.' We had really more calls than we could fill."

"When our state president was called away," said Mrs. Kemp, "we turned as children do, to Mother National. It was the Memorial Fund that made it possible for her to help us. She gave us our best posters, and much other literature, and we want Mother National to know that Oregon is grateful. To show its gratitude Douglas county W. C. T. U. sends a wreath of real laurel. Grants Pass W. C. T. U. also bestows a wreath of laurel, and the Central W. C. T. U. of Portland, a wreath of the Oregon grape

# Presidents of Campaign States Tell of Benefits Received From Frances Willard Memorial Fund—Spectacular Demonstration of Half a Mile of Union Signal Pages

—the state flower—all sent to Mother National and as a tribute to Lillian M. N. Stevens."

Mrs. Hoge said, "I cannot tell you how much it meant to us to have the amount of literature which was made possible by the Memorial Fund. We used a little over $1,100 worth and it was in great demand. An expressman who carried many packages of it asked that he might have literature to distribute as he collected and delivered packages in his regular course of business."

Mrs. Platt stated that the Washington workers were quite sure that thousands of votes were made for prohibition by the splendid literature which came from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. "The leaflets and the posters went all over the state," said Mrs. Platt. "We had repeated calls for them and there was nothing that would take their place. They were the things that were wanted and that were used. We had a number of speakers who gave us invaluable assistance in refuting the lies of the liquorites, and we could not have won our campaign if it had not been for the help given us by Mother National through the Memorial Fund."

Florida Delegation Prepared for Fruit Shower

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, told of the wonderful assistance received in her work from the Memorial Fund. "I was able," said Mrs. Peterson, "through this fund to visit the Texas colleges and organize a large number of Y. P. B.'s. We believe that under the leadership of Jesus Christ and with the aid of the Frances Willard Memorial Fund, our race shall help achieve victory for prohibition in 1920."

Georgia's and America's valiant champion of prohibition for the individual, state, nation and world, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, had assured some of her comrades that at the Atlanta Convention she intended to have a little "Armor family demonstration" and let the people know that while she was devoting herself largely to educating the voters of the nation and making the liquor tribe uncomfortable she had found time to raise a mighty good-looking and clever family down in the state of Georgia, from which the world was sure to hear.

As a sample, merely, she first introduced a winsome little maiden, her granddaughter, the child of her daughter, Mrs. Dudley Smith, who presented to Miss Gordon a bunch of beautiful carnations almost as large as herself, and in turn, as she was dedicated to the cause of temperance as a white ribbon recruit, had tied around her tiny wrist the white ribbon. Less spectacular, but quite as interesting, were the introductions which followed of Mr. Armor, their youngest daughter, the Rev. Robert Lee Harris, her brother, and his wife.

### Union Signal and Young Crusader Hour

The first part of THE UNION SIGNAL hour was a memorial to the promoted Editor-in-Chief, to whose heart the official paper was so dear.

After the report of the managing editor the manager of the Circulation department, Miss Addie A. Austin, told of the increased circulation and the doubling of that of the CAMPAIGN EDITION during the past year, urging that the subscription list should be increased until it reached the ideal set for it by Mrs. Stevens—twenty-five per cent of the membership of the organization. Miss Austin asked the state presidents to come to the platform and present the new subscriptions for their respective constituencies. Each state president, as she paused to place in Miss Gordon's hand an envelope enclosing her subscriptions, money, and a flower, repeated one of the many thought-arresting, epoch-making sentiments spoken by Mrs. Stevens.

Miss Gordon spoke for *The Young Crusader* in the absence of Miss Windsor Grow, the managing editor, and expressed her appreciation of the excellent and commendable work being done by Miss Grow on the paper. Premiums and prizes for both papers were awarded by Miss Austin.

The next hour was characterized by a spectacular demonstration, said by an observer—a business man—to be "the best bit of advertising he had ever witnessed." It was a moving picture of the reading matter in THE UNION SIGNAL which had been received by subscribers during the past fifty-two weeks. As the 762 yards of SIGNAL pages, pasted in one long roll were lowered from the gallery and twined round and round the audience room, Mrs. Frances Graham suggested the singing of the popular monosyllabic song, "Subscribe," to the tune "Auld Lang Syne." This was continued with vivacity and hilarity through innumerable verses, each of the same tenor and effect as the first, until some one suggested a variation to the word, "Renew." An effort to discover if there were in the audience any unfortunates who did not now take the SIGNAL prompted a change to the words, "We have subscribed," to be sung standing, this to be followed by solos, "We will subscribe" by the newly secured subscribers. The event of the hour was the impromptu singing as a duet of "Subscribe" by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, the popular musical director, and Rev. Robert Lee Harris, the brother of Mary Harris Armor, who, with evident enjoyment, had viewed the proceedings from the gallery.

### Florida's Popular Shower

It is to be noted that there was at the Forty-first Convention one delegation that never failed, on rising to a question of privilege to receive most prompt and enthusiastic response from the Chair and the Convention. Florida's numbers on the program were undeniably and deservedly popular, and when on Monday afternoon its delegation sixty-three strong, appeared with picturesque baskets of fruit, the Convention broke forth with one accord into the song,

"We're glad we came to Georgia,
We are, we are,
We're glad we came to Georgia,"

With even more spirit and fervor the delegates chanted the second verse:

# Over Seven Hundred Delegates Participate in Peace Demonstration—The Story of How the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "Winding the Ribbon Round the Nations," Was Told by Margaret B. Denning of India, Ruth Frances Davis and Ellen M. Stone

"We're glad *they* came to Georgia,
We are, we are;
We're glad *they* came to Georgia,
Yes, we're glad they came to Georgia."

## MONDAY EVENING

It had been a day of demonstrations, but the climax came in the evening, familiarly known as World's W. C. T. U. Night. With so large a part of the world made desolate and destitute by war, it seemed fitting that the opening number of the program should be a Peace demonstration. In sympathy with the financial situation in the South caused by the war, and wishing to do its part to promote the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement, the National W. C. T. U. had suggested that the delegates and visitors while in Atlanta purchase cotton souvenirs and display them at the Peace parade.

It would be impossible to catalogue the varied and artistic use made on this occasion of the cotton in both raw and finished state. Whole state delegations appeared garbed in cotton boas, muffs and caps, explaining in a poster they held aloft, "Our furs grew in Mississippi." Handkerchiefs, towels, laundry bags, miniature bales of cotton and spools of cotton were popular decorations. White aprons and dainty muslin caps gave a "homey" appearance to the audience. Cotton bolls, freshly picked from the cotton fields, were used as decorations for the hair, and one life-sized cotton batting baby was carried in the arms of a motherly delegate. The procession, participated in by over seven hundred delegates, marched up and down the aisles of the Tabernacle audience room. The march was enlivened by the singing of state songs and the ever popular, "It's Been a Long Way to Prohibition." As the procession filed past the platform to be reviewed by the General Officers, it marched to the music, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Holding in her hand the great silk Stars and Stripes, from the top of which floated a Peace pennant, Miss Gordon was moved to explain, "As we marched for the great principle of peace, the underlying principle of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we sang, 'Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as to war.' Perhaps that did not sound like peace, but the warfare we have in mind is to Crown the Prince of Peace, the King of Kings."

Just before the arrival upon the platform of a company of twenty-eight boys and girls dressed in the picturesque garb of many nations, Miss Gordon told the story of the Christmas Ship and said, "As the children come upon the platform you will have a picture of the little people who are to receive the gifts from the ship." As the World's W. C. T. U. secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, Miss Gordon introduced the little foreigners, one by one, telling of the work among the children in each land. There were flaxen-haired lads and lassies from Sweden and Norway, dear diminutive Orientals from China and Japan, quaint little people from Italy and France, a jaunty Irish lad, a bonny Scotch lassie, a charming Spanish senorita, and picturesquely-attired representatives from South America, Australia and New Zealand stood by the side of the stalwart lads from England, Canada and the United States. As Miss Gordon placed her hand on a serious-faced Gretchen from Germany, she said,

Miss Ruth Frances Davis

"Our women everywhere in all these countries, with their hearts so torn are writing, 'We white ribboners, despite the war, will remain just as closely united as ever, and God helping us, when this war is past our work will be resumed with fresh vigor.' May there be in our hearts continually a prayer for each and every country after this awful conflict, and thanksgiving to God for what the white ribboners are doing for unity and peace."

Scripture reading and prayer by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis were followed by a solo by Mrs. Frances Graham, a prayer in song, "Let Us Have Peace."

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president of the India W. C. T. U., in a delightful address, took her audience to the Far East and shared with them the story of the progress of temperance in a non-Christian land.

Miss Rosa Lee, for many years president of the W. C. T. U. of Jerusalem, brought greetings from the Holy Land. She told of the difficulties encountered in temperance work in Palestine and expressed the hope that when the United States should have National Constitutional Prohibition these distant countries would feel the impetus of the movement and be able to conquer the giant evil.

Miss Ellen Stone, of Macedonian fame, spoke most interestingly on "Prohibition Victories Among the Nations."

A visit to Japan, personally conducted by Miss Ruth Frances Davis, who for the past six years has been the W. C. T. U. representative in Japan, was a feature of great interest.

Miss Davis brought greetings from the workers in Japan, among them one from that wonderful woman, Madame Kaji Yajima, the president of the Japan W. C. T. U.: "Give my love and heartfelt gratitude to all white ribboners, especially to Miss Anna Gordon, my dear remembering friend." She also brought a greeting from the Men's Temperance League of 10,000 members, and lastly from the Japan Peace Society, of which Count Okuma is president. "We are proud to claim Count Okuma, the prime minister of Japan, as an honorary member of the W. C. T. U.," said Miss Davis. She threw on the screen many beautiful pictures of Japanese life and the faces of the leaders in our work, among whom Madame Kaji Yajima, president of the W. C. T. U. of Japan, and Miss Azuma Moriya, the head of the young people's movement, were noticed with especial interest. She closed with the following prophecy:

"When you visit a Japanese home, you leave your shoes outside of the door, and as you enter you make a profound bow and express the hope that your hostess is well. She will almost invariably reply, 'Yes, by your honorable shadow.' It seemed to me that this little phrase, so common in Japan, embodies the idea of individual, personal influence, and it has been borne in upon me that the honorable shadow of the boys and girls trained in the Loyal Temperance Legion, and the honorable shadow of the W. C. T. U. and the Y. P. B. are over the land—you know that coming events cast their shadows before—that these shadows of all the white ribbon hosts are pointing to National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920."

The musical features of the Convention were not only exceptionally choice, they were unique. The program of the evening had been filled almost to repletion with rare attractions, any one of which it would have been worth traveling far to enjoy. Yet the jubilee songs that literally poured forth in a stream from the throats of the one hundred students of the Morris Brown University were so irresistible that a large part of the audience stayed on long after the benediction had been pronounced, listening to the voices of these colored boy and girl singers, as in sweet tones they sang, "Steal Away to Jesus," "Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveler on His Way," and other delightful songs of their race.

# Election of National Officers: Anna Adams Gordon, President; Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at-Large; Other Officers Re-elected

## TUESDAY MORNING

### Election of Officers

Disinterested observers of the election hour at National Conventions have often remarked on the dignity and seriousness which mark the proceedings. Never had the spirit of prayer been more noticeable than immediately preceding the balloting on Tuesday morning. After the reverent singing of "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," Mrs. Margaret B. Platt led in prayer. She seemed to carry with her, as children who longed to be led aright, the great company of white ribboners as she prayed. "O Father, we come to the duty of selecting those who shall guide this organization through another year. Thou knowest our hearts and that it is our desire that Thy will shall be done and Thy purposes accomplished. We pray for wisdom and understanding: for the right spirit and for sanity of heart and wisdom of action that all which may be done shall establish this organization still farther in the great work which Thou hast committed to it, and that it may continue to be a mighty factor for righteousness and purity in our land."

After the nominating ballots for President had been collected, Miss Gordon asked the privilege of introducing to the convention a loved brother, Mr. Frederick Gordon and his two daughters, residents of Columbus, Ga., who had arrived in Atlanta the night previous.

In responding to the introduction, Mr. Gordon said:

"I can say that perhaps in my whole life no greater privilege has come to me and surely no greater honor than to be presented to this, the largest and the best woman's organization in the world. As a citizen of Georgia, I am glad to welcome you here in this, my state. I know my feeling is shared by my daughters, who are with me. It has been said that National Constitutional Prohibition will come in 1920. I wish to broaden that prophecy and express it as a personal wish that by that year, 1920, the white ribbon may encircle the earth at the equator and be tied in a double knot at the poles."

The report of the tellers announcing the result of the nominating ballot for President giving to Miss Anna A. Gordon 459 of the 662 votes cast, was greeted by prolonged applause from the Convention.

On motion of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor it was voted that the ballot of the Convention be cast by the secretary for Anna Adams Gordon as President.

The white ribbon cheer and enthusiastic applause continued until Miss Gordon stepped forward to respond in the following words:

Comrades beloved, if you had elected some other one of the many so admirably fitted to lead the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the coming year, I verily believe I could have made a good speech for her, but it is impossible for me to thank you as I would like to thank you for entrusting to me the office of President for the year to come. I could not accept such a gift from this convention if I did not know that I had around me an organization of the best women in all the world, for it is true today as it has been through all the past, that "there are no women like our white ribboners, so large-hearted, such patriots, such Christians." I thank you with all my heart, and because you will stand with me shoulder to shoulder, each hand grasping the torch, which together we will try to lift higher, I do, with reliance upon God, accept the office you have entrusted to me for the coming year.

I brought with me to this convention a copy of that wonderful resolution

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, President of W. C. T. U. of India

adopted at our first National Convention, intending at some opportune moment to read it. There can be no better time than now for us to renewedly resolve that, "Knowing our cause is and will be combated by mighty, determined and relentless forces we will, trusting in Him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

Comrades beloved, may we enter upon the work of this crucial year in the spirit of this heaven born resolution—a spirit of faith, courage and victory.

The first to offer congratulations to the newly elected president was her brother, Mr. Gordon, who stepped to her side and presenting her with a bouquet of choice chrysanthemums, said:

"If you will allow me to indulge in a personal remark, I would say that my life has been blest by the fact that I have had a sister who since her girlhood has given her every thought and every energy to your noble cause. If I may go further I would say that my life has been doubly blessed by another sister who has done the same thing, and for the family of Gordon in Georgia and for the name of Gordon, which I consider has been honored in this Convention, I wish to present these flowers."

"We are glad Frederick is here," smilingly replied the newly elected president, "but it is evident I must begin training him all over again."

The daughter of Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, was the next to pay her compliments to the new President. "I had a letter the other day from my big lad, six feet tall, up in Maine, and he wrote me: 'Please, mother dear, give Aunt Anta my best love and when she is elected give her some flowers for me.' So I bring these few simple flowers for my boy, for myself and, most of all, for *my mother*."

Miss Louise Hollister, a member of the Evanston (Ill.) W. C. T. U., of which Miss Gordon is a member, presented flowers. "We feel so honored," said Miss Hollister, "that the Evanston W. C. T. U., which Frances Willard organized and of which her mother was president, should have as one of its members the National President, and we give this little nosegay with our pride, our love and our loyalty."

Flowers were also presented by Miss Winchester, Y. P. B. secretary of the Maine W. C. T. U., by Miss Myrtice Oakes of Dover, the birthplace of Mrs. Stevens, by comrades from National Headquarters, by Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson for the Massachusetts white ribboners, and others. On behalf of the Georgia white ribboners Mrs. T. E. Patterson presented to Miss Gordon a beautiful bouquet of American beauty roses, which token of appreciation she acknowledged in the following happy words: "These blossoms are typical of the women of Georgia. I know what I am talking about. They *are* American beauties."

During the distribution and collection of ballots for the other officers, Chief Beavers of the Atlanta police force, who has done such effective and heroic work in cleaning out the vice district of the city, was introduced to the convention and was given the white ribbon cheer. In responding to the introduction he said:

I was somewhat surprised this morning when I received a message to come up here. I had not thought it necessary for a policeman to be at your Convention, but I assure you I consider it a very great honor to have the privilege of meeting you. I am not prepared to make any speech but I am willing at all times to stand up and testify before any gathering as to my convictions about right and wrong. I know that you are engaged in an uplifting and upbuilding work for humanity. If we men had listened to you good women long ago we would have been a heap better off than we are now. The trouble has been that a lot of people say the women are the weaker vessels. They may be weaker physically, but they are always stronger for the right than the men are. If a man were to work on the police force for twenty-five years and see, as I have seen, the suffering among the women and children caused by the evil you are fighting—I do not care what his opinions were when he began—if he did not change his mind about it in twenty-five years there would not be much chance for a change in that man in anything.

(Continued on Page Ten)

# The Union Signal

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463

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## GOAL FOR 1915--FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

## CONVENTION NUMBERS OF THE UNION SIGNAL

The issues of THE UNION SIGNAL of December 3, 10 and 17 are devoted largely to a report of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. These valuable papers contain many of the fine addresses delivered at that time, including the one on National Constitutional Prohibition by Mr. Daniel A. Poling. The three convention numbers will be sent to one address for ten cents.

## THE OPPORTUNITY OF CHRISTMAS TIME

Never have the appeals from the weak, the helpless and the destitute from near and far, from our own home cities and from far-away countries been so pathetically insistent as this year. To fail to respond is to miss the greatest opportunity of our lives. Remembering that it is the birthday of the pitying, loving-hearted Christ which we are planning to celebrate this month, we can do no less than dedicate our Christmas giving to help relieve the needs of our sisters and brothers who are in the depths of want and sorrow, who lack food and clothing, as well as the wherewithal to make a "merry Christmas" for their little ones.

The response to the appeal for relief for Belgium published in last week's SIGNAL has been generous and from every section of the United States carloads of non-perishable food are being sent to the Women's Section, American Commission for Relief in Belgium, Bush Terminal, New York City, for shipping to the desolate Belgians.

According to the latest reports statewide prohibition won in the state of Washington by a majority of 18,691 and in Oregon by nearly 37,000.

# W. C. T. U. RALLY AT NATION'S CAPITAL

### U. S. CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON AND MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR THE SPEAKERS OF THE AFTERNOON

Sunday, December 6, might have been called National Constitutional Prohibition Day, in Washington, D. C., for at the same hour in the afternoon there were held six great meetings, at which the theme of speech and song and prayer was the abolition of the liquor traffic from the nation. In spite of the rainy and disagreeable weather all were well attended. The meeting under the auspices of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in the Columbia Theater, was a tremendous success. Over fifteen hundred people were in the audience and the enthusiasm was great.

The speakers of the afternoon were United States Congressman Richmond P. Hobson and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, both of whom made convincing addresses. Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary and president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., Mrs. Florence D. Richards, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District mem-Columbia W. C. T. U., and District members of the Executive Committee participated most helpfully in the meeting. A Peace and Prohibition demonstration by twenty-eight boys and girls in the costumes of as many countries, under the direction of Mrs. Edna Proctor, District secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and Mrs. J. N. Culbertson, superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, was a most delightful feature of the program. Musical numbers were given by some of Washington's finest musicians.

It is confidently expected that the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition will come up for debate in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, December 15, with twenty hours for debate, bringing the vote on December 19.

All white ribboners the nation over are strongly urged to do everything in their power to secure the co-operation of the ministers of their communities, asking them to preach on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition on Sunday, December 13, and at the following mid-week prayer meeting to devote much time to prayer for victory for this vitally important measure. It is also desired that every pastor and Sunday school superintendent will ascertain by a rising vote of his congregation and school, respectively, the number of those favoring the proposed amendment to the National Constitution, and will send a night letter to his Congressman at Washington telling him of this action.

The form of resolution suggested is as follows: "Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Sheppard-Hobson bill for National Constitutional Prohibition now before the United States Congress."

# NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION —HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blanks issued by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., free of charge.)
2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.
4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives of your state or Congressional district, and resolutions to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

It should be remembered that the newly elected Senators and Representatives are not members of the Congress that adjourns March 4, 1915.

## SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL UNIONS FOR DECEMBER

1. That all ministers be requested to preach on National Constitutional Prohibition on December 13.
2. That all Christians be urged to pray that Congress pass the amendment.
3. That efforts be made to secure the adoption of resolutions endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition, and that letters and telegrams be sent to United States Senators and Congressmen in accordance with instructions to be given out through the respective state W. C. T. U. officers.

In all of these plans it is expected that the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will heartily co-operate.

Premier Sir Rodmond Roblin announces that the Manitoba government has decided to take drastic action looking toward the curtailment of the liquor traffic during the European war.

## ENGLISH WHITE RIBBONERS REJOICE WITH US

The following message of congratulation written shortly after the election, has been received from Miss Agnes Slack:

"'Always forward—victory after victory,' is the motto you in the United States have earned. I send my warmest, most jubilant congratulations on the grand lead the United States has given the world and especially our countries now at war. With Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Arizona all added to your prohibition territory, National Prohibition is brought so much nearer."

Miss Agnes Slack writes from England that never before have the evils of alcohol been brought so forcibly before the nation. A great awakening is taking place. English white ribboners have petitioned the government to prohibit the sale of intoxicants before noon and after seven o'clock in the evening. A strong protest against rum being furnished to the troops has also been sent to Lord Kitchener.

# CONVENTION SIDE-LIGHTS

Upon hearing that there was difficulty in securing places of entertainment for the delegates to the National Convention, Governor Slaton and Mrs. Slaton offered to entertain a number of white ribboners at the Executive Mansion.

The web of unbleached cotton which attracted so much attention at the Peace demonstration at the Convention was donated by Mrs. S. Cuyler Smith, the lifelong friend of Henry Grady, Peace advocate. The cotton grew in 1860 and was hand-woven years later. It is to be sold in small pieces while it lasts, the idea being to embroider a cotton bloom and boll upon it and frame it as a never-to-be-forgotten souvenir of Atlanta. The receipts from the sale will be applied to the National Campaign Fund.

One of the unique social events of the Convention week was the Georgia products dinner, held in the spacious municipal auditorium. Not only was it a demonstration of the material wealth of the state, for a varied and luscious array of food, all raised in Georgia, was spread before the guests, but in addition they were privileged to listen to a masterly speech from United States Senator Hoke Smith, former governor of the state, and the executive who signed the prohibition bill.

The husbands of W. C. T. U. leaders are each year finding our National Conventions so attractive that many of them plan to accompany their wives on these delightful occasions. Prominent among the "husbands" at the Atlanta Convention was Judge T. E. Patterson, the husband of our charming Georgia president, who was tireless in his efforts to assist Mrs. Patterson in entertaining and looking after the wants of her great company of guests. Others who were introduced at the Convention were Rev. Howard M. Hoge, Mr. A. M. Graham, Rev. W. A. Leyne, Mr. Armor, Mr. Claflin and Mr. Starrett.

One of the most delightful social affairs of the Convention was the reception given in the historic home of the late Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) by the Uncle Remus Memorial Association. The widow of Mr. Harris stood with the General Officers and members of the club in the receiving line to greet the guests who thronged the house from four to six o'clock. The beautiful old mansion known as "The Sign of the Wren's Nest," filled with fascinating reminders of the stories of "Br'er Rabbit," had never before been opened for such an occasion.

## OUR NEWLY-ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole, who, at the Atlanta Convention, was elected Vice-President-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., is well known as the state president of the next to the largest state W. C. T. U. of the nation, and as one of our ablest public speakers. The organization is to be congratulated upon having added to its General Officers a woman of such ability as a leader.

Mrs. Boole was educated in the public schools and at the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, where she was graduated in the class of 1878, being salutatorian of her class of twenty-eight young men and three young women. After graduation she taught for five years in the High School in her native town, and in 1883 was married to the Rev. William H. Boole, D.D., a prominent member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at that time a pastor in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Boole was by birth, training and choice a Presbyterian, but upon her marriage united with the Methodist church and for twenty years served the church actively. After Dr. Boole's death she returned to the church of her girlhood days, and in 1903 was called to the secretaryship of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., which position she held for six years. She is a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

Although Mrs. Boole was a high school student at the time of the Crusade, she dates her call to the temperance cause from that mighty movement and the inspiration which came through acquaintance with the women who prayed in the saloons. Her public work began immediately after her marriage.

She was elected corresponding secretary of the New York state W. C. T. U. in 1885, and, with the exception of the six years in which she was secretary of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, has served the state as one of its general officers continuously since that time. She has been corresponding secretary, first vice-president, Y secretary, and is now serving her twelfth year as president of the state W. C. T. U. At the recent Convention in Niagara Falls, at which nearly five hundred delegates were present, Mrs. Boole received every vote on the nominating ballot. She was National Y secretary from 1896 to 1899, being appointed at the Buffalo Convention.

Mrs. Boole is a member of the Isaac Van Wert Chapter of the D. A. R. at Van Wert, Ohio, a member of the Woman's Press Club of New York City, chairman of the Temperance committee in the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and president of the Allied Forces for Civic and Moral Betterment in the state of New York.

She was one of the speakers at the memorable meeting held on the steps of the Capitol, December 10, 1913, when the petition for National Constitutional Prohibition was presented to the members of the Senate and the House, and has always been an advocate of prohibition as the only means of settling the problem of the liquor traffic.

She is a member of the Flying Squadron of America which will this winter visit every capital city of the United States in the interest of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Mrs. Boole is in great demand as a public speaker, but her particular strength lies in her knowledge of methods of work and the ability to adapt them to the needs of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. While repeated calls have come to her for the support of secular causes, she has always counted her work religious, and emphasized dependence upon God as essential to final victory.

### TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## RECEPTION AT COX COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GA.

On Tuesday afternoon the convention adjourned early, and hundreds of delegates and visitors passed through the marble entrance to the spacious grounds of Cox College and Conservatory, so beautifully located in College Park, seven miles from Atlanta. The guests received a warm welcome from the college presidents and faculties. The National W. C. T. U. officers and state presidents, who stood in the receiving line, were invited to occupy seats on the platform in Conservatory Hall while a delightful musical and oratorical program was rendered.

Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, vice-president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., is also the able state secretary of the Young People's Branch. At the close of the musicale she was placed in charge of the program and introduced Miss Anna A. Gordon, who felicitously greeted the student body. The National Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Ross Hayes-Schachner, and Miss Ellen Stone, were also warmly cheered by the girls, who evidently were in sympathy with white ribbon principles. A resolution of thanks was tendered the college and conservatory faculties by the grateful white ribbon guests.

A by-product of the reception was the happy interstate fellowship of delegates and visitors who spent a half hour together in crowded trolleys and automobiles. In one street car where three occupied the space of two, thirteen states were represented, and for the first time white ribboners from the Atlantic coast became acquainted with those from the Pacific shore, and North Dakota women learned the names of white ribboners from the Gulf states. It was a merry crowd and a shivering one (an uninvited "Norther" had arrived) that sought the basement of the Tabernacle to be warmed and refreshed by steaming soup before seating themselves in their delegations for the evening program. The echoes of their parting cheer, "White Ribbon, White Ribbon, White Ribbon, Hurrah—Cox College and Conservatory," are still resounding in the sunny South where the cotton crops abound and the roses and violets are still in bloom.

## NOTICES

A carefully prepared Manual (illustrated) in the department "Co-operation with Missionary Societies," will be ready for general circulation and use early in December.

The National superintendent believes that if National state and local workers will wait for this it will obviate the trouble and expense of the issuance of Plans of Work by state superintendents. It is comprehensive in its scope—World's union to the local—inclusive.

The annual meeting of The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital Association will be held at the Hospital, 710 South Lincoln street, Monday, January 11, 1915, at 1:30 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

Nora E. Kellogg, President.
Kathryn S. Sawyer, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page Seven)

The report of the tellers showed the election of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, National recording secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large, and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant recording secretary. The announcement was greeted in each case with prolonged applause and the white ribbon cheer, and the secretary was ordered to cast the ballot of the convention for each officer. The announcement of Mrs. Boole's election as vice-president-at-large was greeted not only with applause but with very evident expressions of delight from the New York delegation. As she came upon the platform to respond to the greeting Miss Gordon met her with the words: "I was selfish enough to say I wanted to be the first one to congratulate you and say it is not possible for me to tell the strength I feel in having you as vice-president."

Mrs. Boole, in accepting the office, said: "All I can say is 'I thank you.' I never yet refused to enter a door that I believed the Lord had opened for me. As Vice-President I will do whatever our National President, our National officers, and you women decide shall be for the best interests of our work." Flowers were presented to the newly elected officers by the comrades of the states from which they came.

At the close of the announcement concerning the election, with a deeper consciousness of the blessed bonds of the white ribbon sisterhood, the convention sang, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Dr. Robert Lee Harris, brother of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, dismissed the convention with prayer.

## TUESDAY AFTERNOON

One of the delightful events of Tuesday afternoon's program was the introduction of Mrs. Marie T. Rives, daughter of the beloved Crusader, "Mother" Thompson of Hillsboro, Ohio. Mrs. Rives, who was presented to the audience by Miss Gordon as a comrade whose beautiful service in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has in the minds of many perpetuated the work of her sainted mother, referred briefly to the seed that was sown years ago in the town of Hillsboro from which has grown a mighty tree for the healing of the nation. She closed with an appeal to the young people of the audience to take the temperance pledge and join the temperance army.

Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, of Albany, N. Y., who was later appointed National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, gave a poster demonstration, displaying some of the billboard posters which had been used by her in her local work, and giving many practical and helpful suggestions and methods of work.

Among the many distinguished visitors introduced Tuesday afternoon, none received a more cordial greeting from the convention than did Mr William H. Witham, familiarly known in Atlanta as "the owner of a string of a hundred banks," whose generosity helped to make possible the entertainment of the convention in Atlanta. Mr. Witham said he had attended all sorts of conventions in this and in other lands, but never had he seen one at all approaching this one. Mr. Witham's appreciation found expression not only in eloquent words, but also in substantial gifts of money to further the work of certain departments in which he evinced a special interest. He expressed the wish that the convention might be held quarterly rather than annually and that the meeting place might always be Atlanta. Finding it impossible to persuade the Official Board to act favorably on this suggestion, he is planning to attend the convention next fall at Seattle.

Mrs. Marie T. Rives

## TUESDAY EVENING

"The Personal Liberty Chorus," presenting arguments of the liquor trade in song, by one of Atlanta's fine male quartets, was one of the musical attractions of Tuesday evening, which, with other choice selections from "Columbia's Congress," was given under the direction of the author, Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine.

The program consisted of brief addresses from the National superintendents on their different departments, illustrating the "Do Everything Policy" of the W. C. T. U.:

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Mrs. Jean Buchanan Wylie, Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Mrs. Frances Waite Lelter, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Mrs. W. A. Loyne, Mrs. E. E. Peterson, Mrs. L. B. Smith, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Mrs. Ella Kroft, Miss Lella M. Sewall, Miss Addie A. Austin, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, Mrs. Adella E. Carman, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, Mrs. Katharine B. Patterson, Dr. Louise C. Purington, Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Miss Mary E. Brown, Mrs. Minnie F. Rutherford, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.

## WEDNESDAY MORNING

"Some Experiences and Some Conclusions," was the theme of the symposium participated in on Wednesday morning by the following organizers: Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, Miss May Russell, Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, Mrs. Leila O. Stratton, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels and Miss Ellen Stone.

The nomination of Miss Mary Ervin of Ohio as National secretary of the L. T. L. Branch and of Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner as National secretary of the Y. P. B. was enthusiastically ratified by the convention. Miss Ervin selected Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, who has been the very successful and popular secretary for the last three years, as her associate. Mrs. Harvey, the retiring secretary, was presented with two silver candlesticks of the old-time pattern of Maine candlesticks, to give light to her new home.

Department banners and prizes were presented by Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, chairman of the Board of Superintendents.

One of the important events of the morning was the reading by Mrs. Ella A. Boole of plans for National Constitutional Prohibition during the coming year. These plans, which have already appeared in THE SIGNAL, were unanimously accepted and approved by the convention.

During the morning Florida again appeared with another installment of luscious Florida products, consisting of citrus fruits and nuts from the board of trade of Tallahassee, which were distributed through the convention.

The noontide hour of prayer was in charge of Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, Mrs. Jennie Smith, evangelist, leading in prayer and Mrs. Frances W. Graham and Mrs. A. L. Cunyuss singing a duet.

## WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

After a statement by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt concerning the merits of a bill known as the Falconer Alaska Prohibition Bill a resolution endorsing it was adopted. It was stated by Mrs. Platt that that there are 65,000 people in Alaska, one-half of them wards of the United States, natives and Indians, whom the United States is bound to protect, and it costs thousands of dollars to keep liquor from these people. "The United States is spending $35,000,000 in the development of Alaska and as thousands of young men will be going in, ought not this country to be made dry before any money is spent there for distilleries and breweries," urged Mrs. Platt. "There is a fine opportunity of getting this bill through if it receives the united support of the people. It is hoped that every delegate will go home and get the people of her community to petition Congress for the passage of the Falconer Alaska Prohibition bill.

The introduction by Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the hostess state, of the members of the local committees—the convention hostesses—was the occasion for a spontaneous outburst of song from the delegates:

"We're glad we came to Georgia,
We are, we are."

Mrs. Patterson, in responding, said: "I never wanted so much to own a hotel in my life as I have the last few weeks, when I so wished I might have been able to entertain every woman as my own personal, individual guest." The following chairmen of local committees were introduced: Mrs. M. L. McLendon, Mrs. Annie Webb, Mrs. W. F. Trenary, Mrs. E. W. Brogden, Mrs. W. H. Preston, Mrs. S. C. Center, Mrs. Emma Eugene, Mrs. H. S. Harper, Mrs. B. J. McCain, Mrs. J. B. Dodson, Mrs. J. L. Gillette, Mrs. E. H. Walker, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, Mrs. L. C. Warner, Mrs. K. L. Rieves, Mrs. W. F. Wooden, Mrs. Sara Saul, Mrs. P. C. Buckholz, Mrs. Alice Cary, Mrs. Nannie Duncan, Mrs. Walter T. Newman, Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron. Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, former president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., was also presented.

Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter presented to the convention the committee of the Georgia Branch of the National Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association, which, in co-operation with the Health department of the National W. C. T. U., had charge of the Better Babies Contest held in the Tabernacle, and during convention week examined over 400 children.

A resolution of appreciation of the co-operation of the Georgia Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association and of deep interest in the work for Better Babies was adopted.

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon was introduced to the convention and was presented by her comrades from the states of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Indiana with beautiful flowers, and responded in her usual happy fashion.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH AT THE CONVENTION

**Report of MRS. ROSS HAYES-SCHACHNER, General Secretary**

It is with a mingling of regret and thanksgiving that I report the work of the Young People's Branch for the year; regret for the circumstances and conditions which limited my efforts in the field, when the harvest truly was plenteous and the reapers so few; thanksgiving for the sustaining and restoring Power from on high, and for the constant and hearty support and interest of the General Officers, state secretaries and many others, to all of whom on my own behalf as well as that of the Branch, I am deeply grateful. What work I have been able to do has been bountifully blessed and many are sharing in the blessing. At the very outset due credit must be given to those who so steadily and successfully "held the torch high" while the leader could not lead—Miss Katherine Adams, the office assistant, and the most efficient corps of state secretaries, without whom the excellent Branch reports of this year would not have been made possible.

Much of the work this year has of necessity been carried on by correspondence. Through the 5,000 Year Books distributed old and young have been educated in the workings of the Branch and many organizations have resulted. Because we know that upon the young men and young women of today will devolve the responsibility of tomorrow's battles, we are most happy to report a gain in paid-up young women members of 2,066. It is with rejoicing also that we record a gain in young men members of 1,691—a total gain in the young people's ranks of 3,857. Surely this coming year we shall realize our heart's desire in 5,000 new members! We have held 2,308 meetings, many of them public ones in which some phase of the temperance work was presented in the inimitable manner and spirit of youth. Social meetings to the number of 7,159 were held, where wholesome, helpful entertainment was substituted for questionable amusement. More Branches than ever before are taking the Y. P. B. study course, which was greatly enriched this year by the addition of the third book of the course—"Alcohol and the Government"—prepared for this particular purpose by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. This is a notable fact, since it means that thousands of young people, through this course, are learning the truth concerning alcohol and tobacco and passing it on to others. One hundred and six Branches are conducting L. T. L.'s; $70.89 was contributed to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund; $130.75 to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and the money raised for all purposes by the Branches of every state amounted to $9,371.48, while $585.17 was donated by Branches to campaigns. All states do not make an appropriation for Y. P. B. work, and when we state that money spent by the secretaries for the work amounted to but $828.49, you will agree that the returns on this investment are greater than on any other imaginable.

We have six new state Y. P. B. organizations, all of which held most enthusiastic and well attended conventions during the year. Four more states are preparing to organize and many have strong county organizations, and the idea of holding county institutes and "group meetings" as originated in New York is now quite generally carried out with marked success. A number of states where the Y. P. Branch has not hitherto been pushed have appointed secretaries this year and now only three are without secretaries.

Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner

## Y. P. B. SONG

Tune: "Holy City"

Last night as I lay sleeping
There came a dream to me,
I saw down time's dim vista
Our National Y. P. B.
They came from o'er the country
A glorious host to see;
They sang, dear land we love thee,
We pledge our lives to thee.
They sang, dear land we love thee
We pledge our lives to thee.

America, America,
Bravely we'll fight for thee,
We'll conquer in the conflict
Our National Y. P. B.

And then methought my dream was changed
I saw the shadowed homes
Where mothers prayed and waited
'Mid bitter tears and groans
I saw rum-shackled drunkards there
Sick, starving children, too,
And the young waged war,
Urged onward by the W. C. T. U.
And the young waged war,
Urged onward by the W. C. T. U.

America, America,
Our youth we give to thee,
We love thee, we'll defend thee
We are the National Y. P. B.

And once again my dream was changed.
The world seemed new to me
As the smoke of battle lifted
And I looked from sea to sea
King Alcohol and vice were slain
The homes and state were free,
Glad shouts of victory rent the air,
All hail the Y. P. B.
All hail these youths and maidens
Who worked untiringly
To drive King Alcohol away
And set our country free.
To drive King Alcohol away
And set our country free.

America, America,
Sing for your night is o'er
Sing praises and be joyful
America evermore—
Sing praises and be joyful
America ever more.

The work this year among colored people is decidedly worthy of comment. Something like 1,400 of these young people in towns, cities, schools and colleges have signed the pledge, paid their dues and many of them have taken up the study course. The greater part of this work has been done in Tennessee and Texas.

Miss Helen G. Rumsey, National Branch evangelist, has done splendid work. She held during the year 110 evangelistic mass meetings, and 185 evangelistic meetings especially for young people; delivered forty Bible readings and forty addresses to Sunday schools; held thirty meetings for young converts; twenty-two meetings for girls and young women and forty-three meetings for girls in high schools; ten meetings for young people and ten for high school boys. For eighty-five consecutive evenings she held revival services for young people in Ocean Grove. The pledge was presented in her meetings, a great many signing the triple pledge.

One of the very pleasing features of the year's work for the general secretary was the organizing of a Y. P. B. at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, composed of fourteen young people who are engaged there in various capacities, with Miss Windsor Grow, managing editor of *The Young Crusader* as president.

At the Asbury Park Convention April 14, the birthday of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes was declared a National red letter day to be known as Y. P. B. Day. Later on it was decided to set aside April as Y. P. B. campaign month with the idea of campaigning for members and for total abstinence and prohibition. These two things were emphasized as strongly as possible with the result that mass meetings, rallies, debates, contests and the like were held all over the country by young people, as well as prohibition teas, membership banquets, etc., all with the campaign spirit prevailing, and through these, great numbers of young people were reached, new members gained and temperance truths disseminated by the young to the young. The Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL was a great help in the observance of the red letter day and month.

During the year 229 branches have assisted in campaigns and in every state where great issues were at stake the young people have proved themselves valiant allies. They have helped make five states "dry."

# RECOGNITION NIGHT

## WEDNESDAY EVENING

### Program of Story and Song Participated in by State Presidents—Leaders Tell of Achievements and Triumphs of Their States During the Past Year

The program of story and song arranged for the closing evening of the convention brought to the platform representatives of all states which had made a gain during the past year—and that meant virtually all of them.

"The National W. C. T. U. rejoices tonight in a gain of 30,878 this year, the largest gain ever made in any one year in the history of our organization," said Miss Gordon in opening the service, "and we feel that it is a tribute to the beloved leader who one year ago presided Jubilee Night and so happily participated in the program of that evening, and with grateful hearts we remember tonight Lillian M. N. Stevens and pay our tribute to her magnificent leadership."

The procession of state delegates was led by the members of the Young People's Branch bearing banners telling of their gain in membership of 3,857, and singing as they marched:

"The time is now to forward march to victory,
Jehovah leads, our land from drink to free;
He bids us on, to work, to sing, to fight, to pray,
We'll win, O comrades of the Y. P. B."

Pennsylvania's delegation of over seventy proclaimed to the world by poster and song its 7,057 membership gain and through Mrs. Addie B. Parsels declared that it intended to go home from the convention and with redoubled energy work to make Pennsylvania white on the map and to secure suffrage rights for the women.

"Pennsylvania slow,
Pennsylvania sure,
Pennsylvania will go dry
When politics are pure.

"When, when, when,
Just take note
Pennsylvania will go dry
When women get the vote."

New York's mammoth delegation marched to the platform, singing,

"New York, New York,
We're going to make you free,
New York, New York,
The sovereign state to be
New York is marching to victory."

"New York state's gain was 2,482," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president. "One of the notable results of our work was a resolution passed by the New York Women's Clubs instructing their officers to see to it that no alcoholic liquor or alcoholic punch is served at any social function arranged for or tendered to the city federation of clubs. We have adopted a new department to be known as the department of co-operation with women's clubs. We are going to grow in New York, and our aim is 40,000 members."

Ohio's delegation seemed to be seeking the protection of an umbrella of generous proportions held by the central figure of the group, and it announced by means of a big lettered poster, "Ohio's Still Trying to Get Out of the Wet." Holding aloft a flag, Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Ohio's president, gave a beautiful interpretation of the meaning of the flag, closing with these words:

"The red is for love
And the white is for law
And the blue is for faith
That our fathers saw
Of larger liberty."

Iowa, by her state president, Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, made the following statement of the purpose of the W. C. T. U.: "Iowa now has ninety-nine counties of which seventy-seven are dry. At our recent election we worked for the election to the legislature of men who were pledged to three things: One, a repeal of the mulct law, which would automatically give us statewide prohibition; two, a submission of the question of constitutional prohibition, and three, National Constitutional Prohibition."

Virginia's president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, announced a gain of 1,602 in membership, which placed the state twelfth in the nation. She introduced Mrs. Hortense Ropp, who spoke enthusiastically for the state and paid a tribute to the good men of the state (chief among them Rev. Howard M. Hoge) who had so valiantly helped them gain statewide prohibition.

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of West Washington W. C. T. U., told of the gain of 1,404 new members and the

William H. Witham of Atlanta

organization of seventy new unions during the campaign, making a membership of almost 5,000 active members. Mrs. Carrie Barr spoke of the thirty-nine new organizations in East Washington. The state cry told in a few words the history of its two great victories:

"Washington, Washington,
Evergreen state
Always and ever up-to-date
Votes for women, 1910,
Thanks to our progressive men,
Prohibition—have you heard—
18,000, November third,
Washington, Washington."

Minnesota's president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, announced a gain of 1,321 members and a decided growth of temperance sentiment. At local option elections there was a net gain of 25 per cent in dry towns, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court making effective the prohibition provisions of the Indian treaty of 1855 added 16,000 square miles of prohibition territory. She stated that more temperanco men had been elected to the legislature than ever before and it was hoped to secure this year either statutory prohibition or to submit a constitutional prohibition measure.

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, representing Southern California, explained: "While California does not appear with banners and flags and shouting, if you will look at the prohibition map you will see that Southern California is almost white, and the latest news indicates that we carried our state for prohibition almost entirely except in San Francisco."

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., introduced Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, and asked her to speak for the state. Mrs. Unruh said: "In 1912 the men of Oregon gave the ballot to the women; in 1914 the women marched to the ballot box with their husbands and their brothers, and voted the great state dry by a majority of over 30,000."

Missouri, represented by Mrs. Nelle Burger, state president, proud of her 1,101 new members, boasted of having in her ranks one National superintendent, three National organizers and one Y. P. B. secretary and of winning many of the prizes. The delegation sang with fine effect the new state song:

"Missouri, Missouri, the state lies in the West,
Missouri, Missouri, the land is of the best,
With the fourteen prohibition stars upon our flag today,
The star of old Missouri must surely shine some day."

Before the appearance of the states in group two which had made a gain of from 500 to 1,000, Mrs. Cunyuss sang the convention song, written by Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron:

"Come join our loyal throng,
That moves the world along,
For Prohibition! Prohibition!
For home and native land.
Our women all proclaim,
Throughout the world's domain
Prohibition! Prohibition!
For home and native land."

The states of group No. 2 followed.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent, spoke for Texas No. 2, and told of the gain of 964 members in Texas Thurman W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, vice-president of Indiana W. C. T. U., admitted that they did not come with banners, but inasmuch as they had in their state organization 10,000 of the most loyal, faithful women of the nation they were look-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)


BUSY DOCTOR

Sometimes Overlooks a Point

The physician is such a busy man that he sometimes overlooks a valuable point to which his attention may be called by an intelligent patient who is a thinker.

"About a year ago my attention was called to Grape-Nuts by one of my patients," an Ohio physician writes.

"At the time my own health was bad and I was pretty well run down but I saw at once that the theories behind Grape-Nuts were sound and that if the food was all that was claimed, it was a perfect food.

"So I commenced to use Grape-Nuts with cream twice a day and in a short time I began to improve in every way and I am now much stronger, feel better and weigh more than ever before in my life.

"I know that all of this good is due to Grape-Nuts and I am firmly convinced that the claims made for the food are true.

"I have recommended, and still recommend, Grape-Nuts to a great many of my patients with splendid results, and in some cases the improvement of patients on this fine food has been wonderful.

"As a general food, Grape-Nuts stands alone." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

ing forward to victories for prohibition and suffrage.

Illinois' delegation called forth generous applause by the singing of its clever song:

"Mary had a little vote
That roamed the state about
And everywhere that vote got in
John Barleycorn got out!

"Mary had a little vote,
Well used without a doubt,
For when returns came rolling in
John Barleycorn rolled out!"

Miss Helen Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., pointed with pride to the one million qualified women voters who last spring voted out over 1,000 saloons and defeated vicious candidates.

Kentucky's president, Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp, displayed a map of Kentucky, which was becoming delightfully white, and announced that there were now only fifteen counties where liquor could be sold, that the motto of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. was "Prohibition shall be written into the constitution of the state at the earliest possible date."

Massachusetts white ribboners marched with dignified mien to the strains of "Yankee Doodle." "You would not expect Bunker Hill and Plymouth Rock to come to this convention with any spirit of frivolity," remarked Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, the state president, "therefore we have not brought any stunts as have our sister states, but we have brought a company of fine women. We gave the first round-the-world missionary, the first S. T. I. superintendent, the newly elected National President, our World's missionary, Ellen M. Stone, our National organizer, Elizabeth P. Gordon, and other remarkable women."

"When we have rubbed the smut of the liquor traffic off about seven more towns in our state, the state will be dry," declared Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. "The last thing we got was the Going law, and the only sure thing about the Going law is that it has kept us all 'going' ever since its enactment, making the state dry and wet again in one year. But Arkansas is going dry."

Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., told of the upheaval of the liquor traffic in her state by the dynamite of public sentiment favorable to prohibition. The W. C. T. U. of that state is saying:

"We'll agitate and legislate
And this shall be our aim,
To get a prohibition law,
Just like Maine."

The song of New Jersey's delegation revived sweet memories of last year's delightful convention at Asbury Park:

"New Jersey's shores are bonny,
Kissed by the wind-lashed wave
And beneath her sea-hemmed mantle,
Her heart beats true and brave."

Miss Esther Elfreth, state president, announced a gain of 538 members and said: "Since I left home I learn that Princeton, the seat of Princeton University, has gone dry."

"A year ago Montana had a vision of votes for women," remarked Mrs. M. W. Alderson, who so ably leads the Montana white ribboners, "and a W. C. T. U. that should include every church woman in the state. We accomplished the first, and we made a good beginning on the second part of our vision when we gained twenty-eight new unions and 524 new members."

Florida's arrival with the familiar fruit-laden baskets, was vociferously applauded. After a verse of her charming song:

"Where Florida reclines in beauty
Down by the sea,
White ribboners are found on duty,
Looking for victory.
See, their banner bears the orange blossom,
Emblem of love;
Love, fruitage of the Holy Spirit,
Given by the hand above."

Section of the Convention, showing balcony decorations

Miss Minnie E. Neal, president, said: "We have our fruit; we have our women; we made a gain of over 500 and our slogan is 'onward to greater gain, to statewide prohibition in 1916 and National Prohibition in 1920.'"

Mrs. Alice McKinney, president of Louisiana, and her delegation, wore around their necks picturesque necklaces of cubes of sugar. Mrs. McKinney's message in part was:

"If 'one can chase a thousand,'
And 'two ten-thousand' face,
It seems to me 'king alcohol'
Will have to mend his pace.

"We've doubled quite our membership
We're waking up, you know,
And everywhere the cry is heard
John Barleycorn must go.

"Two liquor men who'd started out,
To take a little stroll,
The letters W. C. T. U.
Read, on a flying scroll.

"Said one, what do those letters mean?
He got this answer terse,
No doubt, my friend, but what they spell
W-e C-laim T-he U-niverse:

"Let every heart fresh courage take,
Our God is marching on:
The enemy is on the run,
He's going, going, GONE!"

Group 3 of states which had made a gain of 100 to 500 came next.

Mrs. Mamie Claflin, president of Nebraska, said: "We come with a gain of 427, and after a strenuous suffrage campaign we are now declaring for 'Nebraska Dry in 1916.'"

Colorado's contribution to the evening was a brief but eloquent catechism, led by Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U.

Question. What tribute does Colorado bring to the memory of our promoted leader? A. Increased membership and a dry state.

Q. What caused the increase in membership? A. Interest in the campaign.

Q. What has ruled Colorado? A. Rye.

Q. What happened to Rye? A. It went Dry.

Q. Who did it? A. The women voters.

Q. What next? A. Education, legislation, law enforcement and National Constitutional Prohibition.

Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, for the W. C. T. U. of Northern California, in announcing a gain of 327, said: "The W. C. T. U. of California took the initiative and has been in an educational and legislative campaign for the passage of a red-light abatement act since the fall of 1910. This act has now become a law, having been ratified by the people on November 3. We now have a law passed by the legislature and the action of the legislature upheld by the people, that will do away with commercialized vice and close the market places of the white slave traffic, a law that places the responsibility upon the property owner where it belongs, a law which we do not have to depend upon officials to enforce, but by which any citizen, through his attorney, can enter a complaint."

Mrs. Adelaide T. Goodno, president of the North Carolina W. C. T. U., said: "North Carolina has had a prohibition law for six years and it is as well enforced as any law. When the legislature meets in January there will be introduced a more rigid enforcement law." The delegation called attention to the finest products of the state in giving a cheer for Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Congressman E. Y. Webb, and ex-Governor Glenn.

Little Rhody's delegation proudly declared their ambition in these words:

"We're from Rhode Island, don't you see—
Down in Newport on Narragansett Bay;
We'll have prohibition some glad day."

Mrs. Jennie L. Rooke, state president, announced a gain of 22 per cent in membership.

Texas' president, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, told of the satisfactory growth of prohibition in the Lone Star State, in which only twenty out of 249 counties are not dry. Her message was one of warning to prepare for the changed "condition which will follow the war when men and women of all nations shall flock to our shores to be met with—what, the Bible or the saloon?"

New Mexico's delegation, by Miss Harriet Henderson, state president, spoke of the splendid stand for prohibition taken by the Spanish-American voters.

Arizona, by Mrs. Dixie Dees Gammage, called attention to the trebling of the number of W. C. T. U.'s in the state during the campaign, an increase of from eight to twenty-five.

Idaho, through Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, state president, told of the state's attractions, chief among them being what she called "the best of governors," because he had promised to sign a bill to make the state dry.

Alabama, by Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, state president, referred with pride to the state law requiring every teacher to observe Temperance Day, and expressed the hope for a return of statewide prohibition in 1915.

Mississippi's delegates, clad in "cotton furs," speaking through their state president, Mrs. S. E. Stanley, said: "Our map is just as white as our fleecy cotton. We have increased our membership and put through many fine reform measures."

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, state president, speaking for North Dakota, said: "We come from the cleanest state in the Union. North Dakota was born free. There has never been a legalized saloon in the state, and as a consequence we have the highest birth rate and the lowest death rate of any state."

Vermont, by Mrs. M. L. Pearson, state president, prophesied a victory in 1916 for the Green Mountain state.

Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, speaking for the South Carolina No. 2 union, told of the work being done for prohibition through the home and the training of mothers to refrain from using intoxicating liquors.

Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., said: "It was in the District of Columbia that our great ship of National Constitutional Prohibition was launched by our beloved W. C. T. U."

Maryland's president, Mrs. Mary R. Hasiup, announced that the special aim of the W. C. T. U. of her state for the coming year was that every member should gain one young woman recruit for the white ribbon army and that the goal of the organization should be "Constitutional prohibition for the state and for the nation."

The last group was made up of states which had made a gain of membership under 100.

Delaware's president spoke optimistic words of the prohibition future of her state.

Each of the Kansas delegates, led by Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, state president, stated a "Fact" proving the beneficial results that follow prohibition.

South Carolina, by Mrs. Joseph Sprott, congratulated itself on having elected a man to Congress who would vote for National Constitutional Prohibition.

"The results of the November election show us we have won out and that when the legislature meets it will give us a strong chance to secure prohibition," said Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U. "Utah will, I believe, go dry in 1915."

### Prizes for Membership Gains

Each year there is a friendly rivalry for the prizes for the largest per cent gain in membership made by state, district, county or local union. These prizes were presented at this time by Mrs. Frances P. Parks.

The Oregon W. C. T. U., for a gain of 54⅓ per cent in membership, received twenty-five subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

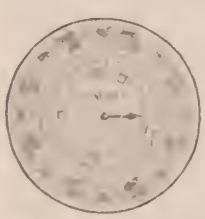
Minnesota District W. C. T. U. No. 25, for a gain of 190 per cent in membership, received a prize of twenty subscriptions to the official paper.

Smyth county (Va.) W. C. T. U., for a gain of 775 per cent in membership, received a prize of fifteen subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

The Owensboro (Ky.) local union, for a gain of 2,300 per cent in membership, received a prize of ten subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

### Seattle Invites Convention for 1915

Upon a suggestion from the presiding officer that the National W. C. T. U. now awaited invitations for the next convention, the delegates from the Pacific Coast prepared to present a united plea for Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Margaret B. Platt and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns presented an invitation to Seattle, urging that it had been fifteen years since the National Convention met in that city. Mrs. Munns read an invitation from the Governor, the city of Seattle, its Ministerial Association, the W. C. T. U., and a telegram just received from the Seattle Commercial Club.

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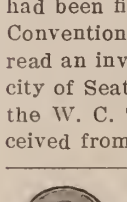
## Notice to Mission Workers

The universal stenography, or better known by some as Chinese shorthand, is on sale at 400 Sutter street, San Francisco, and also at A. Fritterer's School, 239 West Adams street, Los Angeles; price, fifty cents The proceeds go for mission work and for the publication of the Bible in Phonetic characters by Julia A. Barrett.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.



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**$2.50 Per Day Salary** paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring in tubes.
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Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., as a neighbor of Washington, seconded the invitation and urged that delegates buy their tickets by the way of Oregon and stop a while there.

The invitation was also heartily seconded by Mrs. Sara Dorr of Northern California, and Mrs. Stella B. Irvine of Southern California.

Invitations were also received from Indianapolis, St. Louis, Columbus (Ohio), Baltimore, Galveston, (Texas), Niagara Falls and Pittsburgh.

The invitation of Seattle for 1915 was afterwards formally accepted by action of the Official Board.

The appearance of Georgia's army of white ribboners, each carrying a stick draped with Southern moss and cotton bolls, the point of which held a cracker (labeling them as Georgia crackers), was the sensation of the evening and was the signal for the outburst of song,

"We're glad we came to Georgia,
We are, we are,"

which met with a prompt response from the Georgians:

"We're glad *you* came to Georgia,
We are, we are,"
We wish you all would long remain
In the land of cotton and sugar cane"

Mrs. Patterson explained that for the fourth time the Georgia W. C. T. U. had been awarded the prize for the greatest number of pages of temperance literature distributed, according to its membership, of any state in the Union and that this year the National also awarded to Georgia the prize for the best work in the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament. "We expect to go right on and place ourselves on record for National Constitutional Prohibition," said Mrs. Patterson.

After a closing admonition from Mrs. Mary Harris Armor never to lay down our arms until the Prince of Darkness has surrendered to the Prince of Peace, the resolution of thanks was read by Mrs. Nelle G. Burger:

"We extend our heartfelt thanks to our white-ribbon comrades of Georgia for their heroic efforts in entertaining this large convention and for their unfailing courtesy and kindness; to the pastor and deacons of the Tabernacle for their warm welcome and for the free use of their building; to the officials of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Wesley Memorial churches, where we have had the privilege of holding our conferences; to the decorating committee for their effective work; to Mrs. Don P. Blaine and the students from Cox College for the selections from 'Columbia's Congress'; to all the soloists and Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron, pianist, and to the Jubilee singers from Morris Brown College; to the Junior Order Drum and Bugle Corps which escorted us on our arrival in the city; to Mrs. H. C. Harper for free automobiles; to the Uncle Remus Memorial Association for the beautiful reception at the Sign of the Wren's Nest; to Governor and Mrs. Slaton for the hospitality of the executive mansion; to Mrs. Brogden for arranging the Y. P. B. meetings; to Mrs. L. C. Warner and Mrs. W. H. Preston for arranging the L. T. L. demonstration; to Cox College for the reception tendered the Convention; to the hotels and hostesses for hospitality extended, and particularly Mr. William Witham for his bounteous welcome; to the pages who have served us so faithfully, and to all who have in any way contributed to the success of this our Forty-First annual Convention."

On motion, the Forty-First annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union adjourned.

Dear to the memory of all convention-goers are the closing moments of the annual harvest homes where hand clasps hand from floor to platform and all stand in a circle and sing,

"God be with you till we meet again."

The delegates went down from this mountain top of privilege and inspiration, with purpose more determined and invincible to work and speak and pray for the abolition of the legalized liquor traffic by National Constitutional Prohibition.

A Convention Group

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The Most Helpful Testament Published. It has all the special promises in RED. It also has a COMPLETE INDEX to every subject and important word in the New Testament. Descriptive pamphlet free. Agents wanted.
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For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind is necessary.*

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One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

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THE UNION SIGNAL - - $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER - - 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
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## GREAT STUDENT CONVENTION WILL MEET

A unique event is promised in the biennial national convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association at Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 29-Jan. 1, which will be attended by selected student delegates from the universities and colleges of every state. It is expected that more than 1,000 student leaders will come together for conference. The object of the convention relates to America's welfare, and the leadership which educated men may give; to the making safe of human life; to the removal of commercialized vice; to the replacing of vicious politics by a new human welfare ideal in political life; to the arousing of new devotion and responsibility on the part of those who ought to and can lead in the larger life of the nation; to the vital issue now up for settlement which every student now in college will have to face personally—the abolition of the liquor traffic.

When 1,000 young men and women are so caught with a vision of their personal responsibility to society that they will give up their Christmas holidays and pay their expenses half way across the continent, their gathering will bear watching.


# MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

**The United Evangelical Publishing House**
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.


## L. T. L. REPORT GIVEN AT ATLANTA CONVENTION

MRS. EDNA ROWAN HARVEY, National L. T. L. Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

In many ways this has been the most notable year of L. T. L. work since I have served as your secretary. Reports have come in from every state of our nation and never have they been more encouraging. Advancement along all lines is visible everywhere. The great campaigns of the year have furnished a big field for service by our legioners. Many thousands of children have been enlisted and with their irresistible pleas have helped, in a large measure, to record the victories. In no-license campaigns, as well, our legioners have served duty as Young Campaigners. At the launching of the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, we outfitted our young soldiers with cap and badge and pennant, the regalia of the Young Campaigners.

Perhaps the most important step of all is the preparation of a new L. T. L. study course by Miss Christine Tinling. These four books treat every phase of total abstinence and prohibition in language suitable for boys or girls and they are a valuable contribution to the training of temperance warriors. The course is comprised of the following manuals:

MANUAL I—"Temperance Tales."

MANUAL II—No. 1—"A Handful of Hints."
No. 2—"About Ourselves."

MANUAL III—"About our Country."

We are deeply indebted to Miss Tinling for gratuitously preparing this course and it is earnestly hoped the books may be placed within the reach of all children in public schools, Sunday schools and Loyal Temperance Legions.

The regular work of the L. T. L. shows a steady, healthy growth. Nearly 500 new legions have been gained this year, reaching hundreds of children. Sixty thousand boquets have been given out and over half a million pages of temperance literature sown by the children's hands. Oklahoma wins the National banner for the largest amount of dues paid into the Treasury according to membership. The department prizes were awarded as follows: Medal Contest prize, to North Dakota; Flower Mission prize, to Oklahoma; Open Air Meetings' prize, to Ohio; Comfort Bag prize, Massachusetts; and the prize for the observance of the most Red Letter Days goes to Connecticut. Dues amounting to $924.18 paid into the National treasury, show our paid membership to be 18,483, a gain of 2,000 paid members. The Branch contributed $100.24 to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund.

## TEMPERANCE LECTURER AT SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

For the first time in the history of the American School of Osteopathy located at Kirksville, Mo., a temperance lecturer has been permitted to enter the doors of that institution. Early in the fall Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, state president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., gave an eloquent, convincing address before the student body on "A World Vision." She told of the early pioneer work of the W. C. T. U., and referred to the personnel of the last World's W. C. T. U. Convention, bringing in personal experiences, making telling points for temperance and against the cigaret, white slave traffic, etc. The woman suffrage bill was killed in the Missouri legislature because the liquor traffic said it must be killed, she declared. She also gave a most interesting account of her efforts in the legislature in behalf of the white slave traffic bill of Missouri.

While in Kirksville, Mrs. Burger spoke at a union meeting at the Methodist church, to the ladies of the Presbyterian church, and at a big mass meeting at the court house. Everywhere she was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences. As a result of her visit many new members, both active and honorary, were added to the W. C. T. U.


# REMEMBRANCES

for the

# Holiday Season

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Cloth, $1.50. Morocco, $2.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Price, 50 cents.

Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

A Modern Madonna, Carolyn Stanley. Price 60 cents.

Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter. Price, 60 cents.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. Price $1.42.

Lois Morton's Investment, Mrs. Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

BOOKLETS

Who's to Blame, Marietta Holley. Price, each, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Rest Cottage, profusely illustrated. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.

DAINTY BOOKLETS WITH THE SEASON'S GREETINGS

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White enamel on silver with letters 40 and 60 cents each
White enamel on silver without letters 30 cents each
White enamel on gilt without letters 25 cents each

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Price 35 cents; per dozen $3.50

CHRISTMAS POST CARDS

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An attractive collection at 3 for 5 cents; 15 cents per dozen

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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 17, 1914 | No. 51

Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.

## RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, AND BY PUBLIC MEETINGS GENERALLY. W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SECURE FROM ALL MEETINGS WHICH THEY ADDRESS THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION.

**Resolved, That we are in hearty favor of National Constitutional Prohibition and will do all within our power to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution as embodied in the Joint Resolution introduced in the United States Congress by Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, and by Senator Morris Sheppard.**

*Adopted by*.....*representing*

..... *people*, ..... *191*

.....
*(Signature of president or chairman.)*

*County*.....

*City*.....

*State*.....
*(To be sent, when signed, to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.*

Senator Morris Sheppard.

**CAMPAIGN EDITION**

## SPECIAL ARTICLES


The Challenge of Patriotism—Prosperity Statistics of Kansas and Missouri—Christian Citizenship—The Liquor Traffic a Rock of Offense—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Public—Stop the Source of Misery.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**WONDERFUL WEEK IN WASHINGTON—SIX CONCURRENT MEETINGS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—LARGE AUDIENCE GREETS W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS—HOUSE TO VOTE DECEMBER 22 ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AWAITED WITH INTENSE INTEREST**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS. National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

We have had a wonderful week in Washington, with meetings interviews, conferences, etc. Miss Anna A. Gordon, our newly elected President, arrived Friday, December 4, having come from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters at Evanston. Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant National recording secretary, and president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., and the state W. C. T. U. presidents, Mrs. Florence D. Richards of Ohio, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, and Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, of the District of Columbia, were also with us at our beautiful new Washington Headquarters, located in Hotel Driscoll.

Sunday, December 6, had been designated as the day set apart for our annual National W. C. T. U. meeting in Columbia Theater. A vast amount of work in advertising the gathering had been done by the local committee, headed by Mrs. Shelton, and the results showed the efficiency of its efforts, for, despite the fact that six meetings, with the same object, addressed by men of national and worldwide fame, were held at the same hour, a vast throng congregated at Columbia Theater to attend the meeting conducted by the National W. C. T. U.

### Miss Gordon's Tribute to Mrs. Stevens

As Miss Gordon came forward, she was accorded a royal welcome. Upon taking her place as presiding officer, she said:

"In this auditorium just a year ago today, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a great and inspiring meeting, with National Constitutional Prohibition as its keynote. Our beloved and statesmanlike leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, was with us. Today we revere her memory. We thank God for her marvelous leadership. We faithfully follow in her footsteps up the steep and rugged mountain-side of National Constitutional Prohibition and with unfaltering faith, declare with this heroic soul, 'We know we are to win. The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in heaven, and on earth will hasten the establishment of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.'

"Never have we had such a substantial basis for the prohibition hope that is within us; a hope for the speedy coming of statewide, nationwide, and worldwide prohibition.

"Great meetings in the interest of the Sheppard-Hobson Resolution are being held in this city today and others are to follow. For forty years the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has advocated and worked for this vital measure, and we have reason to rejoice that the allied church and temperance forces of the entire nation are together making possible the coming of the 'glad and glorious tomorrow of National Constitutional Prohibition.'" At the close of her remarks white chrysanthemums were presented to Miss Gordon by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher from the District W. C. T. U.

An all too brief exercise, participated in by twenty-eight children, dressed in costumes of different nations, was greatly appreciated by the large audience, and, as the children filed off the stage, each little girl handed a beautiful white carnation to Captain Hobson, who, as Miss Gordon said, "as a prohibition knight of the new chivalry, is worthy to receive flowers from the hands of little children."

### Mrs. Armor and Congressman Hobson Speak

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor had come from Pennsylvania to address the meeting. Each little boy handed a flower to her, and at the close of her address Mrs. Cawthorn, on behalf of the Y. P. B., presented to her most beautiful chrysanthemums. Mrs. Armor was at her best and electrified the audience by her telling blows for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson was the next speaker. Many of the people had been on their feet for over an hour, but no one left. It seemed as though the audience settled down to listen even more intently, if that were possible, and for another hour scarcely any one moved, the many young men present eagerly drinking in every word. Oh! that it may be as "seed sown upon good ground," that shall bring forth an abundant harvest.

State presidents and other members of the National Executive Committee were introduced, although because of the lateness of the hour all did not speak.

Stirring greetings were read from state W. C. T. U. presidents, as follows: From Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, the newly elected Vice-President-at Large of the National W. C. T. U., Miss Helen L. Hood of Illinois, Mrs. Mary R. Haslup of Maryland, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost of West Virginia. Greetings were also presented from Mrs. W. A. Loyne, National superintendent.

Beautiful music was rendered by a male quartet, consisting of William E. Braithwaite, Charles W. Bidwell, James L. Bates and Benjamin A. Lineback.

### Third and Last Session of Sixty-third Congress

With an unusual lack of formality, but with a spirit of enthusiasm that demonstrated the good effects of their six weeks' rest from legislative duties, members of the Senate and House re-assembled Monday for the third and last session of the Sixty-third Congress. The opening day, devoted chiefly to routine matters in both bodies, was characterized by the easy way in which the work was picked up at the point where it was laid down October 24.

The House transacted only the business incident to the first day of a session, but, before it did so, the entire membership rose and gave an ovation to Speaker Clark when he ascended to the rostrum of the presiding officer. The cheering was indulged in by every member in the chamber, politics for the moment being forgotten. The Republican leader, Mr. Mann, came in for a reception at the hands of his colleagues, and Mr. Willis, of Ohio, now governor-elect of his state, who entered the chamber while Mr. Mann was being applauded, likewise was given a hand of welcome.

Both the Senate and House adopted the customary resolution for a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session, and ready for any information which he might desire to submit.

The task confronting this session is no small one. Fifteen necessary appropriation bills must be completed and passed. This means that Congress must appropriate more than $1,000,000,000 between now and March 4 next. There will be approximately sixty-five working days, making the average appropriations a day about $17,000,000.

In discussing the legislative program for the session, Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader of the House, declared that there would surely be a vote on the Hobson resolution for submission to the states of a constitutional amendment for National Prohibition. The House committee on rules brought the matter before the committee today. Saturday, December 12, and on Tuesday, December 22, discussion on the resolution will probably commence in the House, eight hours being allowed.

### The President's Message.

The event of Tuesday, the eighth, was the President's message to the joint session of Congress. Admission to the galleries was only by ticket, but all of our white ribbon visitors were supplied and occupied seats in the members' gallery. When the President entered the House chamber, Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark were in their seats on the rostrum, and as Mr. Wilson mounted to the reading clerk's desk, where he read his message, he was loudly cheered. Several members of the Cabinet accompanied their chief, and occupied seats immediately in front of the speaker. Secretary of State Bryan, who has generally taken a position in the diplomatic gallery, sat with his colleagues, and listened most attentively, especially to the following reference in the message to peace:

"If asked, 'Are you ready to defend yourselves?' we reply, 'Most assuredly, to the utmost,' and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate, indeed."

Friday and Saturday, December 11 and 12, at nine a. m., representatives of the Committee of One Hundred met at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington. A "National Temperance Council" was proposed by the executive committee, and later ratified by the larger meeting. Delegates from many of the temperance and reform organizations were present, the W. C. T. U. being represented by Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp represented the Prohibition party.

Plans for future work were fully discussed, it being the consensus of opinion that the time was fully ripe for a forward movement all along the line looking to National Constitutional Prohibition.

*Saturday, December 12, 1914.*

# THE CHALLENGE OF PATRIOTISM

(Address in part delivered at National W. C. T. U. Convention, Atlanta, Ga.)

DANIEL A. POLING, National Superintendent Temperance and Christian Citizenship, United Society of Christian Endeavor

To stand in this presence and in this city is a distinction that I do not deserve but that I appreciate beyond words—in the presence of the organization that, more than any other, is responsible for the education of the United States against alcohol, and in the city that Henry Grady loved and honored,—Henry Grady, the most eloquent voice yet lifted for total abstinence and prohibition.

I greet you tonight as the most efficient instructors of the greatest reform, as the heralds of National Constitutional Prohibition—the mothers of a new order.

The call of the temperance and prohibition reform is the challenge of highest patriotism. America faces today the mightiest domestic and foreign problems of her eventful history.

Industrial unrest; the extremes of individualism, paternalism and communism; the masterful questions of our great cities; the hunger crisis; the grinding of these problems and others beyond number seethe in the caldron of domestic unrest.

Without the world rocks in an abysmal struggle of elemental hates. Some empires and kingdoms will fall, all will be made desolate, robbed of treasure, wasted of brain and brawn. And when the clouds of war finally lift, what a spectacle! Europe a bleeding, repellant waste! He is not an idle dreamer who says that when Mars, blood glutted, falls asleep upon the plains of Flanders, the eyes of millions of the bondaged and oppressed will turn as turns the morning flower toward the sun; will turn as turned the eyes of Israel toward the "Promised Land," toward the republic safely set upon a continent between the mightiest oceans of the earth, a republic in herself sufficient for every hunger of mankind.

It is as plainly written as the decalogue, that beneath the flag first raised by Washington, and now fixed on high by a united and never-to-be-estranged people, shall be the burning out of the ancient dross of despotism in the white fires of freedom; shall be the melting of the nations and the welding of the races.

For this world mission, for this divine destiny—to heal the war sore of the earth and to build the future better than the past—America needs every man at his best.

### The Supreme Foe of the State

The liquor institution will give to the armies of our progress trembling limbs, blinded eyes, deafened ears, poverty of purse and of soul, halting minds and hearts that are too frail to pump the blood of mighty deeds.

Men and women as citizens are the product of four environments: The physical, the moral, the industrial and the political.

A physical incompetent by superior qualities of the unconquerable soul may lift himself out of the chains of disease and pain and make his fellows his debtors, but no man will deny me when I say, that that which makes for physical incompetency is an enemy of the state.

A moral incompetent cannot be a good citizen.

An industrial incompetent cannot be a good citizen.

A political incompetent cannot be a good citizen.

I submit to you that the liquor institution is the supreme tangible foe of the state, because it is the supreme positive promoter of physical, moral, industrial and political incompetency.

Millions of citizens, men and women, immediately vital to the national and world program of this republic cannot be at their best until the liquor institution is destroyed. Other and unborn millions are physically, morally, industrially and politically pre-damned by the eugenic taint of alcohol. *And America needs every man at his best!*

### Indicted on Four Counts

On four counts—as the shackler of bodies as the despoiler of morals, as the impoverisher of industry and as the corrupter of government, I indict the liquor institution and arraign it in the high court of patriotism. On the accumulated and unimpeachable testimony of the centuries I demand the verdict of *guilty* with no recommendation of mercy. In the name of the dead, the living and the unborn I ask for the maximum sentence,

Mr. Daniel A. Poling

Statewide, Nationwide, Worldwide Prohibition!

### What Is Alcohol?

What is alcohol? Its friends say that it is a stimulant and a liquid food. We submit that alcohol is the greatest physical menace of the race.

Modern science declares that it has yet to be proved that the heart muscle can be stimulated by alcohol, that alcohol is a narcotic, water-absorbing anesthetic drug—a poison. It must be classed with opium, cocaine, morphine and other appetite-forming poison drugs. It cannot be taken into the human system with any degree of frequency without deterioration to the human tissue and it affects maliciously all cell life. One drink of intoxicating liquor disturbs the disease-germ-destroying white blood cells of the body—they stagger. With the germs of typhoid striking in on the bowels, with tuberculosis germs striking in on the lungs, the sluggish, impoverished white corpuscles of the drinker's blood are insufficient for their task and fail in the hour of physical crisis. Thus it is that pneumonia has a death mortgage on the drunkard! Thus it is that the so-called moderate drinker has but one chance in two for recovery from disease and for long life as compared with the total abstainer.

Plants watered with alcohol languish and die. A guinea pig from a vigorous litter fed upon alcoholized food, if it lives at all, is stunted and inferior. Should it propagate, its descendants are invariably sickly and short-lived.

In infant mortality Bavaria, the greatest beer drinking principality on the globe, leads the world. The French Government in scientific campaigns against its declining birth rate discovered and officially reported that the birth rate was lowest in those divisions of the republic where the per capita consumption of light wines was the highest.

Prohibition is patriotic because prohibition is a scientific movement against physical incompetency.

### The Despoiler of Morals.

The liquor institution is the despoiler of morals. Morality is a composite of religion and education. There can be no morality without religion and the only effective morality is an educated, positive morality. Morality is militant.

The home, the school and the church constitute civilization's great moral triangle.

The liquor institution is either the friend of the home, the school, and the church, or it is the enemy of the home, the school and the church.

The saloon does not make fathers and mothers more affectionate, but it does rob hundreds of thousands of children of sober parents. It does brand a million helpless babies with the shame, "a drunkard's child."

Liquor does not hang pictures on the wall or put bread and meat into the larder, but it does create at least 350,000 child laborers, by impairing or cutting off entirely the earning power of the natural provider. The fact that a father has lost his job through drink does not signify that his children have lost their appetites.

The liquor institution does not make child rearing easier, motherhood happier, but it does fill sweat-shops with mothers who with bleeding fingers toil for bread,

The liquor institution educates no children but the children of the liquor dealer, and it closes the door of the public school to hundreds of thousands of children and for millions it bars the road to higher education.

*Prohibition Kansas had last year in proportion to population more high school graduates and more young men and women in colleges and universities than any other state of the union and than any other country in the world.*

The liquor institution has never conducted a revival meeting, but it has damned a billion souls, for "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

The liquor institution has never raised a family altar and no prayers have ever been offered for God to make more saloons and more saloon-keepers, more drunkards and drunkards' wives and drunkards' children, but prayers as numberless as the sands of the seashore have risen to the throne that the drunkard shop might be closed forever. And they will continue to rise until the prayer-answering God, through the holy ballots of his people, makes final reply.

The liquor institution robs men of the power to distinguish between right and wrong. It excites and maddens the passions. Thus it becomes the real principle in unnumbered acts of violence for which men languish in prison, die by the hangman's noose or in the electric chair.

The liquor institution robs of reason, perverts judgment and weakens the will. Thus it levies an unspeakable tribute upon the master passion of the race and gives to the trafficker in women and girls his chief weapon. It is the big brother of the brothel, and when daughters are seduced and ruined alcohol is generally partner to the crime.

Scarcely ever is there a rape fiend without a bottle, and Jane Addams endorses the statement that the white

(Continued on Page Four)

# THE CHALLENGE OF PATRIOTISM

(Continued from Page Three)

slave traffic as an institution could not exist for ten days in this country without the liquor traffic.

The liquor institution makes men and women morally unfit and thus undermines the whole social order. It blunts first the finer instincts, even as it first destroys the more delicate and last formed cells of the body. It robs society not generally of the baser but more frequently of the best.

Men who ruled empires and the world have fallen before their drink appetite —Alexander died in a drunken debauch at thirty-three.

Many brave souls who opened the road of freedom for others have not been able to break for themselves the alcohol bondage.

The liquor institution is the enemy of the home, the enemy of the school and the arch foe of the church. It is the moral crime of the centuries and prohibition is patriotic because it will destroy the great moral despoiler.

### The Impoverisher of Industry

The economic stability of the state is in the hand of toil. The liquor institution is the impoverisher of industry. It impairs the working efficiency of labor; it decreases the purchasing power of the American home to the extent of at least seventy per cent of the more than two billion dollar annual drink bill of the United States. It robs labor directly of a large proportion of its just share in industrial profits, for it gives to labor less than $90 for every one million dollars of capital invested, while the average for all other industries is five hundred dollars for every one million dollars of capital invested. It makes for cheap labor for it is responsible for thousands of women who stand in the burden-bearing places of men and it is the begetter of child slavery.

The liquor traffic is an unfair business competitor, for it deals with a habit-forming drug that drives its victims to spend all of their substance for that which satisfies not, for that which leaves the consumer in an infinitely worse state than he was before. It impoverishes society.

The liquor traffic is the recipient of unfair and exorbitant profits and all of its financial returns are at the expense of the legitimate industries of the community. Liquor money is generally bread money, shoe money and money that ought to be spent for clothing, money that would naturally have gone to buy the necessities and comforts of life.

Release the drink bill of the United States and it will immediately begin to do three things: To supply the saloons' victims with the necessities and comforts of life, to upbuild and strengthen the honest industries that create for society necessities and comforts and to return to the laborer a larger share of the earnings of his toil.

The liquor institution is the father of two-thirds of the unpaid bills that merchants mark off at the close of every year and the chief reason why children are hungry and scantily clad. The only thing that a drink of whisky ever suggests is another drink of whisky.

Whisky never suggested to a drunkard that he buy shoes for his children or furniture for his house, but it has suggested to creatures once men that they take the shoes from the feet of their babies, the furniture from their scantily supplied houses to buy more whisky. Society, if it is not to be impoverished, must receive an honest return for an honest investment. This is the sound law of the finished product by which we judge every honest business of the community.

The saloon is an industrial parasite feeding off society and returning to society no good thing.

### "It Is Not a Business, It Is a Crime"

The revenue the liquor institution promises the state is not one thirty-fifth of that which it steals from the state and all the little it seems to give is quickly devoured by its maimed and impoverished, its imbecile and criminal. The financial drain of the liquor institution upon the government has not yet been computed.

Prohibition is patriotic because it is the proved friend of labor and capital, and because it makes society industrially consistent by applying to the liquor institution the sound economic laws of wealth and waste, business and crime that are everywhere applied to all other institutions of the state. Prohibition is patriotic because it strikes a tremendous blow against industrial incompetency, because it destroys society's great industrial impoverisher.

### The Corrupter of Politics

That which makes for the physical, moral and industrial incompetency of citizens makes for the corruption of politics and for bad government. The liquor institution is therefore the most dangerous, the supreme corrupter of government, for it, more than any other institution, makes for physical, industrial and moral incompetency. It goes without argument that other things being equal a man physically weak cannot serve the state as well as a physically strong man. Ignorance, demoralizing life, poverty, immorality and irreligion are the most insidious foes of good government.

The liquor institution thrusts the state to its very vitals when it tampers with the electorate. And in the hollow of the liquor hand is the corrupted and corruptible vote of this republic. The liquor traffic not only corrupts the voter, but having corrupted him, holds him for barter. Whenever great interests desire to secure friendly legislation at the expense of the people they form at once a thieving partnership with the saloon.

The destiny of this republic, the perpetuity of every worthy institution of our past and our future greatness rest upon the political system handed down to us from the fathers, a system changed from time to time to meet the requirements of larger freedom and advancing truth, but a system always lofty in theory and benign in practice. For this system we are now responsible.

The liquor traffic in all the years of its political power has never made an honest vote for a worthy cause.

Today it stands convicted in every great city of the nation of unnumbered political frauds and as the corrupter and would-be destroyer of our whole plan of government.

It respects no law that stands between it and financial gain; it is the red-mawed anarchist of them all.

The supreme arraignment that I bring in patriotism against the saloon, I bring in its own declaration, "Prohibition does not prohibit." Who wants prohibition to fail? Who is directly responsible in every instance when prohibition laws are violated? How long will we tolerate in the state this bloody handed defier of order?

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The Liquor Traffic Finds Itself Against a Solid Rock.
*—Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

# Prosperity Statistics of Kansas and Missouri

(Excerpts from address delivered at National Convention)

MRS. LILLIAN M. MITCHNER, President Kansas W. C. T. U.

What does the saloon cost the people of the United States every year? Government statistics tell us we spend $2,500,000,000 for liquor every year.

What do we receive in return for this large sum of money? The same statistics tell us that as the direct result of the legalized saloon we receive 2,500 little dead babies, 5,000 suicides, 10,000 murderers, 60,000 fallen women and for every fallen woman a fallen man, 100,000 orphans, 100,000 paupers, 100,000 criminals, 100,000 insane, and every year 100,000 men die and fill drunkards' graves, and the Bible says, "No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of Heaven."

I believe the saloon would kill the church if it could and I also believe the church could kill the saloon if it would. I believe that any man or woman who signs a petition for a saloon license, who votes for license, or who rents property for saloon purposes, is just as guilty as is the man who sells liquor over the bar.

### Kansas' Early Struggle

In Kansas statistics show that many of our inebriates are old people who acquired the drink habit, either before they came to the state, or before our laws were well enforced. When I was on the Pacific Coast I was handed a slip containing extracts from William A. White's article, "When Kansas Boarded the Water Wagon." Only a part of the article was there. If the whole story had been given the reading public would have been told how we finally won out, what a terrible struggle it was and that no other state would have such a struggle, owing to the fact that we had no Supreme court decisions by which to be guided, but had to fight every possible legal point that could be raised and every technicality in the law, through all the lower courts and then through the Supreme court. This took many years. Now we have Supreme court decisions on almost every possible phase of the liquor law for which our sister states will not have to fight.

In 1880, when prohibition was adopted, and prior thereto, Kansas was exceedingly poor. During the thirty years of prohibition it has become one of the richest states, per capita, in the Union. Let us compare it for a moment with Missouri, which adjoins Kansas on its eastern border.

Missouri has better natural advantages than Kansas, more mineral deposits and forests, richer soil, more rainfall, nearer market facilities and its population is nearly twice as large. In Kansas almost every town owns its own electric light plant, waterworks and sewer system, while in Missouri many towns of even 4,000 and 5,000 people have no paved streets, electric light or water system. In Missouri the assessed valuation is $1,650,000,000, or $300 per capita. In Kansas the assessed valuation is $2,750,000,000, or $1,750 per capita. In the panic of 1907, when eastern banks appealed to the west for money, Missouri, with its large banks and great cities, refused to send one penny to the east and Kansas bankers sent $50,000,000 to help the eastern banks in their emergency. In Missouri there is $20 per capita and in Kansas over $148 per capita deposited in the banks. In Missouri one farmer in 100 and in Kansas one farmer in five owns an automobile. In Missouri common laborers receive eight dollars per week and in Kansas they get fourteen dollars per week.

Why these differences? In Missouri there are over 4,000 saloons, into which the people of the state pay $80,000,000 annually. In Kansas there are no saloons. We expend our money for food and clothing, for public improvements, for schools and colleges. We have $16,000,000 worth of school buildings and public endowment funds of $10,000,000 or more. The growth and extent of private and denominational schools is correspondingly large. Illiteracy has been reduced from forty-nine per cent, to slightly more than two per cent, and that trifling amount is nearly all among the foreign element in our mining regions. With over 800 newspapers and magazines published in Kansas only eight will carry any liquor advertising whatever.

We have 105 counties in Kansas and eighty-six have no insane; fifty-nine have no feeble minded; ninety-six have no inebriates, the few we do have coming from the cities which so long defied the law. Twenty-nine county poor farms have no inmates and there is only one pauper to every three thousand population. In July, 1913, when report for the fiscal year was made, fifty-three county jails were empty; sixty-five counties had no prisoners serving sentence.

We had 724 convicts in the penitentiary when the prohibition law was passed; since that time our population has increased nearly one hundred per cent and the number of our convicts increased only three per cent. We have no capital punishment in Kansas, hence murderers become permanent occupants of the penitentiary. August 8, 1914, we had 733 men and twelve Kansas women in our penitentiary. In the federal penitentiary, located in Kansas but containing prisoners from other states, there were 1,031 prisoners on that date. These are incorrectly credited as Kansas prisoners by those who seek to discredit prohibition.

No other state will ever have the fight to enforce the prohibitory law which has been waged in Kansas. When our law was passed the public sentiment was not aroused against the liquor traffic as it is today. Maine was the only prohibition state. Kansas had not one foot of local option territory. There had been no general demand for the prohibitory law and the issue was unexpectedly forced on the temperance people. There were 1,200 saloons when the law was passed; 800 closed and 400 remained to wage a bitter fight, which battle we have won. Our era of law enforcement in the last five years has made the open saloon unknown in any part of Kansas, the dive rare and almost impossible to find and we have not one red light district in the state.

In 1906 there were in Kansas City, Kansas, over 250 open law-defying places where liquor was sold, with a regular system of monthly fines collected by the city. When Attorney General Coleman commenced to enforce the prohibitory law a large delegation of politicians and business men came from Kansas City to Topeka. They urged that closing the saloons would drive away business, add to their already too many empty buildings and increase taxes. They were told the law would be enforced to the letter—and it was. A year later, when it was thought a change in office might mean less vigorous law enforcement, these same men made a second trip from Kansas City to Topeka. But how different their mission. They came to beg that the vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law might continue. The city had never been so prosperous, bank deposits had greatly increased, property values were better, working men were now buying lots and building homes, the school enrollment was greater, children were better dressed and better fed. The grocers, the merchants and the furniture dealers told of increased sales. People were moving from Kansas City, Missouri, across the line to Kansas City, Kansas, to get away from the saloons and all empty buildings were filled. The cost of criminal prosecutions had decreased $25,000 during the year and $25,000 more was saved by reduction of police court expense. How much was saved to the merchants in better collections they could not fully estimate. What prohibition, well enforced, has done for Kansas City, Kansas, is duplicated in many other cities of the state.

If you will look at the young men, grown to manhood in prohibition Kansas, you will find them a type of which to be proud. Because its men were physically stronger and more capable of endurance the Twentieth Kansas won special honors in the Philippines. When our Kansas boys, grown to manhood, took up the burden of official responsibility, they showed their belief in prohibition by passing the most drastic prohibition law the world has ever seen. They riveted on the "lid" in Kansas, and any candidate, or party, which would attempt to loosen it digs his own political grave.

Prohibition is the doctrine of self-defense. It has established a quarantine against a plague more destructive than cholera. It has taken politics out of the saloons and the saloons out of politics. Kansas has helped to solve for the world the greatest civic problem of the age. It has demonstrated that the solution of the saloon problem is no saloon. It stands for state and nationwide constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic.

W. C. T. U. Float in the Seattle Parade Which Helped Win the Victory November 3, 1914

# CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

(Excerpts from address at National W. C. T. U. Convention.)

MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, President Kentucky W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Beauchamp opened her address with a word picture from Jewish sacred history as given in the thirty-fifth chapter of the prophecy of Jeremiah, in which is shown the only basis for a perpetuated temporal existence of an individual or government. Briefly, but graphically, she described the going of the Rechabites on invitation of Jehovah to the great feast at Jerusalem, at which was served the forbidden wine, and told of their heroic refusal, even at the risk of transgressing the social laws of their hosts, to partake, saying, "We will drink no wine, neither we nor our wives, nor our sons, nor our daughters forever." Then it was that Jehovah uttered those memorable words: "Therefore thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Jonadab, the son of Rechab shall not want a man to stand before me forever."—EDITOR.

I want to look with you for a little while at conditions that exist in this land of ours, and see if these conditions continue if they warrant us in the hope that we can have made to us the pledge made to the Rechabites of old, namely: "Ye shall not want a man to stand before me forever." In order to do that, we will for a little while in imagination visit certain institutions in this land.

### Why Do We Have Blind Babies?

That nation is doomed that does not protect its childhood, and therefore I ask you first of all to visit certain institutions for the children of the nation. The first of these will be the institution for the blind. Friends, did you ever see the children in a blind institution come in and take their places? Did you ever see them look up at you with their dull, glazed eyes in a vain endeavor to get in touch with the surroundings, or note their bowed heads and their eyes tightly closed to avoid the least ray of light because it gave them intense pain? Did you ever see a blind baby's fingers wander over the face of its father or mother in an effort to trace the lineaments of the countenance of that one nearest and dearest to it? Did you ever look into the faces of great groups of blind children, and standing in their presence, remember that they never saw God's blue sky as it bends above them; that they know nothing of the silvery stars; that they never saw the tint of the rose, or the lily, and that they know nothing of the beautiful coloring of the forest in the wonderful beauty of its autumnal tints? All that is to them a sealed book, and as we stand and look at these children, there surges up within us the question: Where are we? Are we in America, the land that has within its bounds the most favorable conditions for physical development? The eye is but a physical organ, and the physical organ in man is not very different from the physical organ in the lower animals. We have in our own state of Kentucky conditions that ought to make us think. You know that we are a live-stock producing state, and we do not have blind calves, blind colts, blind pigs, and blind lambs, but we do have blind babies. Why do we have blind babies? While this problem confronts us the statistician steps up behind us and tells us that sixty-eight per cent of all the children in this nation that are born blind come into this life thus hampered because the grimy hand of the liquor traffic, through the drink habit of the parents or grandparents lifted itself out of the past and projected itself into the future, and closed the eyes of the children before they were born. The scientists tell us that so far as the blight upon future generations is concerned, a man would better get hilariously drunk now and then and stay sober the rest of the time, than to be a constant, moderate drinker, continually taking into his system small quantities of alcohol.

In every audience there are persons who will not look at this question from the higher standpoint—the benefit to humanity—but they must always look at it from a financial standpoint. If there be such a one in this audience tonight, I would ask him or her to take out notebook and pencil and estimate how many blind children we have in the United States, count the cost to the state of maintaining its institutions for the blind, and then put it down as part of the tribute we annually render to King Alcohol, that he may go on in his work of putting out the eyes of generations that are to come.

### Deaf Children Victims of the Great Destroyer

Leaving the institution of the blind, let us turn to the institution for the deaf. As you look into their cheerless faces you ask the question: Why should America,

**The Nation which does not Protect its Children is Doomed**

the land of all the world that has the best material resources for animal development—why should America have deaf children? As you are pondering upon this problem the statistician again steps up behind you and says, as in the case of the blind, that about sixty-eight out of every one hundred (taking the average throughout the land) of all these children who are born deaf, are the victims of this same great destroyer, the liquor traffic. I do not care how you use it, the effect of it, whether you get it in a saloon, a drug-store, or out of a patent nostrum bottle, is the same; it does not make any difference how it is used. We ask ourselves, Why have we these children? The answer comes back, that if the lower animals were fed on alcohol, as is the higher animal, they would have deaf colts, and deaf calves, and deaf pigs, and deaf lambs. Did you ever think what this means? Do you know, young men, and young women, that it is the bounden duty of every individual that is born into this government by virtue of citizenship in this great American republic, not only to be self-supporting, but to be more than that, to help to create a surplus which shall go over to help in the civilization of the future, that life may be better, that our material conditions may be elevated to such an extent that we can improve opportunities for mental and moral development; that each generation must do something to leave the world better because it has passed across the stage of action. These children who come into this life thus hampered can never be more than half self-supporting. If with the best efforts that the state can put forth, we can make these children self-supporting, we have performed a great service for them, and for society. But we have robbed our whole nation of the surplus these children would have produced had we only permitted them to have been well born.

But the institutions I have named are not the only ones in America. Will you not go with me tonight to visit one maintained for feeble-minded children? We cannot ask to have the little folks assembled, for that could not be, but we may have a trained attendant go about with us, and as we mark the writhing, squirming mass of humanity, our heart sinks within us, and we say, why should this condition exist? We don't have idiotic calves, lambs or pigs; no, no, if we did this government would appropriate millions of dollars to find out the cause for it. But we do have idiotic children, and why? We are told by the statistician that ninety-two out of every hundred of the army of feeble-minded children in this nation are victims of the protected, legalized liquor traffic.

### Liquor Evil Fills Insane Asylums

Now let us go to an institution that is closely allied with the last one we visited—the institution for the insane. We will enter on the men's side. One thing that immediately impresses us is that the vast majority are between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five. A little inquiry brings to us the information that the overwhelming majority are married men, and that at home are wives who are worse than widowed, and children who are infinitely worse than orphans. We pass from the men's side to the women's side, and there we note that the vast majority are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Again we learn that the overwhelming majority are married women, that at home are husbands infiinitely worse than widowed, and children infiinitely worse than orphans. I would not insult your intelligence by asking you if you see anything in the great army of insane that would warrant you in the hope that God would ever say to you, "Ye shall not want a man to stand before me forever." And yet, from twenty-five to fifty-five per cent of all the insane in this nation are victims of alcohol used sometimes on the prescription of the physician; sometimes constantly in patent nostrums; often in moderate quantities and frequently to excess.

But I will turn to that great army that stands back of the insane; back of the children that have been robbed of parents in their tender years. As we look upon one group, and remember that their mothers were taken away from them in their infancy, when they most needed their patient, tender, guiding hand, or as we look at the other group and recall that their fathers were taken away from them when they most needed the strong, providing, directing hand of a father, and they are left with a cloud hanging over their young lives, whose shadow will follow them to the end I ask if you see anything there that would warrant the hope that God can ever say to us, so long as we continue to make this wreckage of manhood and womanhood, "ye shall not want a man to stand before me forever." And with bowed head again we must answer, "Not here."

# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC A ROCK OF OFFENSE

MRS. FLORENCE E. ATKINS

(Excerpts from Address at National Convention at Atlanta, Ga.)

For many long years the liquor traffic has stood in the way of this nation's progress. It has been the rock of offense, the stone of stumbling on which humanity has fallen crushed and broken. There has never been a time when we were not aware of its hideous work. We have known always that it made the strong man weak, the rich man poor, the clean man licentious. We have seen always that it gave sorrow in place of joy, despair for hope and degradation in place of uplift, sin instead of righteousness. We have known always that it filled jails and penitentiaries, almshouses and orphanages, insane asylums and feeble-minded homes. Oh, yes, we have known full well the effect of this rock of offense, but still we have permitted it to remain. Did I say "permitted?" No, not that; we have actually given it a place in our governmental life, legalized and elevated it.

We were not unmindful of the horrors caused by drink, but we blamed the wrong party—condemnation for the victim, protection for the traffic. Dear knows how long we would have gone on this way had it not been for that company of blessed women who realized there must be something fundamentally wrong that we had not yet touched, and so the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized to right the wrong, to study the alcohol problem, and now for forty years it has neither itself rested nor let any one else rest. With constant agitation, education and organization, the W. C. T. U. has gotten at the root of the matter and science today lends her voice declaring that alcohol is the dread enemy of humanity with awful ability to destroy brain, tissue, nerve and muscle; that it not only can but does kill the God within us and unleashes the beast. It is the nature of alcohol to do these things. Knowing this there can be no longer any excuse for the harboring of this rock of offense and everywhere across the continent you can hear the cry, "This thing must go!" But who shall roll the stone away? Who? Why, the Church, of course. Is not the Church the "body of Christ"? Did not Christ give Himself to save humanity? Is not the liquor traffic destroying humanity? Is not the Church commanded to go before the people and gather out the stones? Aye, verily, this is a worthy task for God's anointed, and the Church shall yet rise in His strength and set the nation free. How? When? It can be done with perfect ease and will be done when priests in the pulpit and members in the pews are really partakers of the Divine nature.

Knowing as we do the diabolical work of the liquor traffic, I declare it impossible for any living creature to be really filled with the spirit of Christ and tolerate this business. It cannot be. Therefore, O Church of God, to our tents and to our knees! With prayers and tears and earnest supplication, let us wait for the baptism of the Holy Spirit. And then, in His name, the Church shall lay her hand to this stone of stumbling which is now hindering the coming of His kingdom, and it shall be rolled, not just from one state to another, but it shall be sent along out of this republic, down to that bottomless pit from which it was digged, and in that hour a prophecy shall be fulfilled—"A nation shall be born in a day," and in that day the Church shall honor itself and glorify God. And the Spirit of Christ shall live in the hearts of men and women and in the laws of the nation. In that day we shall see penitents flocking to our altars like doves to our windows, for the stone of stumbling shall be gone and the Church shall have freed herself from all complicity with the liquor traffic. And we shall realize in that glad hour that we do not have to die to see the King in His beauty, but having clean hands and pure hearts we shall see Him here, and even here we shall wear crowns of rejoicing. It is recorded of a company of weeping women that they went early to that new made tomb to anoint the body of their Lord, and they were troubled, as they went, wondering "who should roll away the stone," but when they reached the tomb, "Lo, an angel of the Lord had rolled away the stone."

# CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from Page Six)

Friends, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky are the six great whisky producing states of this nation. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Kentucky have the largest percentage of insanity of any of the states of this nation. Do you call that coincidence? I don't. I call it cause and effect. You can't trample God's law under foot and go unwhipped of justice.

I was in the state of Illinois a few months ago when that last great campaign was waged in which some eleven hundred saloons were closed. While I was there the newspapers reported that the legislature had appropriated a million dollars to build a new insane asylum. They also stated that when the governor affixed his signature to the bill he laid down his pen with the remark that if the present rate of insanity continued in the state every man who occupied the gubernatorial chair would have to sign a bill carrying a similar appropriation for the same purpose. We rejoice that Illinois is driving out the saloons, that Kentucky and other states are driving out the retail dram shop, but we must go further; we must write in the organic law of the state, in the organic law of the nation, not only that liquor shall not be retailed in this land, but that liquor shall not be made or sold in the United States.

There is another institution that you ought to visit tonight, and that is the institution for the so-called criminal population. Sometimes I get a good deal mixed up on the question of who the criminals are. Often I am quite convinced that the poor fellow behind the bars is not half so bad as the man who walks down the street, prides himself on his strength, and puts into the box a ballot to enthrone in office men whom he knows will not enforce the law. You talk about blind pigs, blind tigers—I tell you there is a blindness that is worse than any other. Do you want to know what it is? It is the blind office holder. Wait a minute; there is an infinitely worse blindness than that. It is found in the blind voter who stands back of the blind officeholder, and puts him in office where he perjures himself by failing to enforce the law.

But I want you to go with me to the prison for a little while at the time the men fall in line to march to their cells at night. If you have such a splendid Christian warden as we have both in our Kentucky state reformatory, and our state penitentiary, you can say to them, "Judge, won't you call that line to a halt and order every man who came there for offenses committed when he was under the influence of alcoholic liquor, as shown by the evidence adduced in the trial, to step out of that line over there and form a new line over here." If you are not up on statistics you will be amazed at the results. The order is issued, and if you were in Kentucky eighty-six out of every hundred of these men, according to the decisions of the courts, would step out and form a new line. If you were in New York, according to the decisions of the courts, ninety-two out of every hundred would step forward. I ask you, which is more of a criminal, the man who votes to establish an institution to make criminals, or the poor fellow, who with muddled brain commits some offense for which he is sentenced to the penitentiary?

In the face of thousands and thousands of young men who are today in the penal institutions of this nation, I ask of you the question I have asked before, do you see anything in this great host of young manhood who are this night incarcerated in penal institutions, to warrant the hope that God can ever say to us, as a people, what he said to the Rechabites of old, "Ye shall not want a man to stand before me forever." No! no! How many of you, even you, sit with "folded hands at ease in Zion?" Coming up to this mountain-top of privilege at this National W. C. T. U. Convention with its inspiration and opportunity, can any of us ever again settle down in lethargic indifference? Rather let us pledge each the other to go down from this mountain with purpose fixed and determined that wherever we go that whatever we do, we will stand as witnesses for Jesus Christ against the legalized liquor traffic in this land of ours. We may not be able to speak to every voter we meet, but that little white ribbon will speak. I am not going to ask you, but I ask you to ask yourselves, how many of you wear for three hundred and sixty-five days in every year this emblem of peace and purity—purity in your own heart, and peace and good will to all men. It speaks in thunder tones your protest against legalized wrong, against law-protected vice. Every man knows our badge, whether he be for the liquor traffic, or against it Through it you make known your protest, and God's protesting minorities have ever become majorities. So I ask you to witness for Jesus Christ by wearing the white bow.

I ask more than that; I ask you not only to assist by wearing your badge, but I ask every one of you to go out as a commissioned officer of this great Convention to recruit for the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Go home with purpose fixed that no week shall pass that you do not add one member to the roll of the union in your community. You will have to stand the criticism of the great ignorant outside public, who do not know the facts that we know, until we ourselves have done our full duty in this matter of recruiting for our own ranks; and not only are we to recruit for our ranks, but we are to lift our standard high, a standard that all shall see. Remember that Jesus Christ said, "If I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me," and I say to you, that if we lift up Jesus Christ in our daily walk and conversation, He will through us bring manhood and womanhood to a sense of responsibility to one another, and accountability to God for this legalized rum traffic in the nation. When the day shall come that we put it out, we can look to God and claim from him the promise, "Ye shall not want a man to stand before me forever." God speed that day.

# The Union Signal

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*NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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463

Evanston, Illinois, December 17, 1914


## GOAL FOR 1915--FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

## DECEMBER RED LETTER DAYS

Third Sunday in December—Peace Day
December 23—Crusade Day

### STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona.

The brewers have no use for the physiology which the laws secured by the W. C. T. U. require to be taught in the public schools; nor do they approve of the reform geography which is so rapidly making the map all white.

Complete official returns from the victorious prohibition states show they won by the following majorities:

Oregon, 36,480
Washington, 18,632.
Colorado, 11,572.
Arizona, 3,144.

As Guam and Samoa are both under United States naval authority and classed as naval stations the order of Secretary Daniels in banishing intoxicants from the Navy has made these islands dry.

In the eastern provinces of Germany the government has prohibited the sale of all alcoholic liquors. This action has been taken owing to the findings of the court martial that in almost every instance desertion of the soldiers has been due to drink.

# CHRISTMAS SERVICE

The song of the angels on the first Christmas Eve 2,000 years ago will be sung this year not with light-hearted jubilation but as a prayer that the world over peace and good-will may soon prevail. To meet the needs of the suffering world at home and abroad rather than to gratify the wishes of our own families and our own social circle will be the purpose and plan of all white ribboners.

Already as individuals and as unions we have helped to load a Christmas Ship to carry to the children of the stricken lands Christmas comfort and cheer; we have made our contribution to the shipload of food sent to starving Belgians and through various agencies we are helping to relieve the suffering and meet the needs of the destitute in our own communities. Grateful are we that we can have a share and a generous one in these blessed enterprises.

One other service in perfect harmony with the Christmas spirit, and which in our own land will in large measure tend to bring "peace on earth and good will to men" we can render during the next week.

The committee of the House of Representatives has reported favorably on the Sheppard-Hobson resolution and debate and vote on the question is now set for December 22. In many churches throughout the nation on Sunday, December 13, sermons on National Constitutional Prohibition were preached, prayers offered and telegrams sent to Congressmen urging favorable action on the measure. It is believed that if sufficient pressure from the "folks at home" were brought to bear upon the members of the House of Representatives who have not profound convictions as to their attitude on the question, the Hobson resolution would pass by a two-thirds vote. As the voters of our country are busy men and women and the necessity for immediate action on this subject may not have been brought to their attention, they must be aroused. If only a few alert, energetic advocates of National Constitutional Prohibition in every community would see that through the pulpit, the press and house-to-house or office-to-office visitation, the matter of sending telegrams and resolutions to Congressmen is agitated, it would result in a shower of appeals to Congressmen and would settle the question in the only way it ever will finally be settled "right." The resolution on the cover page of THE UNION SIGNAL is a form which can be used by churches, or other organizations.

## RELIEF FOR THE BELGIANS

The many friends of the Baroness de Laveleye, president of the Belgian W. C. T. U., will rejoice that news has been received through Miss Agnes Slack of her safety. We feel sure that in the anxious days and nights spent caring for the wounded and dying she will be cheered by the thought that her American white ribbon comrades are planning for relief for her people. During the past weeks cars filled with non-perishable food have started from every section of the country for Brooklyn, whence they will be shipped to Belgium. A car containing 12,000 pounds of non-perishable food collected and contributed by the women's organizations of Evanston, Ill., prominent among which was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, started on its way to Belgium on December 11.

## "HELP WANTED!"

More than one white ribboner may be wondering during these hard days when so many heads of families are out of work and so many women and children are suffering whether all our efforts ought not to be concentrated on relief work. It is safe to say that in every community the members of the W. C. T. U. are in the forefront of movements for relief of the suffering at home and abroad, giving generously of their time and money, but this cannot and should not take the place of the work the organization is doing to eliminate one of the chief causes of the distressing conditions which this winter prevail in all our large cities. Back of a large part of the pathetic stories one hears and reads in the daily papers is the liquor evil. The following from the front page of the *Chicago Herald* of December 11 is typical:

### "Woman's Woes Too Great; She Seeks Death"

There was a time when John W. Oram did not drink intoxicants and then he and his wife and their twin sons were happy in their home at 70 East Oak St. Those days ceased when he started to drink. * * * After a period of abstinence, tempted by the ever present saloon, he fell. The money she managed to save was spent by him in saloons. She soon found herself without money to feed herself and the twin boys. Upon learning at the police station that her husband had been arrested and sent to the Bridewell she attempted to commit suicide. A policeman saw her and hurried her to the nearest hospital, where prompt measures saved her life. She and her boys are now being taken care of by the charitable people of the neighborhood.

The more than 7,000 saloons in the city of Chicago are responsible each month for hundreds of similar cases for which the charity organizations and churches must care. The W. C. T. U. is doing a most far-reaching, practical and Christlike work when it devotes its efforts to doing away with the cause of this misery.

## PLANS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### Suggestions for January

That the January issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers be made a campaign edition for National Constitutional Prohibition.

That the second Thursday in January (January 14) be designated as a Day of Prayer, programs to be furnished from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

In all of these plans it is expected that the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will heartily co-operate.

# Stop the Source of Misery, Says Secretary Bryan

"You are doing a great work," exclaimed Hon. William J. Bryan, in his address before the Presbyterians of Chicago recently, "with your rescue missions and your relief stations, but much as my heart has been moved by what I have seen, I want to say that we must stop the sources of trouble and misery. It is not enough to cure the consequences, we must put away the causes. There used to be an old-fashioned test in doubtful cases of insanity. The patient was put in a tank of water which had an open faucet and a pump. If the man tried to pump the tank empty without closing the faucet, he was called crazy. If he shut off the water and then worked the pump he was pronounced mentally sound. What shall we say of the people of Chicago if they leave more than 7,000 saloons open and then try to pump out the misery which these saloons are pouring into the city? Turn off the faucet or, in the language of the street, put on the lid. I have been called names for my temperance position, I have been laughed at, denounced as a weakling for turning down my glass, but I have tried the temperance habit for fifty-four years and am getting along all right. Even if I knew that I could sip wine along with the rest of them without any danger of acquiring the liquor habit, I would not dare to do it for fear of the effect of my example upon the young men of the land. Paul said that he would not eat meat while the world stood if it endangered the welfare of a fellowman. So I feel about drinking.

"The saloon keepers are organized," continued Mr. Bryan; "the brewers are organized; the distillers are organized. Organization must be met by organization. Let the Presbyterians and all other Christians be organized into a compact body, a solid front against the liquor power. In Nebraska the saloon forces organized and defeated woman suffrage for fear that the women would vote them out of business. We must be equally alert, equally determined.

"Last night at Ann Arbor I spoke to 5,000 young people, mostly young men. They had sent me an invitation signed with thousands of names, and they had said, 'We, the undersigned.' It made me feel that we were in a kind of mutual covenant; and so in the midst of my speech I did an unusual thing. I made a digression and asked all those who wanted to take a stand with me against the liquor evil to rise. In an instant nearly every young man in that great throng of students was on his feet."

## AMONG THE STATES

Governor Ammons of Colorado has issued a proclamation lengthening the prohibition period in the northern strike zone for thirty days beginning December 5, and extending the zone to include parts of four more counties.

The general assembly of South Carolina is to be urged by the advocates of statewide prohibition to submit the question to the voters next September.

It is expected that an initiative petition providing for a submission of the question of statewide prohibition will be submitted to the legislature of South Dakota when it meets the first of the year.

Idaho having elected a legislature pledged to pass a statewide prohibition bill expects to have such a law placed upon its statutes at the next session of its law-making body.

"Montana dry in 1916" is the slogan of the prohibition forces of Montana. With the help of its newly enfranchised women citizens, it expects to vote out the liquor traffic.

On November 30, the last of the 200 saloons operating in the district in Minnesota covered by the Chippewa Indian treaty of 1855, which has been held effective by the United States Supreme Court, closed their doors. The territory which thus becomes "dry" is said to cover a portion of northern and central Minnesota larger than three New England states.

## LIQUOR CHIEF CAUSE OF VICE, SAY INVESTIGATORS

The greatest single cause of commercialized vice is the use of intoxicating liquors, according to a report of the state legislative anti-vice committee of Wisconsin made after fifteen months' investigation and filed this month with the secretary of state as a public document. Contributory causes, according to the report, include public dance halls, road houses, poorly lighted parks, lack of responsibility by parents, non-enforcement of laws by public officials, lack of public amusement and recreation facilities, and automobiles.

Among numerous recommendations made by the committee are the following:

That the sale of liquor be prohibited in connection with dance halls.

That a liquor license may be revoked automatically upon a plea of guilty, or conviction, or upon *nolo contendere* for violation of any of the moral laws.

That stairs, family entrances and private winerooms be prohibited in saloons, and that no connection be had between them and any other rooms above or contiguous to the saloons.

That a government liquor license holder must also procure a local license.

That the license be issued to the floor, lot and block of the premises where liquor is to be sold.

That public dance halls procure licenses, such dances to be supervised by a policewoman or other competent officer.

# NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION —HOW TO HELP SECURE IT

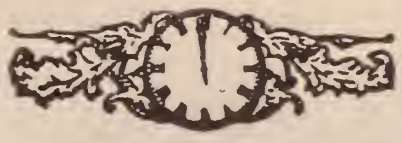
1. Secure the endorsement of the Hobson Resolution by influential organizations meeting in your community. (Use resolution blanks issued by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., free of charge.)

2. Send to National or state W. C. T. U. Headquarters for petition blanks for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

3. Present petitions to all voters of your community, and not only ask for their signatures, but request them to personally communicate with their Senators and Representatives on the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.

4. When filled out, send the petitions to the Senators or Representatives of your state or Congressional district, and resolutions to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

It should be remembered that the newly elected Senators and Representatives are not members of the Congress that adjourns March 4, 1915.



## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere.
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## NEWS RECEIVED FROM BARONESS de LAVELEYE OF BELGIUM

Agnes E. Slack, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

News has been received from the Baroness de Laveleye, sent by a nurse coming from Belgium to England. The Baroness writes from the Belgian field hospital at Furnes that she is well and happy nursing our soldiers and the French under the direction of English doctors and trained nurses. She says, "We constantly hear the cannon shooting from the distance. The wounded come and go to France; only the worst cases are kept here. It is heart-rending seeing these splendid young fellows and a good many married men suffer agonies or die without coming to their senses. The stories of the wounded and of life in the trenches are terrible. We are well supplied here because one of the staff goes every day to France (motoring)."

We are all unceasingly busy here. This afternoon I am to address a number of soldiers' and sailors' wives at a town in Staffordshire, to whom our white-ribboners are giving a tea. Tonight I motor five miles out to the North Staffordshire military camp where I address 1,500 of our men training to go soon to the front. Probably many of the men will not live to return home. Wherever I go our women are knitting for our men away in the North Sea or in the trenches, and our white ribbon tents and recreation rooms are doing a simply enormous work.

This war is a world war. In Europe the five great powers now fighting make a total population of 350,000,000 souls. In Asia we have to add Turkey with her 22,000,000, Japan's 50,000,000 India's 325,000,000. Adding another 50,000,000 for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and we have over 750,000,000 human beings more or less directly concerned in this war—not far from one-third of the world's total population. All nations to some extent are involved in the consequences. Some have escaped with only the disorganization of their industries, but the whole world must suffer. The whole structure of civilization is shaking.

This war has given the greatest blow to the drink traffic the world has ever known. While empires are tottering, statesmen and people are beginning to realize the dangers of alcohol and all nations are recommending total abstinence to their soldiers.

## PROHIBITION WILL SAVE 500,000 LIVES

"The loss of 500,000 men as the result of the present warfare could be made good in less than ten years through complete abstinence from alcoholic beverages by all the inhabitants of Russia," according to Arthur Hunter, a New York actuary, who reported to the convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York City some of the results of an exhaustive mortality investigation just completed by the life insurance companies into 2,000,000 insured lives in the last twenty-five years.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

## A FEW PARAGRAPHS FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

CLARA C. CHAPIN, Director

This has been a great year for the making of prohibition history. Consequently it has been a year of increasing activity for the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity. Newspapers have recognized our organization as a live maker of live news and have been more ready than ever before to chronicle W. C. T. U. movements and give space to W. C. T. U. propaganda.

Without giving a detailed statistical report, let me say we have during the year sent out numerous news items and articles; we have responded to requests from speakers and workers both within and without our organization for information and assistance, furnishing facts, figures, character sketches and cuts, and have, as time permitted, replied to misstatements in newspapers.

It has been well said that the voice of the people is the voice of God—*when they think.* Get the people to *think* and the liquor traffic will go. Therefore the shibboleth the Publicity Bureau has adopted for itself is this: "Bring the truth to the masses!" Our purpose is, through every channel open to us and through channels we must open for ourselves, to get the truth about alcohol before the reading public. Of the many widening channels the nearest and widest is that of the public press. All newspaperdom is realizing that prohibition is one of the livest issues now before the country. The manager of the Western Newspaper Union said on a recent visit to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters that the temperance department of their ready-print and plate service was to them not a question of dollars, nor a question of philanthropy; it was a question of giving the newspapers what they want. The newspapers, he said, are demanding temperance reading matter, therefore the Western Newspaper Union must provide it.

Every local union may help to increase this demand. Indeed, in bringing the truth to the masses it is upon the local union we must depend. Take this syndicate service, for example. Through the Western Newspaper Union we may bring temperance truth to the readers of some 17,000 newspapers. We may with a little tactful effort put the National W. C. T. U. column into 6,500 of these papers without a single penny of expense to ourselves and without any additional cost to the editors. These 6,500 are papers which have ready-print sections, or what is commonly known as "patent insides." Estimating the average circulation of these weekly papers to be 1,000—which is considered a low figure—if only one-half of them published our column it would mean that three million and a quarter families would have educative and thought-arresting temperance articles and items presented to them each week by their favorite newspaper.

* * * *

Besides the 6,500 ready-print papers we may get the column into a thousand or more which use plates. If your local paper does not have a "patent inside," it doubtless prints more or less plate matter. The plates cost one dollar for six columns, plus expressage, which is usually about twenty-five cents. The editor probably uses about so much plate matter anyway, but if he hesitates on account of expense the local union would do well to provide this small amount. It costs approximately only ten dollars a year to supply your paper with this syndicate column every week in plate form It is this trait of regularity, of persistence, which makes the newspaper such a mighty force in the shaping of public thought. The suggestive power of the regular weekly temperance column is enormous, and the local union, the local press superintendent, who succeeds in getting the National W. C. T. U. column into the local newspaper, is helping tremendously to bring the truth to the masses, therefore to hasten the day of nationwide prohibition.

* * * *

I want to bring home to each one of you this fact: You are not making the most of your opportunities, you are not getting the value you might get out of this Bureau you have established, until the syndicate service now open to us is utilized by every local union where it is practicable. At this convention you will get many ideas which you will take home and crystallize into definite effort. With all your getting, get, I pray you, a publicity idea which will manifest the coming year in a more general use of the National W. C. T. U. syndicate column.

* * * *

There are, of course a large number of newspapers which do not use either ready-prints or plates. Most of these are, we believe, friendly to the temperance reform and willing to publish items from time to time if supplied in convenient form as copy. In June we sent out some thousand copies of a sheet it was proposed to issue monthly, provided newspapers, W. C. T. U. press workers, and others expressed a desire for it. Before the month was out a sufficient number had done so and the regular publication of our clip sheet began. In July 1,500 copies were issued; in August and September, 2,000; in October, 2,500; November's issue is 3,000. It is sent free to editors who agree to use more or less of the items, and to press superintendents who desire its help in preparing W. C. T. U. local columns. With every sample copy mailed to editors from Headquarters there goes a reply post-card addressed to the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity, Evanston, Ill., and having on the reverse side these words: "We shall be glad to publish items from your sheet. Signed, ————." I recommend this plan to state press workers who send out sample copies.

* * * *

Bear in mind that whenever a newspaper will publish our material in ready-print or plate form, it is to be preferred to the monthly clip sheet—first, because the readers get an entire column instead of isolated paragraphs (used, perhaps, as fillers in different parts of the paper); second, because of the regularity of its appearance; last, but by no means least, because, going out as it does under the name of the National W. C. T. U., it directs attention to our organization as such, and adds to the community's interest in the work and workers of the local W. C. T. U.

I earnestly ask the National organizers and all of our field workers to emphasize wherever they go this year the enlarged opportunities for press work by the local union, especially urging that the plans and methods of the National Bureau of Publicity be presented at W. C. T. U. Institutes and Schools of Method.

## MOTHERS' MEETINGS, PURITY AND WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS

Let every local union observe Mothers' Day, Madame Willard's birthday, as near as possible to January 3. Such a meeting will be most helpful to mothers and will give you ten points in the standard of efficiency of this department. This will be explained in the new plan of work which will very soon be sent out to all state superintendents whose correct names and addresses are in the hands of the National superintendent. The following suggested program is for the benefit of any who desire it. Short, simple recitations of one or two verses appropriate for meetings of White Ribbon Recruits will be gratefully received and published by your National superintendent.

MRS. HELEN BULLOCK
*305 East Church St., Elmira, N. Y.*

(Hymns from "Temperance Songster")
*Hymn 43*, "Jesus Savior Pilot Me"
*Scripture*, Prov. 31; 10-31—*Prayer*
*Hymn 116*, "Brighter Days Are Coming"
*Reading*, "Sacredness and Responsibility of Motherhood and Fatherhood"
*Hymn 105*, "There Will Dawn a Golden Morrow"
*Extracts* from Sketch of Madame Willard, especially her sayings in regard to the training of children
*Hymn*, "The Home Guard"
*Read* total abstinence pledge and call for new members for W. C. T. U.
*Read* "Mothers' pledge" and call for new members for White Ribbon Recruits
*Hymn 101*, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds"
*W. C. T. U. Benediction*

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Sketch of Madame Willard, 10 cents. Sacredness and Responsibility of Motherhood and Fatherhood, 2 cents.

# Prohibition a God-Send to West Virginia

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST, State W. C. T. U. President

Since prohibition went into effect in West Virginia, Wheeling, which is the largest and was the wettest town in the state, has turned its brewery into a packing house, and it will employ three times as many men as the brewery did. In Charleston, our capital city, the brewery has become an ice plant, and we are to have cheaper ice, so that the poor of the city can afford it. In Wheeling, where there were fourteen saloons in one block, every place has been rented to another form of industry.

The Wheeling workhouse that formerly averaged from forty to sixty prisoners now averages from six to seven as its daily population. The number of guards has been reduced from fifteen to four.

On one street for seven squares where formerly were located twenty-three saloons there are now found shoe-stores, drug-stores, meat-shops and business enterprises.

Since Wheeling went dry the construction of two new banks, one to be nine stories high has been started, a new hotel has been built, a seven story wholesale grocery has been started, a six story dry goods block is going up, a big new furniture block is under course of construction, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been put into remodeling and improving old structures. Business interests found conditions under prohibition to warrant the expenditure of over a million dollars in buildings. It will be the biggest building year in the history of the town. Ohio county, of which Wheeling is the principal city, has cut its tax levy twenty cents on the thousand under prohibition.

Children's Section of the Seattle (Wash.) Parade

I am going to quote a letter from Governor H. D. Hatfield which shows the real and apparent results of prohibition:

"No fair-minded person would attribute any financial stringency which may prevail in the state now to the elimination of the liquor traffic in West Virginia. In fact, prohibition has proved a God-send to thousands of poor families in this period of industrial depression. The idleness in the mines, the stagnation in our lumber industry is not due to prohibition but is purely an industrial problem. On the other hand thousands of our laboring people whose earnings have been reduced by enforced idleness in our largest industries have not had to contend with the spending of any part of these meager earnings for liquors. They have fared far better in view of the elimination of the saloon than they otherwise would, because many would have spent part of their earnings for liquors and deprived their families of the bare necessities of xistence."

Mary B. Ervin, who at the recent National Convention was elected National secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, for the past four years has been general L. T. L. secretary for the Ohio W. C. T. U. During the recent campaign she rendered most effective service in her own state. Miss Ervin's father and mother are deeply interested in reform work, Mr. Ervin being one of the pioneers in the temperance movement, and Mrs. Ervin an active member of the W. C. T. U. Both attended the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta, twenty-four years ago.

Miss Ervin is a graduate of Cedarville (O.) College and has taken post-graduate work in the Chicago University. For two years she taught in the departments of English and Latin in Cedarville College and at the time of her election was serving in the capacity of dean of women in that institution.

# CONVENTION NOTES

A National Convention would not be complete if it failed to have as one of its picturesque features a group of war-scarred, white-haired veterans, the guests of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher. The four Confederate soldiers who were showered with fruit and flowers at Atlanta seemed to enjoy the occasion as thoroughly as did the delegates.

"I cannot tell you how much I enjoyed my visit to your truly great convention," writes Mr. Daniel A. Poling, referring to his attendance at the Atlanta meeting.

The convention stopped in its consideration of the resolutions to be adopted long enough to "jubilate" over the action of Colonel George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone in ordering that all employes connected with the water transportation department must join the "drink or job brigade," as he considered the machinery of the Panama Canal too expensive to be entrusted to drinking men.

The beautiful picture, in sepia, of Lillian M. N. Stevens which was inserted in the official convention program was a gift to the Convention by Mr. Albert H. Bowman, president of the Bowman Publishing Co., of Evanston, Ill., which prints THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader* and other National W. C. T. U. publications. At the time of the preparation of the program, Mr. Bowman expressed a wish to give this picture as a tribute to Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., offers, this year, $25 to the college student who shall make the best illustrated temperance poster.

After the Atlanta Convention Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner was invited to deliver an address before the North Georgia M. E. Conference at Marietta.

The reporters became suddenly interested and imagined they scented a romance one afternoon of the Convention when Miss Gordon remarked, "I have discovered that Mrs. Frances Graham has a sweetheart. He asks me to present these flowers to her for him and it gives me great pleasure to do so." The reporters appeared distinctly disappointed when they learned the donor was Mr. A. M. Graham, her husband.

One delegate was overheard describing the convention in the following graphic fashion: "It's for all the world like a three-ring circus—while you're watching the elephants perform in one place, the monkeys are doing their special stunts in another. It's too big to be taken in all at once."

## GEORGIA'S BANNER COUNTY SELLING COTTON BALES

No county organization of Georgia is more enterprising than the Bartow county W. C. T. U. of which Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron, the Atlanta Convention pianist, is a member. In order to raise a fund for rescue and prison work the workers are making miniature bales of cotton, the exact counterpart of the larger bales, each weighing two and one-half pounds, which they are selling for 75 cents postpaid. The cotton used was picked on the farm of Mrs. Pyron's father, Rev. Sam Jones, and a picture of his old home accompanies every bale sold. The county union is also selling the revival sermons of Rev. Sam Jones, (cloth binding, $1.00 per copy) for the same purpose. Bartow county was the banner county of the state for 1914 and hopes to do greater things this coming year.

# The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Public

(Excerpts from Addresses by National Superintendents at Atlanta Convention.)

## PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

Perhaps every one in the house already knows that all the aims, the efforts, the purposes and the plans of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are for the betterment of humanity. This of course involves and includes the home, the school, the church, the state, the public, and the Republic. What all people do not know, is that all the wonderfully complex machinery of the organization is set in motion and kept in motion by and through parliamentary law. Without parliamentary law not a motion could be made, not a vote taken, not an officer elected, not a resolution adopted, not a law enacted, not even a convention convened, so the members of this organization adhere to rules and they rule out every beverage that has alcoholic bead, or bubble, or sparkle, or taste, or odor. If a thoughtless friend proposes a treat of sweet cider, without so much as a word of debate, they vote an indefinite postponement. If an uninstructed caterer prepares the banquet desert with wine or brandy flavor they take it from the table. If in case of sudden illness some strange medical man is summoned who proposes to deaden the abnormally painful sensibilities with some alcoholic mixture, the white-ribboners present go at once into committee of the whole and very courteously, but most emphatically, assure the M. D. that they know a more excellent way. If some peregrinating deceiver enters a convention of the W. C. T. U. and begs the privilege of the floor that he may convince the listeners of the harmlessness of alcohol if taken with moderation a woman is on her feet instantly and objects to the consideration of the question and the objection is sustained not simply by the requisite two-thirds vote but is carried unanimously. King Alcohol is powerful but he has never yet been allowed to set up his throne in the headquarters of any W. C. T. U. and from this decision an appeal has never been taken and the members of the organization will never vote to fix the time, or place to which to finally adjourn, and never carry a motion to adjourn *sine die* so long as there is a legalized saloon in the whole wide world.

## HEALTH

MRS. FRANCES W. LEITER

Reliable authority states that three million people are sick all of the time, half of which illness is preventable. Tuberculosis, cancer, epilepsy and feeblemindedness are menacing the very existence of the nation, and the civilized world at large.

Two causes are mentioned: (1) Alcoholic heredity. All our ancestors in earlier times indulged in drink. (2) The pressure of modern civilization.

Total abstinence and more healthful conditions of living is hygiene for the present generation—or *euthenics*. A better heredity thus established is hygiene for the future generations, or *eugenics*.

If it requires three generations to markedly change heredity, then the Better Babies' Contest at Atlanta, in charge of this department in co-operation with the Georgia Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association, is a step toward making eugenic grandparents for the eugenic generation to come. In time, there will be—not the new woman—but the eugenic woman, with correct poise of both mind and body, with the largest possible lung capacity, and surplus vitality that will make bare existence a joy, with broad understanding both above and below. In fact, there will be more concern about what goes into the head than on top of that head; there will be comeliness of dress; a desire for wholesome recreation, rather than social dissipation, and above all, she will realize that the crowning glory of womanhood is motherhood.

## MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

The public is deeply indebted to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for its educative work against alcohol both as beverage and as medicine. It took courage to attack alcohol in its citadel of medicine, but that citadel is now practically conquered. Some prominent physicians today admit that the W. C. T. U. "is making it hard for the doctors who still cling to alcohol." The department of Medical Temperance has been a sort of clearing-house for the opinions of medical men on the alcohol question, and those physicians who have been opposed to alcohol have been greatly encouraged to speak out their opinions because they had, through this department, access to the opinions of others like-minded throughout the world. There are now whole counties and cities in which not one physician prescribes alcoholic liquor, and in which no drug-stores sell liquors. This year medical societies have been outspoken against alcohol in some states, notably West Virginia and North Carolina. At the meeting of the Kentucky state medical society an address on "Alcohol" was given by Dr. Hurty of the Indiana Board of Health. He said, "Alcohol is opposed to the public health, for it hurts any animal organism into which it is taken." The alienists and neurologists at their annual meeting said it is time that the medical profession should take the lead in educating against alcohol and in seeking for its legal prohibition as to manufacture and sale. The National Institute of Homœopathy also had its attention drawn to the folly of prescribing alcohol as medicine, in the address of its president.

The public has been greatly benefited in health and in pocket by the results of the agitation begun by this department against fraudulent and harmful patent medicines. One result of agitation against harmful drugs is that better-class drug stores now refuse to sell habit-forming drugs, and some do not sell alcoholic liquors even on prescription.

Nine years ago this department sent out an appeal to newspaper publishers not to take the advertising of fraudulent medical concerns. Today there are laws against all false advertising in twenty states, laws more or less stringent. Our feeble effort was taken up by strong newspaper men and then by the advertising association.

It was the W. C. T. U. which began the publicity campaign against drug "dopes" in soft drinks which was taken up later by the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington.

## THE PRESS

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

This department has well lived up to its motto of the year. The "opportunity" to work for National, and, in many places, for state prohibition has been accepted as an "obligation," and every "ability" was considered a grave "responsibility."

One realizes most keenly in the midst of a great statewide campaign the power and importance of this department. For six months I have given myself to the "Oregon Dry" campaign and I am deeply grateful to the state superintendents who so faithfully carried out the department plans, each one in this way rendering real campaign service.

The new press clipping service established by our National Publicity Bureau meets a long felt need. I have sent out 500 copies to state superintendents for each of the five months since it was started. One new leaflet has been published, many letters written, and several thousand pages of department literature distributed.

Every state report tells of special work for National Prohibition so this has been omitted in the summary: 1915 superintendents report 5,093 papers which have published 6,918,189 columns (125 lines) of material furnished by the W. C. T. U. during the year. Aside from the states where it is forbidden by law 2,640 papers refused liquor advertising of any kind; and 3,876 special articles (many illustrated) have been furnished. There is an aroused and growing interest in the Press work.

## INSTITUTES

MRS. MARGARET MUNNS

Efficiency is the keynote of the commercial world. In order that our children may succeed we have compulsory education laws; night schools, business colleges and other agencies supplement our public schools. Efficiency is as necessary in reform work as in the world of business.

The Institute department furnishes the school for the W. C. T. U. and while we have no compulsory law the members gladly avail themselves of the opportunity offered to become more efficient in service. More than 1,600 of these schools were held last year.

The instructors are the many capable women who fill the offices and many who compose the "high privates" in the ranks, as well as talent borrowed from other organizations.

The curriculum embraces the forty or more great departments of the W. C. T. U., each of which is a reform in itself.

The pupils are not only the white ribboners but the great public whose eyes need to be opened to the magnitude of our undertakings and our splendid machinery for bringing about satisfactory results. More than a quarter million people were reached last year, about 3,400 new members were secured and over four million pages of literature were distributed.

The length of the school term is but one or two days in a year which proves how fertile is the soil when such results are reached in so short a time.

## RESCUE WORK

MRS. L. B. SMITH

Ninety-five per cent of all the vices of a great city are said to be directly traceable to the liquor traffic. The alliance between the liquor interests and the social evil is so close that it would not be possible to crush out one without crushing the other.

The social evil in its various forms has become the most prominent sociological issue in the United States today. Twenty-five of the states now have effective laws for the summary closing, by the Injunction process, of brothels. Seventy-nine of the larger cities of the country have officially abandoned the regulation or toleration of houses of shame. One of the greatest victories of the year was the passage by Congress of the Kenyon Red-Light Injunction bill for the District of Columbia. Many influential bodies have declared against the dance, the theater, impure literature and some

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

# PRESS COMMENTS ON PROHIBITION

There are indications that the entire nation is drifting rapidly toward prohibition, and, if so, Oregon might as well accept the new economic conditions, and work out the solution now as later. At any rate, the people have spoken in no uncertain voice, and we are citizens of a prohibition state, firm in our belief that the majority should of right rule, and must unite in favor of such enforcement of the law as will give it a fair trial.

—*Salem* (Ore.) *Journal*

And now four western states decide that liquor must not be sold to their people. It is not to be dismissed as a fad. It is a mighty movement that is sweeping the men and women of the nation irresistibly forward. Liquor is fighting for its very existence in America and the forces against it are gaining. This fact stares the observer in the face and commands recognition, whatever the individual's beliefs or sympathies in the matter may be.

—*Sioux Falls* (S. D.) *Press*

According to all figures available today the adoption of statewide prohibition by Colorado will divert every year, to what the advocates of prohibition believe to be other and more profitable uses, the sum of $19,582,000. These figures do not include the economic status of any real estate turned over to other tenants by the closing of saloons, nor do they take into consideration the decreased cost which, it is assumed, will occur in the administration of law and penal institutions through the increase of general sobriety. The figures, indeed, are only one side of the bookkeeping account; the other side will show itself in the diversion of this sum from the liquor business to the department stores and all the varied merchants of the state.

—*Denver Post*

Of course prohibition lost in Ohio and California. The lack of the women's vote may have had an effect in Ohio, but the women did not materially affect the issue in California. On the other hand, they seem to have had an influence in the four states that went dry. The liquor men may take what comfort they can in the fact that Ohio, with its lake ports and river towns, its large manufacturing centers and its cities, and California, with its large vested interests in wine, went wet; but this merely maintains the *status quo*, whereas the gain in the other states is net gain. Prohibition is on the way. It is four states nearer than it was before the election.

—*The Advance* (Congregational)

The days of the saloon and the liquor traffic in the United States are numbered. Each year an increasing number of people are forsaking the ranks of the defenders of a business which never helps but always hurts the individual and the community. We have already attained to a degree of popular enlightenment on the evils of the liquor traffic which makes it impossible for this business to win an election by its own strength and such victories as it wins are the result of unholy combinations with other favor-seeking interests which are a little less odious than the liquor business.

—*Waco* (Tex.) *News*

# THE W. C. T. U. AND THE PUBLIC

(Continued from Page Twelve)

of the present-day fashions in women's dress as immoral. They have also approved of the laws making mandatory the reporting of venereal diseases.

Through this department during the past year 1,713 girls have been rescued and 800 men have been saved from the drink habit in the rescue missions of Philadelphia.

## MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. ADELIA E. CARMAN

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has delivered, during the past year by proxy, through its department of Medal Contests, thirty thousand addresses on temperance and prohibition. It has reached hundreds of thousands of interested listeners, giving great publicity to W. C. T. U. work in a pleasing and attractive manner and many have been brought into the organization. One state superintendent says she is constantly on the outlook for the young women who have had training as contestants to do work but she cannot keep them as the state soon recognizes their efficiency and they are called to fill larger positions. Contests give wide publicity to the prohibition cause by contestants being called upon to speak at Sunday schools, church entertainments, political campaigns, etc. At a Chautauqua where at least 4,000 people had assembled, a diamond contest was to be held immediately after an address given by one of the greatest orators of the day, who spoke nearly two hours. The contest followed and no one left the hall until the medal was awarded. The statement is often made that contestants nearly always become prohibition voters and often prohibition workers. A test was given by the state superintendent of Illinois, at the state contest, when she asked the class, consisting of college young men, what influence contest work had had on their lives. In response each gave testimony that contests had not only made them prohibitionists but Christians.

## ANTI-NARCOTICS

MRS. E. B. INGALLS

Reports this year have been most encouraging. The tobacco habit among members of the church has been a topic for discussion in many conventions, notably the southern Methodist, where a resolution passed prohibiting the use of tobacco by ministers. At previous conferences this resolution was introduced but failed to be endorsed. This year the National department of Anti-Narcotics got under the resolution and lifted the brethren out of the smoke zone. Think of a divine preparing a sermon with a cigar or pipe in his mouth, smoking as he reads, puffing as he writes. Can such a sermon reach the soul of the sinner? Why do not Christians evangelize our people? Is the gospel not sufficient? Surely it is if the Christians were perfectly clean. I was surprised at the smoking in Atlanta on the day of the football game; it really seemed as if every boy had a cigaret in his mouth. I asked a group of the boys if they all smoked cigarets. They answered, "The team is not permitted to smoke," acknowledging that when a young man wants to be at his best physically, he must not smoke. We know he cannot be at his best mentally or morally when he uses tobacco.

For this reason colleges and schools are refusing to employ tobacco-using teachers, and business men will not employ smoking boys. The use of tobacco is a handicap that one cannot afford in these days when efficiency is the watchword.

## MERCY

MRS. MARY F. LOVELL

The purpose of this department is the teaching of universal kindness because the need of such teaching is evident. If it were the universal rule to begin the education of every child by teaching it the foundation principles of kindness—kindness to every living creature—with proper and detailed illustration of their daily application, merciful and kindly impulses would be fostered and would take the place of the naturally cruel and selfish tendencies so common to human nature, and which in their full flower and consummation are manifested in the form of warfare, tyranny and oppression; the cruel drink traffic; torture of dumb animals, and the other manifold barbarities which cause the misery of the world. Humane teaching is the true preventive of crime. All the worst crimes contain the element of cruelty. It has been proved by actual observation that children taught the principles of universal

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

MESMERIZED

A Poisonous Drug Still Freely Used.

Many people are brought up to believe that coffee is a necessity of life, and the strong hold that the drug, caffeine, in coffee has on the system makes it hard to loosen its grip even when one realizes its injurious effects.

A lady writes: "I had used coffee for years; it seemed one of the necessities of life. A few months ago my health became more impaired, and I knew that unless relief came from some source I would soon be a physical wreck.

"I was weak and nervous, had sick headache, no ambition, and felt tired of life. My husband was also losing his health. He was troubled so much with indigestion that at times he could eat only a few mouthfuls.

"Finally we saw Postum advertised and bought a package. I followed directions for making carefully, and added cream, which turned it to the loveliest rich-looking and tasting drink I ever saw served at any table, and we have used Postum ever since.

"I gained five pounds in weight in as many weeks, and now feel well and strong in every respect. My headaches have gone, and I am a new woman. My husband's indigestion has left him, and he can now eat anything."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

**Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.**

## THE CHALLENGE OF PATRIOTISM

(Continued from Page Four)

Rome did not die for colleges and public games, for culture and refined society, for an army and navy, for wealth and power among nations. Rome died when she rotted at the heart. Rome committed moral and political suicide, then her enemies came out of the north, the unspoiled Goths and Vandals from the wilderness. They over-ran her boulevards, they tumbled down her arches and temples, they crumpled her failing shields, they slew her sons, led her daughters into captivity and trailed her proud eagles in the dust. Then Rome died!

I fear no yellow peril today, I fear no foe that may embark from a foreign shore to do us hurt, I fear this foe within! This shackler of bodies, this impoverisher of industry, this moral despoiler, this corrupter of government.

Give America clear minds, strong bodies and clean souls and she will meet and solve every problem of her present and future as she has met successfully the great problems of her glorious past. *But America needs every man at his best today!*

Prohibition is patriotic because it makes for a sober, industrious, prosperous citizenship, an intelligent, educated electorate; because it unhands the chief corrupter of politics, because it removes the progenitor of the political incompetent.

The liquor traffic is an unmitigated evil and as such must be destroyed. We declare for National Constitutional Prohibition entrusted to a political administration outspokenly committed to the amendment and to the statutory legislation that must everywhere be enacted and enforced to make prohibition effective.

### Why National Constitutional Prohibition?

In the faith of the departed chieftain of this mighty host, Lillian M. N. Stevens, who saw the promised land of National Constitutional Prohibition, in the midnight darkness of an apparent overwhelming defeat, and who then issued the proclamation that shall not pass away while the history of reforms continues to be written, we rededicate ourselves to the yet unfinished task.

Why National Constitutional Prohibition? Because the national character of the liquor traffic is fixed—this the Webb law has established, recognizing as it does the necessity for national action against the violators of state prohibitory laws.

To the contention that we seek to crowd the organic law of the land with statutory legislation, we reply that the status of other questions less comprehensive and vital than this question is established in the constitution, that a question as all-inclusive and vast as this liquor question has no other final resting place, and that we would fix prohibition forever where it shall not be moved.

National Prohibition will confirm the right of the state to deal with the liquor problem within its own borders without the handicap of national tax interference. It will stop forever the nullification of state temperance and prohibitory laws by the Federal government. The spectacle of the Federal government continuing to levy tribute upon that which the state has outlawed is a national shame. I cannot escape the conviction that every supporter of the doctrine of state rights should by the logic of faith be a National Constitutional Prohibitionist.

Constitutional Prohibition for the nation far from conferring upon the Federal government new powers will take from the Federal government power which it now has—the power to tax liquor. And it strengthens the police powers of the states to deal with internal affairs by adding to them the active support of the Federal government. From being the nullifier of state laws, the Federal government will become their supporter and a positive assistant in their enforcement.

### Uncle Sam a Liquor Seller!

Today we face the distressing fact that the mythical Uncle Sam is a Milwaukee brewer, a Peoria distiller, a corpulent and white-aproned Chicago, Cincinnati, New York saloonkeeper, a seller of whisky to brothels and minors and habitual drunkards, a manufacturer of physical, industrial, moral and political incompetents. In the presence of this white ribbon army of mothers and wives and sisters and in the city of Henry Grady we declare that this country which went into the liquor business shall go out of the liquor business. We further declare that this Republic shall publish to the world in its organic law, there to remain until "the leaves of the judgment book unfold," its dissolution of partnership with John Barleycorn and its political redemption from the crime of the licensed saloon. Only thus can atonement be made for the blood money the unspeakable license system has wrung from the bodies and souls of our people.

The question is not, can men be made good by law, but shall the law be made good.

The question is not will prohibition prohibit, but shall this government assume a proper attitude upon the issue that in its physical, industrial, moral and political phases is unspeakably greater and more immediately vital than any other question now before the electorate.

And these are days of triumph—days that forecast the dawning of the day of final victory. When we awoke from slumber on the third of November this year we beheld a shining way of Prohibition light stretching for three thousand miles across the continent—from the Atlantic Ocean through the Old Dominion, through West Virginia and Tennessee, through Mississippi and Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Oregon and across San Bernardino county to California. There on the lesser hills of the San Bernardino mountains within fifty miles of the Pacific Ocean floats the banner of National Prohibition. And next year we will complete our journey to the sea by way of Utah and Idaho, through Oregon.

Lift the shout until it trembles the earth and crumbles the last rum battlement, "A Saloonless Nation by 1920—the three hundredth year from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth."

### Government by Law and Administration

But let us not forget that government is not by law alone, that statutory legislation and constitutional amendments are helpless in the hands of unfriendly and indifferent political administrations. Prohibitory law is mandatory law, and mandatory law is a tool not an automatic machine. A tool must be used. An axe calls for a man to wield it. Prohibition demands an administration that will enforce it.

Government is not by law alone, for government by law alone is anarchy. Government is not by administration alone, for government by administration alone is tyranny. Worthy government is by law and administration.

Through a series of bitter defeats, having been often deceived, we have come to the place of political wisdom and today as never before in the history of the temperance reform the uniting prohibitionists of the country are commanding that our laws shall declare prohibition and our political parties and public officers shall be held responsible for the enforcing of prohibition.

The enlistment pledge of the Flying Squadron of America, which movement, while it officially represents no one of the many permanent temperance organizations, has brought together for its unparalleled speaking campaign, which will reach the 235 leading cities of the nation and penetrate every state, the representative leaders of every great temperance society, has caught the imagination of the country. Tens of thousands of men and women with uplifted hands clenched into fists have already declared, "We stand for the national prohibition of the liquor traffic. On this issue we fight. Whenever an executive officer, a politician, or a political party prefers the liquor traffic above public morals, such men must be set aside and such parties abandoned."

On the fifth of next June when the Squadron will have finished its canvass of the nation we confidently expect to lay five millions of these declarations of war in the lap of Congress, and with them we will demand what the W. C. T. U. was first to initiate, what all temperance organizations now support—National Constitutional Prohibition.

### The Challenge of Patriotism.

This is the challenge of patriotism—*America needs every man at his best*, and it is written in the plan of God for the ages that America shall not fail.

Are the progress armies of the great republic less patriotic than the armies of Europe? The armies of Europe have banished intoxicants.

Is America less patriotic than China? China has banished opium.

Is America less patriotic than Russia? Russia has banished vodka.

Is America less patriotic than France? France has banished absinthe.

### The Patriotism of the United States Will Banish the Liquor Traffic

This father of crooked and imbecile children, this procurer of vice districts, this resourceful enemy of the home, of the school and of the church, this corrupter of men and of institutions, this "great destroyer" that has ridden far and ridden long is riding now to a fatal fall.

Shall the property cries of those who have coined into money and builded into houses the hearts of widows and orphans and the souls of drunkards deter the nation that from the North and from the South poured its treasure and its sons into the furnace of fratricidal strife that a single torch of truth might be set aflame?

No! This nation shall not be deterred. And there shall be no compensation. Rather, if the liquor institution continues to retard justice by corrupting the electorate while it impoverishes the children of the state, let there be confiscation!

Shall the cry of personal liberty turn aside the marching legions that have seen the white faces of their sisters peering from the barred windows of alcohol-fed brothels, that have looked upon the rum-shackled bodies of their brothers? Shall that perfidious cry delay the sons of sires who counted no liberty dear enough to hold, who gave up all when "suppliant freedom called," and "the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard around the world."

No! We shall not be turned aside! We shall not delay. Personal liberty shall be subordinate to public weal.

"Shall we hold the gift too precious or
the price too great to pay
When the demon of the ages, reeking-
mawed disputes the way?"

No! Ten thousand times, No!

There is no agency on earth or in hell strong enough to deliver the liquor institution from its just doom. The only power that could strike the fast descending sword of retribution from the avenging hand of this republic is the power of Almighty God. **That power is on the other side!**

**Winter is Play-Time for Healthy Childhood**

*and is "cold-time" for delicate, puny children.*

If mothers everywhere would fully appreciate the strength-building, blood-making nourishment in ***Scott's Emulsion*** they would give it to children after their meals.

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No Alcohol in SCOTT'S. Avoid Substitutes.

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## THE W. C. T. U. AND THE PUBLIC

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

kindness do not become criminals. The thing to be regretted, the thing to be deplored, is the scarcity of the teaching as compared with the need.

Humaneness in its complete sense involves the universal and specific application of the Golden Rule. Disregard of the Golden Rule underlies every violation of social and moral law. Therefore education of every child in humaneness is a sociological necessity. To neglect it is to defraud the child, and as a consequence to retard the moral advancement of society.

## FLOWER MISSION AND RELIEF WORK

MISS LELLA M. SEWALL

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union reaches the public in many interesting, telling ways through the ministries of the Flower Mission department. During the past year nearly one million and a half bouquets and growing plants have been distributed; between 300,000 and 400,000 visits have been made to the sick and poor, much relief work being done on these occasions and at other times. Opportunities for more extended relief work were opened up through the floods, cyclones, conflagrations and other catastrophies which in recent years have visited various parts of our continent.

More than thirty thousand drives have been given—in one section alone in Ohio fifty auto rides were enjoyed by elderly people; in Montana $28.90 was spent in car-fares for the poor. Arbor Day is also a feature of Flower Mission work. Indiana planted 239 and Ohio 711 trees last Arbor Day; four additional ones were planted on historic Boston Common. We also distributed seeds, as a result of which many Flower Mission beds are started, the products being used in the work of the department. The making of roof gardens and window boxes brings brightness and cheer to the otherwise somber aspects of the poor districts of our large cities. Through the influence of this department 856 persons, actually reported, voted in favor of the Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition.

A Flower Mission memorial to our promoted leader, Mrs. Stevens, has been raised by the National department of Flower Mission and Relief work in recent months. The departments of fifteen states responded to an appeal from the National superintendent and as a result $290.50 will be added to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

## SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION AND THE SCHOOLS

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS

Scientific temperance instruction has given the light that has illuminated not only the individual but the whole business world. Today side by side with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, stand the railroad, telephone and electric light managers, the bankers, the manufacturers, the employers of labor in every field where clear brains, steady nerves and firm muscles are demanded. The great International Harvester Company prints in six languages a small book of rules on "How to Keep Well," every one of which has appeared in our department of Hygiene. Let me give you one of them, "Drink at least six glasses of pure water each day. If you are tired it is *rest* that you need. Avoid whisky and other intoxicating drinks, they weaken both mind and body."

When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union first began this kind of teaching the waves of public sentiment rolled tumultuously above its head but it kept on working.

Now by our side also stand the best magazines and the best daily newspapers. Perhaps no clearer view of accomplishment could be given than the action of eight hundred German professors and physicians. These men in view of the devastation caused by alcohol published the ten main reasons for abolishing its use, every one of which we have had taught in our public schools.

We have the verdict of science in all its frightful simplicity to aid us in the teaching of the twenty-two millions of children in our public schools. Long ere this would the welfare of this nation have been conserved through temperance teaching had it not been that all the nations of the earth had to be taught through the immigrants coming to our shores. Four-fifths of the alcohol which is consumed today is by the wage-working classes. The only hope lies in their children who must be reached in our schools. That they are being reached, the names which are affixed to the more than one million essays written on temperance themes by the young people of the schools, testify. As we look out upon the temperance work in the schools of today we surely may say with the Angel of Good Tidings, "Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people."

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Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, National evangelist, will make engagements of one week or longer for gospel and revival work wherever needed. She will be available for two weeks in December and for three months beginning January 1. Unions wishing to do so may visit pastors of churches where no revival has yet been held and where the churches will unite. There is just now great need of the churches and people generally drawing nearer to God in these anxious days when the world is aweary, distressed and alarmed, while God is speaking everywhere in no uncertain sound to the sons of men. Mrs. St. John may be reached at her home address, Salina, Kansas.

**REMEMBRANCES**

for the

**Holiday Season**

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon. Cloth, $1.50. Morocco, $2.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Anna Adams Gordon. Price, 75 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Price, 50 cents.

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A Modern Madonna, Carolyn Stanley. Price 60 cents.

Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter. Price, 60 cents.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. Price $1.42.

Lois Morton's Investment, Mrs. Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

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FOR 1915

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**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**

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### LOUISIANA WHITE RIBBONERS IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

Louisiana white ribboners gathered for their annual state convention in the hospitable little city of Vivian nestled among the hills of Caddo parish. Vivian is in the oil field district and natural gas is used for lighting, heating and cooking.

The convention was held in the Baptist church, which was tastily decorated for the occasion, and the meetings were presided over by the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. A. C. McKinney.

Rev. Alford, pastor of the Southern M. E. church, gave the address of welcome and Mrs. L. K. Ridley responded in her own happy style. Rev. Claude Jones, who has done much for the cause of prohibition in the state, was the speaker the first evening, his subject being "National Constitutional Prohibition a Possibility. Unity a Means to That End." He emphasized the fact that with combined forces we are gaining step by step.

Mrs. Willa S. Norwood, state W. C. T U. organizer, added much to the interest of the convention and delivered a very able evening address. Through her lectures and house-to-house visitation over the state many have joined our ranks.

The W. C. T. U. superintendent of Medical Temperance, Mrs. Witton McHenry, dclivered a lecture in the school. It was said to be a liberal education.

Mr. Turner, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who attended the state legislature last spring and was instrumental in getting some good prohibition laws passed, brought a much appreciated message. He touched on finance, legislation and the importance of co-operation.

The address of the state president was a masterpiece which dealt with the leading reform movements of the day.

A pleasing feature of the convention was the music, ably rendered by the Vivian choir. It would have been a credit to any city choir. The state officers elected were: President, Mrs. A. C. McKinney; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. D. Elgin; recording secretary, Mrs. J. H. Pittman; treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Henning.

### BRIEF REVIEW OF SOUTHERN IDAHO'S CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U., which met recently at Caldwell, was the largest ever held. With a treasurer's report showing an increase of two hundred members, we are surely on the ascent and feel that we shall make greater attainments another year.

Special features of interest were a banquet, an L. T. L. silver medal contest, a grand gold matron's contest, an historical review by former state presidents, a poster parade, a solo at each meeting by an accomplished singer and an auto ride by courtesy of the Caldwell Commercial Club. Last, but most important, was an address by the inimitable "Georgia cyclone." Mary Harris Armor, who more than fulfilled our expectations.

Many other important matters occupied the attention of the convention. Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, the convention helper, filled every vacant period in a most acceptable manner. Honorary members contributed much valuable information. Every detail of the elaborate program was well arranged and carried out.


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## What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

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of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions. 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

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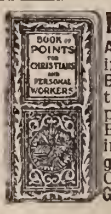


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### HERE AND THERE

Jefferson Davis parish, Louisiana, as the result of a recent election, voted dry by a majority of nearly 500. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer, worked in this parish prior to the election and spoke to large audiences. A street address was listened to by quite one thousand people, nearly all men, and was interrupted with frequent applause. Mrs. Unruh was the guest of honor at luncheons in New Orleans given by the woman suffrage party of the state and the federation of women's clubs of the city.

Mrs. W. A. Bixby, Far Hills, Somerset county, N. J., has for sale a unique prohibition pencil bearing the words, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go. It Causes Poverty, Misery and Crime. The Remedy, National Constitutional Prohibition." The pencils contain good lead and are rubber-tipped. The price is $2.50 per hundred, postage prepaid.

According to the press, at the recent convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of Maryland held in Baltimore, William F. Cochran, Jr., expressed the opinion that each clergyman should be permitted to determine for himself as to the use of fermented wine or grape juice in the communion service. Mr. Cochran, at an earlier meeting of the convention, introduced a resolution favoring the Hobson amendment which was passed by the assembly with scarcely a dissenting vote.


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# The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XL | EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 24, 1914 | No. 52

Insure Happiness to the Children
at Future Christmas Seasons
by Abolishing the
Enemy of Childhood---the Legalized
Liquor Traffic

## HOUSE GIVES MAJORITY VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

**HEARING ON HOBSON AMENDMENT, DECEMBER 22—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED BY SERIES OF MEETINGS ON NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION—SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD DELIVERS MASTERLY ADDRESS IN THE SENATE**

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D.C.

According to the first announcement, December 15 had been set apart as the day for discussion in the House of Representatives of the Hobson amendment, but, to our surprise, the committee on Rules deferred the time one week, making the date December 22. Mrs. Florence D. Richards, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of West Virginia, had been in Washington for two days, but were compelled to return to their homes. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, National superintendent of Franchise, were also obliged to leave. Mrs. Boole will return, however, for the twenty-second, as will Mrs. Sara H. Hoge of Virginia, National assistant recording secretary. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of Kentucky, has stayed on and will remain, and Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of Michigan, and Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of Utah, are also here.

The time has been, and is being, well utilized in seeing members of Congress, urging them to be present and vote for National Constitutional Prohibition. Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of Tennessee, will arrive Monday. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National President, has had a very busy time, with many interviews and an immense correspondence. Our new Headquarters has been like a hive of bees, with callers, conferences, etc.

The series of temperance meetings held in Washington the last two weeks has made a profound impression. First came a week of meetings under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League, with ex-Governor Patterson and Sam Small as speakers, winding up with a great men's meeting Sunday afternoon at Belasco Theater. The W. C. T. U. meeting was held at the Columbia Theater at the same hour. At both these meetings there were crowded houses. These were followed by three full days' meetings of The Flying Squadron, with ex-Governor Hanly, Oliver W. Stewart, Dr. Ira S. Landrith, Eugene Chafin, Clinton N. Howard, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, and others as speakers. At the same time Mrs. K. Gebhardt of Ohio is visiting the puhlic schools of the District, giving lessons in scientific temperance to hundreds of children daily, and up to this time has visited eighty schools. So the District of Columbia is being well stirred on the question of temperance and National Constitutional Probibition.

Another plan of the W. C. T. U. is about to be inaugurated in this city, viz., the organization of school banks in practically every division of the Washington school system, and it is expected that soon after the Christmas holidays branches of the two central banks, located in the Business High School and Eastern High School, will be opened in several graded schools in order to give students who are employed outside of school hours an opportunity to place small savings in the hands of student bankers. It is the intention of those interested to work out a plan which can be readily adopted by the other schools. Pupils will be encouraged to cultivate habits of thrift, and, at the same time, are to be given practical training in banking practice.

This afternoon Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas delivered a fine address on National Constitutional Prohibition in the Senate—and so the good work goes on.

One of the most important cases of recent years was before the Supreme Court of the United States for argument yesterday. It is the case from Oregon in which attack is directed against the minimum wage law of that state on the ground of its alleged unconstitutionality. Eight states have, to date, passed laws establishing minimum wages for women, viz.: California, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. On the decision of the Supreme Court will probably depend the status of like laws in these states.

## Latest News

### After Nearly Fourteen Hours' Debate, Vote Taken in House at 11:45 Tuesday Night Gives Majority of Eight, Only Sixty-One Votes Short of the Necessary Two-Thirds.

The striking thing about the presentation of the case in favor of the law is the brief prepared by Miss Josephine Goldmark. Several years ago, when the eight hour law of Oregon came to the Supreme Court, Miss Goldmark's name appeared on the brief in that case. The court, in sustaining the law, paid a high and most unusual compliment to Miss Goldmark's work. Now, in the minimum wage case, she presents another brief, containing three hundred pages, and it is a veritable text book on the whole subject. It describes, among other things, the shifts by which women, working under seemingly impossible wages, manage to keep body and soul together, and must, with its recital of facts, influence the members of the Supreme Court.

Washington has been favored by a visit from Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University of California, who delivered a series of lectures in this city advocating peace. Dr. Jordan has recently returned from Europe, where, for the past sixteen months, he has been studying the war situation right in the heart of the diplomatic trade and military struggles of preparation, having lived and visited in twenty European countries. Dr. Jordan holds "no one country responsible for the war, but believes that the great conflict is the result of a rivalry in military efficiency." "Students of peace and war have been expecting this war," he said, "for six years. The steady growth of armaments, of suspicion and fear, made the war inevitable, unless the current could have been turned, and it could not be turned. The system of being thoroughly prepared for war means that some one will force war." Dr. Jordan deprecated the increase of battleships, or armament in our own land, and concluded by saying, "The cause of peace will outlast kings, governments, and wars; to doubt this statement would be to doubt mankind and to doubt God."

A congress of women of all neutral nations, to lay the foundation of an international peace commission, or "world government," was proposed to the Secretary of State this week by a delegation representing the Women's Political Union of New York. The plan contemplates a call for the congress by American women.

What is perhaps the most radical innovation in international practice since the beginning of the European war, occurred here last week, when the representatives of the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere joined hands in a formal resolution to protect their interests as neutrals from the belligerent operations of the nations of Europe. A committee of eight Latin-American ambassadors and ministers, headed by the American Secretary of State, as chairman ex officio of the committee, was appointed to consider and devise ways and means for accomplishing this end.

Another of the "Old Guard" has gone from the House of Representatives, Hon. S. E. Payne of New York. Thursday he was in his place in the House, taking part in the debate, and before midnight had answered the summons of death. His sudden demise was a shock to his colleagues. On Sunday last, the official life of the nation paid final tribute to his long and useful life in Congress. He had been a member of that body for thirty years. The Senate, the members of the Supreme Court, in their somber flowing robes, the representatives of foreign countries, and the members of the House were all seated in the Hall of Representatives at the first formal funeral ceremony held in that historic chamber in fifteen years.

We anticipate a great day on Tuesday next, when the question of National Constitutional Prohibition will come before the House. Petitions have been coming in steadily; letters and telegrams, also, to members have made their impression, and we await the outcome with hopefulness.

*Saturday, December 19, 1914*

# CHRISTMASTIDE

The spell of Bethlehem o'er all—it's Christmas time once more;
Like Magi, o'er far desert wastes of loss and doubt we tread,
A little child's clear eyes the star whereby our feet are led,
We bring the incense of good will from charity's rich store
Hark! Hear the carols blithe and clear—it's Christmas time once more.

—*Lulu Whedon Mitchell*

# PROHIBITION VICTORIES AMONG THE NATIONS

ELLEN M. STONE

[A brief review of recent advance in temperance work throughout the world was given at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Atlanta by Miss Ellen M. Stone, formerly of Salonica, European Turkey, whose capture and ransom at great cost, a dozen years ago, is still vividly remembered. So marvelous has been this advance that it is possible to note only those points which loom largest before the world's vision.—EDITOR.]

There is time to touch but lightly upon the continued high degree of temperance sentiment in Bulgaria, which has contributed significantly to the development of the fine *morale* in its army and its consequent notable efficiency, and has aided greatly in the remarkable recovery which the nation is making from the exhaustion of the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913.

Let us note the stupendous victories which the world has seen during the few months just past. At the word of one man, our own Secretary Daniels, the entire American Navy became absolutely temperate, because of his prohibition of all that can intoxicate. "No drinking in the Navy!" is an order everywhere respected. The naval officer is a splendid type of manhood; to him an order is an order. Americans now need never fear to see on shore a jackie or marine from an American battleship in an intoxicated condition, which brings disgrace to the country whose uniform he wears. With shame and sorrow I have seen men from the battleships of other nations, in the streets of Salonica, jeered at by Turks, Jews, and others of that ancient city. "Wonder of wonders that the ocean should go dry!" as an enthusiastic white ribboner wittily remarked.

Norway follows the lead of the United States, and other nations are falling in line. The Kings of Sweden and Denmark are reported to have taken a stand for prohibition, and as the majority party in Denmark has declared for it in its platform, it is probable that that country may win its victory within the next two years.

France placed its ban upon the sale of absinthe at the outbreak of the present war and now has prohibited the sale of this popular drink in its African colonies. Prominent French writers are advocating the prohibition of all forms of alcoholic drinks, and M. Raphael Georges Leves, a well-known economist, writer and statistician, declared in a recent number of *Figaro* that the greatest enemy of his country is alcohol.

Full of meaning as are all of these facts, they pale before the stupendous impetus given to prohibition by the stern necessities of the present terrible conflict in Europe. At its outbreak, as we have seen, France banned the use of absinthe. According to a Berlin correspondent, one of Germany's first orders, when martial law was proclaimed, was that "if intoxicating drinks, including beer, are sold, the places where they are sold shall be immediately closed."

In England, the public houses had their hours of sale promptly cut down to close at ten p. m. Lord Kitchener, minister of war, warned his British soldiers to abstain from intoxicants, and also issued appeals to the public to help keep the army in good condition by refraining from "treating" them, and in every way to assist them to continue temperate.

An English war poster has for its subject: "Effects of Alcohol on Naval and Military Work," addressed "to all men serving the empire," and continues, "It has been proved by the most careful scientific experiments, and completely confirmed by actual experience in athletics and in war, as attested by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts [this idol of the British soldier has since died in France, in active service, though in his eighty-second year, and is greatly lamented], Lord Wolseley, and many other army leaders, that alcohol or drink (1) slows the power to see signals, (2) confuses prompt judgment, (3) spoils accurate shooting, (4) hastens fatigue, (5) lessens resistance to fatigue and exposure, (6) increases shock from wounds. We therefore most strongly urge you for your own health and efficiency, that at least so long as the war lasts, you become total abstainers." Signed by the physicians and surgeons to King George.

All these countries have acted wisely, but it is the Czar of Russia who under God has achieved the greatest transformation. As soon as the mobilization of his army was ordered, he decreed total abstinence from vodka, the national intoxicant, throughout his vast domains. The results were so surprisingly beneficial that the *moujiks* or peasants themselves begged the emperor to continue this prohibition for all time. October 21 last, Czar Nicholas issued his declaration that the Russian government will never again embark in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The minister of finance has stated that in consequence of this decree, the people will be healthier, and the nation stronger. The Czar himself declares with regard to the prohibition of vodka, the monopoly in which has added enormously to the government revenues, yielding annually about 800,000,000 Russian roubles, or $400,000,000 to its treasury—that "no nation should depend for its existence upon the spread of drunkenness among its subjects!"

Who that has heard of their charming home life could doubt that the Czarina, who is characterized as the most beautiful woman upon any European throne, but who bears upon her lovely face a *triste* expression which touches with tenderness for her every beholder—who knows but that she had a share in helping her royal husband to this clearer vision of his responsibility and his opportunity toward their people?

A finance committee is working out a plan for an income tax to make up to the government the financial loss resulting from its noble purpose to keep its people free from the temptations of vodka.

That Russia has taken a long step forward is evident from the distinguished successes which attend her army in the present war. But may the report be untrue that some agent of vodka is offering twenty million gallons of the poison to the liquor interests of our country! Shall Russians who have come to the United States be less safe from all that can intoxicate than are their friends of the fatherland for whom the "Little Father," as they lovingly call the Czar, has provided protection? Oh, the irony of it! While we in America have proudly proclaimed our country the land of the greatest progress, Russia has taken the lead in prohibiting intoxicating drinks, and thus has won the crown which we thought would surely belong to the United States.

God grant, my dear fellow white ribboners, that in humility of soul because of the blindness and slowness of our nation, but with utmost devotion of purpose, we may secure, through the passage of the resolution in Congress for National Constitutional Prohibition, second place among the nations who refuse to depend for their existence upon the spread of drunkenness among their subjects! Then may we indeed thank God for a stainless flag waving over a free people, whose government has at last emancipated itself from all partnership with the liquor traffic! God speed that day!

# TEMPERANCE IN NON-CHRISTIAN LANDS

MRS. MARGARET B. DENNING, President India W. C. T. U.

(Part of Address delivered at National Convention.)

Sisters of the white ribbon hosts, I come to you representing the white ribboners of India. I give you the oriental greeting, "salaam," "peace." But yet I would almost withhold my hand for far be it from me to say peace when there is no peace! And we know that this universal foe, alcohol, in being turned from this fair land, is seeking new victims in lands beyond the sea. Would to God that it might perish *in* the sea. That is the only place where there is salt enough to disinfect corruption.

The English government is not wholly responsible for the drinking habits of the people of India as many think. Centuries before the East India Company was in existence the "soma fermented" was drunk at sacrificial feasts, and the mäwa and many other native drinks were used while "bhange," a native intoxicant, was so largely drunk by the caste and outcast that they received a nickname they still hold, "Bhängies." But the government, like Christian governments everywhere, is to blame for receiving revenue from the "regulating" of the thing which is hurting the people governed. There are a number of forms of this regulation, but all have this paramount evil—that there is a direct connection between the revenue department and the auction system for licenses. This evil has been pointed out by the deputation which presented to the government a petition from the federated temperance societies.

We are working for local option, for as yet temperance so largely prevails that if all the literate voters were given a voice on this question the traffic would be swept out of the land.

### A Prophecy of Thirty Years Ago

Thirty years ago in America the word prohibition was almost unknown. I was in a literary society as a girl in those days and our minister said in a temperance debate, "The time will come when there will be prohibition all over America." My father, a son of temperance in Pennsylvania, said Amen. Everybody else simply smiled. Thank God, very few people are smiling in derision or pity these days at the words of our slogan in America, "National Constitutional Prohibition."

But, sisters and brothers, so far as the liquor business and temperance is concerned, we are practically in India where our mothers worked thirty years ago. Why, even yet, in many places to announce a W. C. T. U. meeting is equivalent to saying, "A mystery box" will be opened at such and such a place. "Come and see." But we white ribboners are opening the "mystery box." Our members have increased in two years from 1,427 to 2,517. Allowing for the constant removals, home-goings and deaths, we believe we realized our motto of 1911, "Each one win one." We are making ourselves heard even in Gorton Castle on the heights of the snowcapped Himalayas.

Our petitions and those we incited did stop Maud Allen, the dancer (not danseuse, please) from making a tour of India, as she had planned. The prestige of the English woman in India was at stake. She can walk unafraid amidst heathen impurity and Moslem corruption and local and central government was implored to prevent the exhibition of the dance, Salome. All over Cawnpore the management for this woman put up posters on short poles saying, "Maud Allen is coming." As I looked at them I said, "Please God, she is not." And she did not come to Cawnpore nor to any of the other cities outside of Calcutta. Wives of English officials, led by clergymen, sent petitions and dozens were received from our W. C. T. U.

By the strenuous efforts of Prof. De La Fosse, director of public instruction in the United Provinces, assisted by our W. C. T. U., we have secured a law in those provinces against the use of cigarets by minors and students. When we think of the free distribution of cigarets by American firms in China to replace the hideous opium habit, so vigorously attacked by the Chinese themselves, we cry out, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

> Our W. C. T. U. ideals and our Christian ideals transplanted to distant shores will never rise higher than the tide rises in Christian America.

The need in India is great. In every town and village there are shops for the sale of toddy. It is so cheap that on one-half cent a man can get drunk. One night, while we were out in tents, I stood at the door of a little mud hut. The woman was cooking her evening meal. There were a few tiny cast-off sweet potatoes, gleaned after the crop was gathered, some mustard leaves, and water from a tank near by. For fuel she had wisps of dry grass and she was feeding the fire under the earthen cooking vessel on the little mud stove. Whiff, the blaze would go and it would be out again before a new wisp of grass could be added. There was no rice, no little unleavened cakes of bread, no spice, no oil—not even salt. I asked her where her husband was and she burst into sobs as she said, "At the toddy shop near the village. And that is why my three children and I have only this for supper. We have had nothing before today." Do we not do well to say, "Down with the accursed liquor traffic."

In one part of our district there are four thousand of these humble village people who have turned away from heathenism and set their faces toward the light. We have a little dispensary there. It is the only place from which they can get medical help. But we have no house for the doctor, Mrs. Baksh. She is in an unfit, temporary mud house, but cannot stay in it. The fifteen hundred dollars we asked for could not be granted on account of prior claims and I came away from the committee meeting at Buffalo heartbroken because this was refused. The toddy and liquor shops are near by but unless some one builds this house, there must be an end to medical aid. I do not know where the purses are which God has blessed. The W. C. T. U., my first love, for I joined it before I joined the missionary society, is working in co-operation with missionary societies. The two are one work, even as at home.

The humble poor are not the only ones attacked by this evil. A professor in Bengal lately died from delirium tremens. A high caste Bengali woman wept as she said to me, "What is the good of my nice house, my jewels, my husband's high position when my son in Calcutta is going down through drink. ,Oh, if my house and all it contains could be burned to the ground what would I care if by that means my son, my son, could be saved." And the example of social drinking among the English is working havoc among those who long to be like the "Raj" people, the government people.

Some very sad things come to our notice. A Brahmin came to one of our preachers and said he wished to be a Christian. After some days of study it transpired that he wished to drink liquor, as the Christians allowed that, and his own caste did not. Among our native Christians, especially in the south, some are sorely tempted on this point. I am sending out in India, an appeal to missionaries, begging of them to join us, at least giving their names and fees for moral and financial support, and we have had more than one hundred responses.

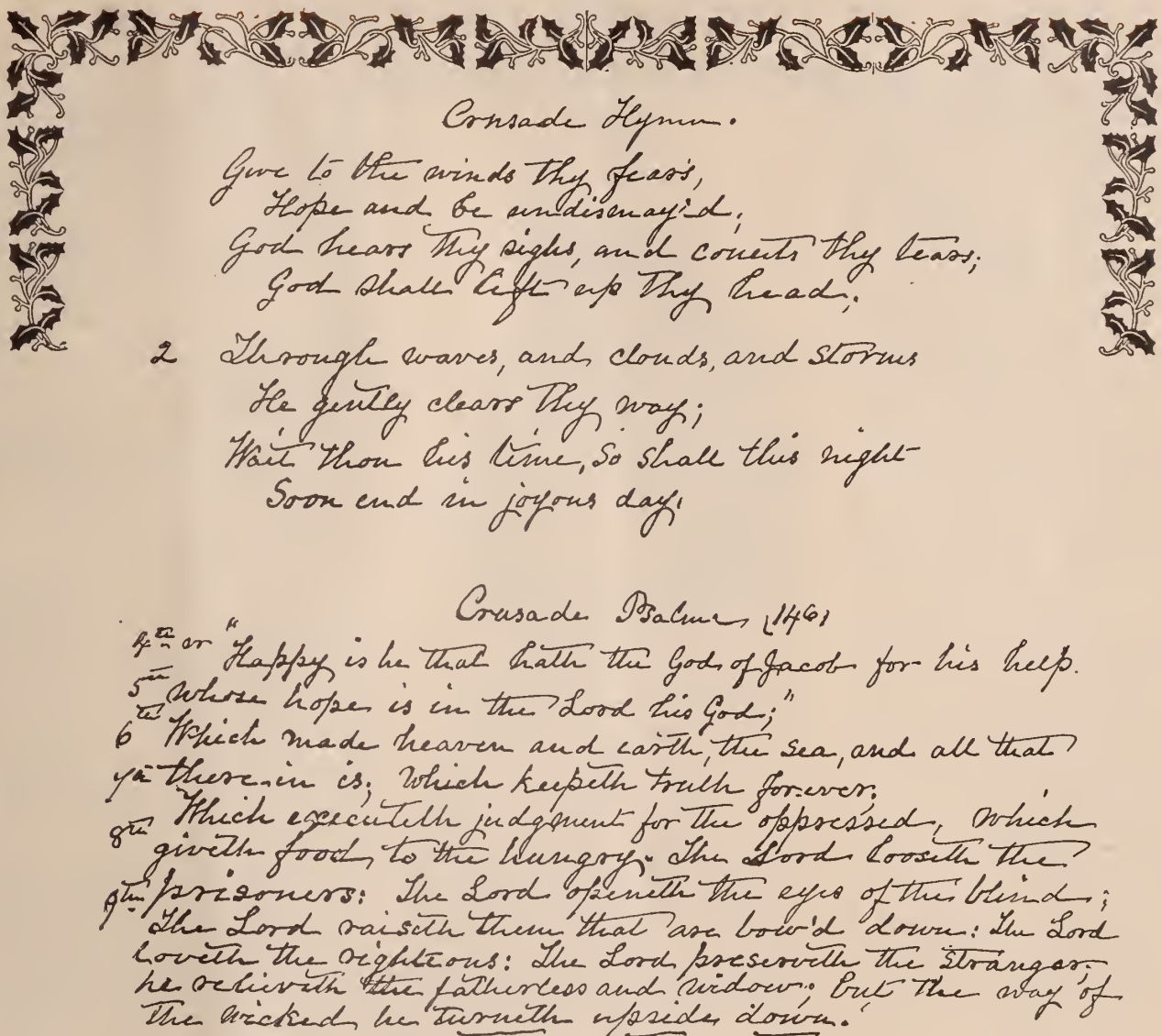
### Accomplishments of W. C. T. U. Workers

Our work is principally among Europeans, English and Eurasians, though we have many Indian unions and have a special superintendent for this work. The principal of the Woman's College, a Bengali Christian, is president of our Calcutta Indian union. We carry on seventeen departments of work. Mrs. K. L. Stevenson gave us aid on evangelistic lines speaking at our Bengal convention and in the great Dharamtallah church in Calcutta, and Mrs. Thacher won the hearts of the soldiers wherever she went. I have spoken whenever possible to soldiers and sailors and also by special permission of the directors of public instruction it has been my privilege to speak in schools and colleges in English or Hindustani as the case might be.

In Madras at a large college I was presented with a huge boquet of marigolds and roses and a drawing of a tiger half life size. I have done the tiger in burnt wood work to remember three hundred students who pledged themselves to total abstinence that day. At a school in Naini Tal before four hundred high caste boys I gave my temperance cooking lesson, using an egg, etc. On leaving I complimented the principal on the order maintained and the attention paid. With a profound oriental bow he said, "Yes, madam, your lecture was extremely instructive and interesting and, also, these boys being high caste had never seen the inside of an egg."

There are many good things I could tell you, as well as sad things, for, thank God He always gives us some smiles to chase away our tears, but there is time only to mention the Thakur of Wadhwan who in deploring the awful havoc that drink is causing among the princes'

(Continued on Page Sixteen)



Crusade Hymn.

Give to the winds thy fears,
Hope and be undismayed,
God hears thy sighs, and counts thy tears;
God shall lift up thy head.

2 Through waves, and clouds, and storms
He gently clears thy way;
Wait thou his time, So shall this night
Soon end in joyous day.

Crusade Psalm (146)

4th or "Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help.
5th Whose hope is in the Lord his God;"
6th Which made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that
ye therein is; Which keepeth truth forever:
7th Which executeth judgment for the oppressed, Which
giveth food to the Hungry. The Lord looseth the
8th prisoners: The Lord openeth the eyes of the blind;
The Lord raiseth them that are bow'd down: The Lord
loveth the righteous: The Lord preserveth the strangers;
he relieveth the fatherless and widow: But the way of
the wicked he turneth upside down.

# THE CRUSADE HYMN AND THE CRUSADE PSALM

The blessed Christmastide brings to the minds of all whito ribboners the memory of that epoch-making Christmas season of 1873, when in the town of Hillsboro, Ohio, a band of heroic Christian women visited the saloons and begged the keepers of these places to abandon their ungodly business.

At the meeting in the church on the day before Christmas, Mrs. Judge Thompson (familiarly known as "Mother" Thompson) suggested the singing of her favorite hymn, "Give to the wind thy fears," to the familiar tune of St. Thomas, as the women formed in line and proceeded on their sacred mission. A facsimile of this hymn and of the Crusade psalm, in the handwriting of "Mother" Thompson, is given above.

From the Crusade psalm "Mother" Thompson received her "marching orders" to lead a movement against the greatest organized evil the world has ever known. The hymn and psalm have in them today great inspiration for those who are crusading in halls of legislation.

# An Evening with the "Khaki Boys" in "Kitchener's Tent"

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON, General Secretary Young Woman's Branch World's W. C. T. U.

It is well known to everyone here that our "cousins" across the Atlantic are breathlessly watching all that is going on on this side of the ocean. Probably the fame of the "Tipperary Clubs" for the wives, mothers and daughters of our brave sailors and soldiers is already known to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, and it may interest them to hear a little of what we are doing to try to amuse our recruits when they are off duty, and to keep them out of the public houses.

Wherever one is just now—whether in train or bus, at meeting or concert or what not, one is sure to see every woman knitting; the supply of navy blue wool is running short, and I am told that at present khaki-colored wool is hardly to be had! However that may be, it is a great comfort and joy to those of us who do not knit or crochet, or somehow fashion comforters, helmets, mittens, body-belts and the like, to be able to contribute, by means of any little talent one may possess in the line of singing, playing, reciting and talking, for the general cheering-up and the helping-along of the splendid fellows who are offering their lives for their country.

Our Hyde Park is being made much use of in these days, in various ways, by the soldiers. Near one end is the large erection known as "Lord Kitchener's Tent," whither every evening the men are invited to resort, and where an entertainment is provided for their amusement. Last week I had the good fortune to be included in the "troupe" that was to provide the program one evening, and a right good time we all had! It was a pouring wet night, and as we tramped through the mud to the entrance, we were glad to think even such flimsy shelter was provided. Once inside, however, the weather was forgotten. Along one side of the large enclosure ran the "bar," from which came the savory though somewhat mixed odors of tea and coffee, and small Boy Scouts hurried hither and thither, attending to the wants of the customers. Little tables with magazines, daily papers, etc., were placed about, and leaning over the bar, or stretched on hammock chairs were the "khaki boys," most of them tired out through having been drilling or marching the greater part of the day. They formed a tremendously appreciative audience and as if not at all tired, responded heartily when invited to join in the choruses of the songs, "Soldiers of the King," "Land of Hope and Glory," and above all in the now world-famous song, without which no soldiers' concert would be complete, and singing which our brave men march up to the front, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." The program contained violin solos, a topical play, duets, amusing chalk-talks and the like, and when at the close everyone stood to sing "God Save the King," one felt it had been a very "worth-while" evening indeed.

Before dispersing the men enjoyed a few words from a church army captain, who afterwards led them in the Lord's prayer, and as they passed out, and one learned that some were going to the front the very next day, and that all the men would be gone within the week, one longed to do something to show one's gratitude and appreciation—to show honor to these "Soldiers of the King."

# IN THE NICK OF TIME

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Jamestown, Ohio

John Henry sat moodily in his cell watching a ray of sunshine which danced gaily through the barred window. His face, paled by long months of imprisonment, had dropped into his soft, white hands. Once those hands had been caloused by hard work, but John Henry was happier then than now. More than once he had decided that he would forget all the awful happenings of the past. It was impossible. Every idle hour was spent in pondering over the curious circumstances which had brought him here. He had not dreamed of hurting any one or disgracing himself on that now far distant day when, half intoxicated, he had stumbled from "The Hole in the Wall," a disreputable saloon, located on the corner of Third street. He had met a chum far down the street and stopped again at a saloon which seemed to hover at the end of the bridge with the hope of grasping some miscreant who still had left a few pennies. The bridge spanned a labyrinth of railroad tracks which the men who worked there called "the yards."

John Henry could not remember when he crossed the bridge or what happened in the crossing. In the court-room Jake Barrow, bartender, declared that John Henry had left his place at ten-thirty. The man with his head in bandages said that he had met Henry midway and that he had demanded his money and his watch! "When I told him 'nixy,' he struck me in the head!" complained the injured man. "I s'pose he went through my pockets and run away."

After this a burly policeman had laboriously made his way to the stand and told of the loud cries of the injured. He had arrested Henry and taken him to jail as soon as he saw the man safely in the ambulance which was to carry him to the hospital.

The jailer's testimony was most affecting. "I never felt so sorry for a man in all my life!" he had ejaculated feelingly. "Why, when he 'come to' in that cell and we told him what he'd done, he got mad as fire. Wouldn't believe us at first. 'Why would I want to knock a man over when I had both his watch and money?' he demanded.

The trial proceeded by stages. John Henry went back to jail to await the outcome. The injured man, who took cold on the day of the trial, was returned to the hospital, where he died, and John Henry, in spite of his protestations of innocence, was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for the murder of a man whom he had never seen except for a few moments in the court-room.

For the thirty-second time this morning John Henry, who had once been handsome and high-headed, thought the matter over. Twenty years had passed. He was prematurely old and very bitter over the awful happenings of the past. His little motherless son had been sent to a charity home, for when his daddy, the wage earner, was taken away, the happy home was broken up. The proud old grandmother, who had cared for the boy ever since the death of Henry's young wife, went to the infirmary. Broken-hearted, she did not linger long, but died and was burled in the potter's field. The boy had grown up poorly equipped for life's battle, and believing his father dead, had gone out into the world alone. The judge who sentenced John Henry had left the bench because of old age. Many a time he repeated the piteous story, and John Henry, in a prison cell, did penance for a sin which whisky had caused.

At last John Henry hoped for release. Surely justice would not make him suffer for a sin which he really had not committed. He worked faithfully as he

## OUR CHRISTMAS SONG

*THERE'S a message out of the starland,*
*The voices that must ring*
*Are thine, that can echo the angels,*
*And herald the Lord our King.*
*With never a hush nor a silence*
*Should the Christmas melody rise,*
*Till the hearts of the lowest and saddest,*
*Uplift to the Bethlehem skies;*
*Till the sad world makes it ready—*
*Freed from its strife and sin,*
*Each heart a sacred temple—*
*For the Christ-Child's entering in;*
*Till even the souls in prison*
*Are tuned to the angel's chord,*
*And ye set the whole world singing*
*Of the coming of the Lord,*
*"Peace on earth, good will to men;"*
*Raise the Christmas song again;*
*"Peace on earth, good will to men."*
*—Mary Lowe Dickinson in Silver Cross*

waited for cheering messages and a pardon which never came. Years passed. Promises grew fewer as the years dragged by and finally the man lost all hope and settled down to the fact that he must forever take his turn at the treadmill of despair.

Each year when spring called with all the blandishments of a pretty maid, when he caught glimpses of soft, blue skies, when he heard the songs of birds, he grew more taciturn and moody. This year, on his forty-fifth birthday, the twentieth anniversary of his coming to the jail, he sat and wondered long why he was obliged to live. The warden noticed his preoccupation and came to talk with him. Wardens had come and gone since John Henry arrived, but he himself still remained. Always with the hope of release, he had sized up every official and governed his actions accordingly. When Clinton Wolfe, with his smiling face and friendly manner, came to the prison, hope blazed anew in John Henry's heart. "He'll do something!" he told himself.

He and Wolfe, a man who tried in every possible way to help the unfortunate, became quite friendly. This morning he came through the jail as Henry sat thinking. "What's wrong?" he demanded suddenly. Henry shook his head and looked through the barred window to the soft blue sky which hung as lovingly above the jail as over the finest palace.

"Jail's bad enough any time, but when spring comes, its perdition!" he said fiercely. "I was raised on a farm. When the winter wanderlust strikes me I nearly go mad. Any kind of a habit's hard to break. When we were kids, father'd take us out to hunt johnny-jump-ups and arbutus 'bout this time of year!"

"And I suppose you went fishing sometimes!" remarked the warden, slyly watching his prisoner.

Momentarily John Henry seemed to forget his ever-present wrong. "Fishing, well I should say!" he gurgled. "I'd sit by the crick for hours, flies bitin' my bare legs, dangling there for half a day at a stretch. I never thought of getting tired. Often didn't ketch a minny, but 'twas fun. I'd give my life to be back along the old crick on daddy's farm once more."

The warden was touched. "I suspect you would and I'd put you there if I had my way!" he said, feelingly. "There are many wrongs in this world that never will be righted, and yours is one of them. The saloonkeeper and the distiller and the bartender went free, but you had to suffer. There'll be an end to all this some time, and it's not very far away, but for the present you'll have to brace up and bear things a little longer." The warden placed a sympathetic hand upon the man's shoulder. "I'm going to try to help you, Henry. Cheer up."

Once John Henry's heart would have pounded violently at this remark. Now it had lost its power to cheer. Young Wolfe had been a temperance man before he came to the jail. A good, Christian mother had taken him to W. C. T. U. meetings when he was but a child, but he had remembered many of the sentences uttered there.

As soon as he was old enough he had become a member of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Jubilantly, as a young man, he had cast his first vote for prohibition when to do it almost meant social ostracism. He had lost his first good position because he dared to differ from his employer on temperance. But all these things had passed away. Young Wolfe had seen state after state swing into line. It was the prohibition voters who had given him his place as warden. Already a temperance governor sat in the state-house.

Two hours after Clinton Wolfe's conversation with John Henry, the young man decided to "get busy," and hurried to the governor's office. About the same time the prisoner took from a place where he had secreted them a file, a worn case-knife and a long strip of leather. He immediately decided that he would no longer tease for his rights, neither would he await a favorable turning of the wheel of fate. That night when every one was asleep, he rose and began to work at one of the bars, which the sunshine had pointed out yesterday as cracked. With that one bar out of the way, Henry planned, he could wriggle through the window and make a break for liberty.

Not far from the city John Henry knew of a great swamp where many hopeful prisoners had lost their lives. As a boy he had discovered a way to reach a point where no dog or man or beast could follow. If he could escape from the jail shortly after nightfall and reach the swamp, no one could capture him, for before another night he would be far away. Carefully he slipped the blade into the crevice in the bar and gently moved the metal to and fro. He worked all night long, using the file very cautiously lest he awaken the prisoners, and was so drowsy and quiet when Clinton Wolfe came in, that it caused the warden some wonderment.

"I set a wheel going in your behalf!" encouraged young Wolfe, giving John Henry a friendly slap on the shoulder. "The governor's a temperance man and a friend of mine. I told him all about you today, and he has promised to see what he can do for you. Things will change, Henry. We'll be living in a dry state before long. You won't have any glaring saloons to stare you in the face when you get out of here. Cheer up!"

Henry sighed heavily. "I've lost all hope of getting out, but I thank you just the same!" he said lifelessly. He worked all that night. On the third day Wolfe made another trip to the governor's office. The governor smiled whimsically at his excited visitor. "What now?" he inquired. "Sit down!"

(Concluded next week)

## ANALYZING CHICAGO'S PAUPERISM PROBLEM

That one out of every ten people of Cook County, Ill., (of which the city of Chicago forms the larger part), is apparently a pauper, is a statement made in the annual report of the retiring president of the board of county commissioners. During the past year the number helped was 250,000; the total population of the county being approximately 2,500,000.

An analysis of the causes of this enormous burden being carried by the taxpayers of Chicago and the county shows the liquor evil, propagated by the over 7,000 saloons that Chicago supports, as a large factor.

The chief cause for the great number of paupers is stated in 9,000 instances as unemployment. Any business man accustomed to employ labor could make a tolerably accurate conjecture that fully two-thirds of the men who cannot in ordinary times secure employment are unreliable and undesirable as workmen because of their loose and irregular habits due to indulgence in liquor.

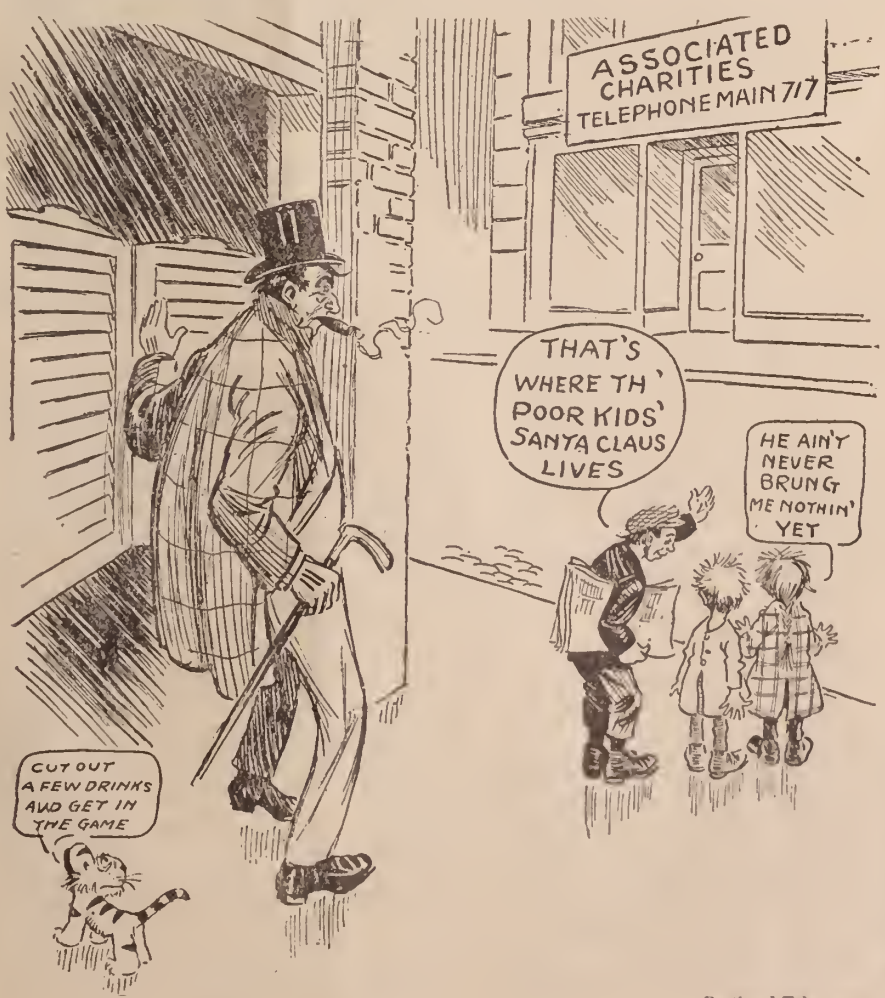
Away with the liquor business, I say, and give me half a chance to bring a Merry Christmas to all the children of America.

Nearly 600 instances of imprisonment is another item in the report, and the most superficial search of the police records brings to light the fact that an enormous proportion of this number were drinkers and that liquor led to their arrest and imprisonment.

The more than 1,800 instances of chronic physical disability, 4,000 of acute illness and 500 of accidents, call to mind the statement of the life insurance expert, given on another page of this issue, that alcohol plays a leading role in causing illness and hastening death.

As to the numerous instances of subnormal minds and moral deficiency, they are explained in many instances by the use of alcohol in the previous generation which has left its blight upon the offspring. Venereal diseases and insanity are given as prominent causes, and science has spoken positively and definitely of the relation that alcohol bears to the social evil and to insanity.

All these, in addition to over 1,300 plain cases of intemperance, make close and clear the relation between this social burden of pauperism and the 7,000 saloons that are tolerated by Cook county. **One out of every ten residents a pauper,** made so, in large part, by an institution licensed by the same men and women who pay each year the enormous taxes necessitated by this condition of affairs, and then dig deep into their purses and bank accounts to relieve the suffering and misery caused thereby!




The children of the patrons of the saloon wait in vain for the coming of Santa Claus. Their only hope for a merry Christmas is from the charity organizations.

—*Portland Telegram.*

# The Union Signal

*Official Organ of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION*

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MISS ANNA A. GORDON
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE
CIRCULATION MANAGER, MISS ADDIE A. AUSTIN

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463

Evanston, Illinois, December 24, 1914


## GOAL FOR 1915--FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS

### STATES WHICH HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona.

### OUR EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

THE UNION SIGNAL feels honored in having as its editor-in-chief Miss Anna A. Gordon, who by action of the Official Board assumes that position.

Miss Gordon needs no introduction to UNION SIGNAL readers. She has been one of the paper's most valued contributors for many years. Among the choicest messages sent out to the world through its pages have been her inspiring verses and prose articles. One of the helpful features of the paper for the coming year will be occasional contributions from Miss Gordon's pen.

### CHRISTMAS SHIP

All who had a share in filling the Christmas Ship with Yuletide gifts will rejoice to learn that, despite the many disasters on the high seas, it made a successful voyage and has received a royal welcome on the other side.

Never before in history has the New World been so eager and unanimous in wishing, in a practical way, a "merry Christmas" to the Old World, which today is in such sore distress and trouble. Young and old, rich and poor contributed generously to send a shipload of Christmas joy to the children in the war zone, and express companies, railways, delivery companies and the United States government co-operated to make the "good will ship" a grand success.

## PLANS FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

### Suggestions for January

That the January issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers be made a campaign edition for National Constitutional Prohibition.

That the second Thursday in January (January 14) be designated as a Day of Prayer, programs to be furnished from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

In all of these plans it is expected that the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will heartily co-operate.

## "PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN"

It is sadly true that on Christmas morning in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen, the sun will rise on countless cold and hungry folk in the new world and the old; on men and women and little children whose bodies are racked with the pangs of starvation and whose hearts are torn with anguish and despair. With such a condition facing us, can we who are more fortunately situated enjoy a "merry Christmas"? No, we can hardly be "merry" in the care-free sense of the word, but certainly we may be happy on this birthday of the ministering Christ—happy because this is the season of opportunity for Christlike service; happy that to us as a nation men and women of all tongues are looking for a true and practical interpretation of the angels' song, "Peace on earth, good-will to men;" happy that already through our overtures of peace and our efforts to succor the needy in the war zone, we have shown our desire to hasten the coming of harmony and good feeling; happy that in America there is evidence of an increasing desire to secure for this nation peace and good-will by putting out of existence that institution which promotes strife and which stands always and ever for ill-will to society.

No citizens of this great republic have a better right to celebrate a joyful Christmas than the voters in the five states that this fall outlawed the liquor traffic. The members of the United States Congress who are now considering the question of submitting to the states a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution have it in their power by favorable action on this measure to present to their country a gift worthy of the blessed season. Whatever the outcome of the vote in the House of Representatives, the Christian men and women of this country have a matchless opportunity during 1915 to perform a patriotic service, looking toward the bringing of "peace on earth, good-will to men," in praying and working for National Constitutional Prohibition.

### LORD ROBERT'S APPEAL

Lord Roberts, the British general who recently died, was known for his strong temperance principles. Shortly before his death he declared that "treating soldiers to drink is injurious to them and prejudicial to our chances of victory," and added, "I beg most earnestly that the public generally will prevent our young soldiers from being tempted to drink."

Field Marshal Lord Methnew has given expression to the following sentiments on the subject of the drink evil: "Drink is a curse to our country; it ruins body and mind. I appeal to our gallant men to throw away this vile curse of drink as the Russians have done, so that they may make themselves fit in body and nerve."

### RELIEF FROM AMERICA APPRECIATED BY BELGIUM

Messages of gratitude from Elizabeth, Queen of Belgium, and the Duchess of Vendome, sister of King Albert of Belgium, both written at the headquarters of the Belgian army on the firing line, have been received by the Women's Section of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. Inasmuch as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union co-operated with other organizations in furnishing this relief, these messages will be of interest to them.

As cabled by Mr. Hoover, the chairman of the American Commission in London, the Queen of Belgium said: "The food which your country is daily providing to our women and children comes like a ray of sunshine in the darkest hour of Belgian history. The Belgian women have fought a brave fight and are still fighting for the common cause of human liberty so dear to every American woman's heart."

"Food is terribly needed by millions of my brave brother's unhappy subjects who still remain in their native land," writes the Duchess of Vendome, a sister of King Albert. "Before the winter is over the need will become still more desperate. In the name of the suffering women and little children of Belgium I thank the women of America for helping us."

### CHILD PAUPERISM ALMOST UNKNOWN IN PROHIBITION KANSAS

Only seven of the 105 counties in Kansas had children on their "poor farms" in 1914, according to reports filed with the state board of control of Kansas and just published in its biennial report. Of the 898 inmates of these county homes, fourteen were children. Forty-four inmates were insane, 145 feeble minded.

Eighteen counties in the state do not maintain any poor farms at all, the reports show. In thirty-two counties there were no inmates during the twelve months. Eighty-nine counties had no insane inmates, sixty report no feeble minded inmates and ninety-eight counties had no children inmates.

# ALCOHOL AND LIFE INSURANCE

## HIGH MORTALITY OF LIQUOR DRINKERS AND SELLERS

Life insurance officials are neither fanatics nor sentimentalists, and yet every now and then they give to the public startling facts and figures relative to the effect of the use of alcoholic liquors on longevity that go beyond those presented by so-called extreme temperance advocates.

A committee of life insurance presidents appointed by the association of men of this calling, which recently held a meeting at the Hotel Astor, New York, has studied the cases of 2,000,000 policy holders in an investigation for forty-three life insurance companies in the causes of premature deaths. Arthur Hunter, the chairman of the committee, reported at the Hotel Astor meeting that alcohol plays a leading role in hastening death.

From the report of this meeting, as given by the New York papers, we quote a few paragraphs:

### Liquor Business Perilous

"There is a general impression that saloon keepers do not live as long as persons in non-hazardous occupations, but it is not generally known that most classes which are connected with either the manufacture or sale of liquor have a high mortality. The hotel proprietors who attended the bar either occasionally or regularly had as high a mortality as the saloon keepers, that is, the lifetime was reduced about six years on the average on account of their occupation.

"Among the men who admitted that they had taken alcohol occasionally to excess in the past, but whose habits were considered satisfactory when they were insured, there were 289 deaths, while there would have been only 190 deaths had this group been made up of insured lives in general. The extra mortality was, therefore, over fifty per cent, which was equivalent to a reduction in the average life of these men of over four years.

"With regard to men who had used alcoholic beverages daily, but not to excess, the experience of the companies was divided into two groups: (a) men who took two glasses of beer or a glass of whisky, or their equivalent, a day; (b) men who took more than the foregoing amount, but were not considered by the companies to drink to excess. The mortality in the second group was found to be fully fifty per cent greater than in the first.

"If the government of Russia carries out its present intention to abolish all forms of alcoholic beverages permanently the saving of human life will be enormous. It is not too much to say that the loss of 500,000 men as the result of the present warfare could be made good in less than ten years through complete abstinence from alcoholic beverages by all the inhabitants of Russia."

If the loss of half a million men as the result of the present war could be made good in a decade by abstinence from alcoholic beverages of all Russians, what might not happen in that time in our own country were we, as a nation, to enact and enforce a strict prohibition measure?

## "TOMMY ATKINS" PLEDGE

The following "teetotal pledge" is being circulated among the British troops on the European battle fields:

Don't ask me
To take drink;
I've decided to be TEETOTAL while
On service for my country.

(Carry this with you and show it whenever asked to take liquor.)

On the reverse side of the card is printed:

TEMPERANCE BATTLE CARD FOR THE GREAT WAR

Recognizing that as army, navy and medical leaders have stated,
Alcohol or drink is detrimental to health and efficiency,
I promise, God helping me, to be teetotal while on service for my country.—(Signed with witness)

(Get a mate, or the chaplain, or an officer to witness this.)

## PRISON STATISTICS PROVE LIQUOR A CRIME PRODUCER

"The one factor which will reduce crime more than any other is the abolition of the saloon," declared Rev. Orville L. Kiplinger, chaplain of the Indiana state prison, in a recent address before a Chicago audience. "The reason I believe absolutely in woman suffrage is because I believe woman will vote out this cursed business.

"Liquor is the greatest of all crime producers. Out of 1,150 prisoners in the prison at one time, 963 were either drinking or were drunk at the time of the crime, or the deed was planned in a saloon. Two hundred and twelve out of 226 cases of murder were due to liquor."

## PROHIBITION POINTERS

The time is drawing near when the leaders of every great political party will admit, as has a leader of the Democratic party, that "the liquor interests are a millstone about its neck," and that "it cannot afford to shield the brewery, the distillery and the saloon from the rising wrath of a determined people."

Rufus Steele's story, "Putting John Barleycorn Off the Train," published some time ago in the *Saturday Evening Post*, is being used in moving pictures by the Southern Pacific Railroad company, according to reports.

It is very evident that the citizens of the state of Ohio have no intention of permitting the "home rule" measure to rule them. A number of municipalities under the Beal law have already voted out the saloon. Prominent among them was the city of Findlay, which, during its six years of freedom from saloons, has discovered that such liberty is an indispensable requisite to running a municipality economically, sanely and righteously. Every town in the state that has so far voted has outlawed the saloon.

The Norfolk and Western railroad of Virginia has decreed that no liquor shall hereafter be served on its dining cars. "In our judgment," comments the *Roanoke World-News*, "nine out of ten people in Virginia view with profound appreciation the elimination of whisky from their passenger trains. If the other tenth raises a howl or is inclined to protest, they can remember that the majority always rules and that the bigger the majority, the more reasonable and the more essential the domination."

## TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

## THE MIRACLE

ELIZABETH G. EMMONS

*Where is the angel-choir which sang*
*"Peace on earth, good-will to men?"*
*Weep they, saddened faces veiled,*
*Chanting, "Has the Great Gift failed?"*

*For earth-lords, hate-full will not cease*
*To do to death Good Will and Peace.*
*Yet, cradled in all souls re-born,*
*The Christ-child lives and rules His own.*

*And loving Faith looks, worshipping,*
*Toward day when He for all is King,*
*When, born of travail's agony,*
*Shall live a race uplifted, free.*

## CHRISTMAS ONCE, CHRISTMAS STILL

*The silent skies are full of speech*
*For who hath ears to hear;*
*The winds are whispering each to each,*
*The moon is calling to the beach,*
*And stars their sacred wisdom teach*
*Of faith, and love, and fear.*

*But once the sky the silence broke,*
*And song o'erflowed the earth;*
*The midnight air with glory shook,*
*And angels mortal language spoke,*
*When God our human nature took*
*In Christ the Saviour's birth.*

*Shall we not listen while they sing*
*This latest Christmas morn,*
*And music hear in everything,*
*And faithful lives in tribute bring*
*To the great song which greets the king*
*Who comes when Christ is born.*

—*Phillips Brooks*

## NOTICE

All orders for Soldiers and Sailors department supplies should be hereafter sent to Miss Viola Spencer, Florence, N. J.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. AUGUSTA E. STRONG, Madison, Wis., called to her heavenly home on November 16. Mrs. Strong served twenty-threo years as recording secretary of the state W. C. T. U., retiring from the office a few years ago, because of failing health. Her life was rich in faith and good works and the hearts of her white ribbon comrades go out in sympathy to her daughter.

MR. BRAMAN LOVELESS, husband of Mrs. H. E. Loveless, for many years an officer in Wheaton and Cook county (Ill.) unions. Mr. Loveless was a life long worker for temperance, prohibition and purity, and a successful evangelist.

MRS. LAURA E. SMITH, Santa Fe, N. M., president of local union of that city, an honored, faithful worker.

MRS. J. C. BRYANT, Loris, S. C., a faithful member of the local union.

MISS IDA M. VAN VOORHIS, an honored member of the West Side W. C. T. U. of Beacon, N. Y., and for years an enthusiastic laborer in the cause of temperance.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., 1730 CHICAGO AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

## RED LETTER DAYS

JANUARY 3—*Mother's Day (the birthday of Madam Willard)*
FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

# SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

### TEMPERANCE SUNDAY JANUARY 31

DEAR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS:

The first quarterly temperance lesson of the international uniform Sunday school lesson series, usually appearing in March, is scheduled for January 31. This gives us very little time to make preparations for the day. However, if workers will *begin at once* definite plans may be carried out on this first Temperance Sunday of the new year.

The temperance lesson selected is a familiar one and is most opportune as its study will lead to the discussion of total abstinence and pledge-signing. Our plan for the work of the department this year emphasizes pledge-signing as we must maintain our present high standard of work along that line.

We give below the list of quarterly temperance lessons for the year 1915. Temperance topics, suggested by the lesson, are included and also program points. The latter will aid as an outline for the temperance exercises in the Sunday school on each Temperance Sunday. As usual, this list is published in leaflet form (25c per 100) and should be widely distributed among Sunday school workers. It will serve as an announcement of each Temperance Sunday and give the needed suggestions for work.

The quarterly temperance lesson leaflet furnishes blackboard teaching points and will also be of value to teachers and adult students. The *Quarterly Budget* contains carefully selected material which should be in the hands of workers at once. Price 15 cents or 50 cents per year in advance.

QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE LESSONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNIFORM SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON SERIES, 1915

**Lesson 1. January 31.** Title: The Birth of Samson. Golden Text: Beware, I pray thee, and drink no wine or strong drink, Judges 13:4. Lesson Text: Judges 13:8-16, 24, 25.

Temperance Topic: The value of the Total Abstinence Pledge.

Program Points: Character Sketches of Bible total abstainers. Pledge-signing exercise.

**Anti-Cigaret Day**

**Lesson 2. June 20.** Title: A Prayer for the Tempted. Golden Text: Keep me from the snare which they have laid for me, Psalm 141:9. Lesson Text: Psalm 141.

Temperance Topic: The Tempter, The Temptation, The Tempted.

Program Points: Practical talk on "The Body, God's Temple; How Defiled?" List the temptations which come through the "door" of the "temple"; through the "eye-gate" and the "ear-gate." Anti-cigaret exercise and pledge-signing.

**Lesson 3. September 19.** Title: Defeat through Drunkenness. Golden Text: Wine and new wine take away the understanding, Hosea 4:11. Lesson Text: 1 Kings 20:1-21.

Temperance Topic: A Call to Battle—to overthrow King Alcohol.

Program Points: Word Picture—The Christian and moral forces arrayed against the organized liquor traffic and its allies. Weapons and Ammunition used. Victories recounted. Seed-sowing, by the distribution of up-to-date temperance literature.

**World's Temperance Sunday**

**Lesson 4. November 14.** Title: Daniel in the King's Court. Golden Text: Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit ye like men.—1 Cor. 16:13. Lesson Text: Daniel 1:1-21.

Temperance Topic: Testing the Temperance Question by Facts.

Program Points: Class or individual presentation of scientific facts and Bible temperance truth. Prize essay on "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life." Prize awarded by the superintendent. Question Answered, "What is Christian Citizenship?" Pledge-signing.

Remember, dear workers, "The King's business requires haste" this quarter, and let no time be lost in planning for the observance of January 31. Get your supplies at once. Address,

Yours in loyal service,
(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE
*115 Walnut St., Riverside, California*

Supplies can also be secured from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

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Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, National superintendent of the department of Mercy, recommends as a most helpful volume "The Band of Mercy Entertainer," compiled by Mrs. Florence Horatia Suckling, published by S. W. Partridge & Co., 21 and 22 Old Bailey, E. C., London. The price is about $1.00. It consists of eight plays, seven action songs and sixteen action pieces, besides forty-eight songs used in the plays. This valuable compilation is said to furnish material adapted to pupils of all ages.

## CURFEW AND WOMEN OFFICERS

Miss Mary E. Brown

Encouraging interest in this department is manifested in all quarters. The increasing number of policewomen indicates satisfactory service on their part, yet the fact that more and more women are being employed in this capacity carries with it a grave danger. Already in several instances women who were not total abstainers, and several who were of actual immoral character, have passed the civil service examinations and received appointment. This condition of affairs must inevitably bring reproach upon the work as a whole.

Because undesirable and incompetent women seek these positions of responsibility, our already over-busy white-ribboners must interest themselves in securing the appointment of those who are unquestionably fitted for this difficult and important work. *Do not wait for some other organization to agitate the police-woman idea. Let the W. C. T. U. lead in the effort.* A committee of wise, tactful women should be appointed who shall co-operate with similar committees from churches, Y. W. C. A.'s, women's clubs, and the Mothers' Congress. Literature should be put in the hands of the members of the city council and the necessity for appointing the right woman should be kept constantly before them. A desirable person should be found who is ready for the place. That the woman appointed ought to be endorsed by some federation of women's organizations ought always to be emphasized.

The state or National superintendent will gladly furnish leaflets and helps. A program for a public meeting can be furnished and work should begin *at once.* Let us reach every community of five thousand or more inhabitants with an appeal for women officers who shall do protective work for girls and women.

*12 Triangle Bldg., Seattle, Wash.*

## WHEN YOU SEND US MONEY

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union or to THE UNION SIGNAL, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add ten cents for each $100 or less in eastern and middle states or twenty cents in other states, to pay cost of exchange on personal checks, *Cashiers' or certified checks are not exempt from this charge,* which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection. When you realize that we sometimes receive a hundred or more checks in one day, you will understand how important it is that we do not have this additional expense and when you send us a personal check in payment of your bill, it means that you pay us but ninety cents instead of one dollar.

# THE INFLUENCE OF A CHRISTIAN MOTHER

MOTHER'S DAY, JANUARY 3

It has been suggested that as Madam Willard's birthday this year falls on Sunday (January 3) it would be an opportune time to arrange for a brief talk on "The Influence of a Christian Mother" in the Sunday schools, or in connection with the teaching of the lesson. For the purposes of such a talk or as a part of a local union program for this Red Letter Day, the following incidents will be of interest:

Dr. Dio Lewis, who, it will be remembered, kindled in the hearts of the good women of Hillsboro, Ohio, the flame which has swept as a consuming fire over the nation and the world, tells the following bit of history as a tribute to his mother:

"There was trouble at our house when I was a small boy. My father had forgotten everything but drink. There were five of us small people. Our mother, with her own hands, provided for all. She earned and cooked our food, cut and made our clothes—in brief, was father, mother, general provider, cook, housekeeper and nurse. In addition to all this, she was the victim of abuse and violence. Often she would cry in the presence of her children, and sometimes, when she could bear it no longer, she would drag her weary limbs up into the garret. We knew what she went up there for, and sometimes, we could hear her say, 'O God! help me, help me, help me! O Lord! how long, how long?' Then she would keep very still for a while. When she came down to us again, her cheeks were wet, but her face shone like an angel's.

Madam Willard

She taught us to pray. We grew up with a very large estimate of the power of prayer. The day was never so dark at our house that mother could not go up into the garret and open the clouds. Today, more than forty years after those darkest times, I believe in my heart that woman's prayer is the most powerful agency on earth."

"The central fact of Madam Willard's life, on the human side, was her motherhood," was said of the mother of Frances E. Willard. In "A Great Mother," it is written: "Her golden rule for the upbringing of children was this: 'Never let any human being separate you from the knowledge and love of your little ones.' If this one rule could be written in living letters on every mother's heart, how would their children rise up and call them blessed.

"To the questions of childhood—those far-reaching, mysterious antennae that the human soul so early reaches out, she brought answer or diversion with a wise discrimination. When the little daughter propounded questions in the love of argument and was preparing in her young heart to do battle along the lines of accepted belief and practice, she almost never answered, but skilfully changed the subject by a story which brought new scenes and figures before the wonder loving gaze of the child or magnetically stroked the little head, folded the childish figure in her arms, and sang the hymns that changed, as if by magic, the skeptical attitude of mind into that of the sympathetic heart."

Of the joys of motherhood, of which she was so perfect an exponent, Madam Willard once said: "Motherhood is life's richest and most delicious romance, and sitting now, in the sunshine calm and sweet, with all my precious ones upon the other side save the daughter who so faithfully cherishes me here, I thank God most that He ever said to me, 'Bring up this child for me in the love of humanity and the expectation of immortal life.'"

# AMONG OUR WORKERS

Kent county (Mich.) W. C. T. U., with its 486 members, met in annual meeting in Grand Rapids, December 1 and 2. A stirring address was given by the state president, Mrs. E. L. Calkins. Mrs. M. E. Bodwell, for twenty-four years the faithful president of the county organization, was re-elected.

Otsego county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., under the leadership of its president, Mrs. Georgia L. Weaton, met in annual convention at Richfield Springs. Excellent reports were received from the local unions, and many plans formulated for more effective work. Echoes from the state convention were inspiring as were the evening addresses of Mrs. Lula Walker of Oneonta and Rev. A. D. Finch of Worcester. Mrs. Weaton was re-elected president for the ensuing year. Hartwick union, in Otsego county, reports that copies of the new book, "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon, have been presented to the libraries of Hartwick Seminary and the village school, and to each of the grades "The Story of Frances Willard" and a framed portrait of the great woman.

Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, the valued UNION SIGNAL correspondent for Northern California, writes concerning the prohibition campaign in her state: "The other Pacific states are telling of their victories; the right of California to do the same might be questioned, but California will not take rank among the vanquished. The fact is California has had a triumphant defeat, and cannot be disheartened by such a result. Rather the forces of righteousness are becoming more compact; volunteers have become veterans and the achievements of the past campaign will serve as fortifications in the next. California accepts all these advantages gratefully and will go on without a backward look. The red light abatement law, the reward of four years' labor, was saved. It was held up by referendum and when the vote of the cities seemed to have killed it, it was saved by the rural counties."

Mrs. L. B. Smith, National superintendent, on her way home from the National Convention, by request, spoke on Sunday morning to 1,400 men at the Jefferson City (Mo.) penitentiary. In the afternoon, ably assisted by Mrs. Bradley of Ottawa, Kan., she addressed fifty-two women. The chaplain, Rev. A. Sterling, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the services, which he said would live long in the memories and hearts of the men.

The Delaware county, (Pa.) union recently had a W. C. T. U. poster campaign in which nearly 700 large sized posters were placed in front of churches and private houses, in public schools, on athletic grounds, billboards, store windows, etc. They attracted much attention and favorable comment, even from some who had shown no interest in the temperance question.

The Lansdowne (Pa.) W. C. T. U. has been most active. Within a month, in addition to its regular work, it has had an exhibition of the "John Barleycorn" moving pictures, a pure food sale and a franchise oratorical contest. In the county poster campaign the union placed posters in many public places in the town and also attended to the outlying districts. When the successful results of the election were known a corrected prohibition map was placed in a vacant store. Through the kindness of the leading grocer, an exhibition of food which could be purchased for the price of three beers a day for a year, was placed in his window. A large card with a printed list stood beside it. This was adapted to suit local conditions from a leaflet published by the National W. C. T. U. Sunday School department. The exhibition aroused much interest.

A new union named in honor of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, has been organized in Milwaukee, Wis., at the home of Mrs. E. C. Priddle. Mrs. H. M. Holton, who has served as county and district officer, was elected president. Credit for the formation of the union is due Mrs. Holton.

One hundred and forty-five women of Bangor, Maine, recently enjoyed a reception given by the local W. C. T. U. and the various women's clubs. It was held in the Baptist church, of which Rev. Livingston, husband of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Franchise department, is pastor. In the receiving line were: Miss Lord, president of the city federation of women's clubs; Mrs. Tibbetts, president of the local W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Livingston, who later delivered an address on "National Constitutional Prohibition." The affair was a great success.

The bi-county (Va.) W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Amelia F. Colgan is corresponding secretary, co-operated heartily in the plan to ask each minister in the city to preach on December 13 on "National Constitutional Prohibition." The American flag offered by the National department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors for the best work done was won by the National Soldiers Home union of the W. C. T. U. at Fort Monroe, Va.

FOUND, at National Convention, Atlanta, Ga. Two scarfs and one umbrella. Any one losing such articles can recover property by sending description to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

LOST, at National Convention, a white satin and gold banner, with words, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." Will finder please communicate with local W. C. T. U. committee, Atlanta, Ga.

# The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Home

(Excerpts from Addresses by National Superintendents at Atlanta Convention.)

### RED LETTER AND MEMORIAL DAYS

Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson

It has been said that the sweetest words in our language are mother, home and Heaven; and one might almost say the word "home" included them all. Frances E. Willard expressed this thought in these terse sentences: "Organized mother-love is the best definition of the white ribbon movement;" "We are to make the world more homelike;" "Home protection is the key-word of woman's work." The glorious motto of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "For God and Home and Every Land," emphasizes the fact that we as an organization endeavor to protect the home from intemperance and impurity.

The social department has been established, so that guests invited to share our hospitality may become better acquainted with the workers and our methods of work.

Since last we met we have held 11,677 social meetings, and have observed 6,138 red-letter days when we celebrated the birthdays of the illustrious leaders of our temperance work. Through these meetings we have gained 6,746 women as active and 2,196 men as honorary members. We have distributed 1,754,342 pages of literature on various topics.

"There is yet work for thee, women beloved,
There are still vineyards yet untilled,
There are hearts aching, yet unfilled,
Waiting for thee."

### PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART

Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union covets earnestly the best gifts—the Holy Spirit hovering over and pervading the whole atmosphere of the home and its inmates.

We would enjoy all the true riches of the Christian home; bodies free from the effects of dissipation in reading sensational and vicious books; and the use of strong drink and narcotics; which mean minds fed upon pure thoughts and free from the dissipation of immodest dress, indecent amusements, pictures of nude, vicious or wanton beings; gambling or the modern dance; free from immodest or unchaste behaviour and lewd songs that stir up the evil passions of the heart and prompt sinful and unbridled action.

The home should be a foretaste of heaven, and the W. C. T. U. aims to safeguard it as such; to charm the very air with the voices of happy and well cared for children; to decorate it with plants and flowers, chaste pictures and other works of art, with books full of valuable information and delightful stories; with carefully prepared and well chosen food; with music that charms the ear and satisfies the longings of the heart—the best and most beautiful achievements in the realms of art, literature and song.

"In matters of principle stand like a rock. In matters of mere taste, swim with the current." It is a matter of principle with the W. C. T. U. to destroy the liquor traffic and whatever might injure the home or its inmates, and so, on the rock of National Constitutional Prohibition of the liquor traffic and its allies, impure and evil indulgence,—we stand.

May God give us grace, in matters of principle always to stand like a rock!

### MOTHERS' MEETINGS, PURITY WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock

The great aim of the business world today is conservation and efficiency. The children are the most valuable assets of this nation and the W. C. T. U. is striving to save the children with clear brains and so train them that they will become the most efficient workers of the future. More and more do we see the importance of beginning very early to train our children both by precept and example, hence we can readily see how closely interwoven are the departments of Mothers' Meetings, where parents can together study child nature and child culture, and the departmen of Purity in which we stand for "a white life for two," and impress upon our children this great truth so vital to the welfare of this nation; also the department of White Ribbon Recruits, in which the little ones are dedicated to the work of our great organization and taught the principles of total abstinence and purity.

We rejoice that Cornell University has this year instituted a course of lectures in the new science of Eugenics, the first regular course on this subject in the world.

Reports of these three departments assure us that during the last year 14,327 little children have been dedicated to our work, 6,386 parents' meetings have been held, 500 sermons on this subject have been preached, 1,059,264 pages of literature have been distributed and that we have 3,237 books in the circulating loan libraries of our society.

# THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION AND THE SCHOOLS

### THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mrs. Jean Buchanan Wylie

All who are at all familiar with the history of education in our country know that "from the beginning of our national life the Bible has held a permanent place in our public schools, and its teachings have been interwoven into our national life." But the present is a crisis hour with respect to this time-honored custom, and Christian citizens should rally and present a united front in its support. National welfare depends upon national morality. What America will be fifty years hence depends in a large measure on what *we do today* relative to the Bible in our public schools. Statistics show that 57.8 per cent of the children in the public schools in thirty-seven of our leading cities are of foreign birth or parentage. Of all the foreign born in the United States in 1910, 61 per cent were from countries of the Old World, in which the Bible is not an open book.

Henry A. Buchtel, chancellor of the University of Denver, Colorado, says. "Some day we shall be sufficiently candid to admit the absolute necessity of the Bible to the formation of right character in children. We shall then wonder why we were ever so stupid as to present the so-called objections to the Bible in the public schools."

### SCHOOL SAVINGS

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer

In most of the states there are some schools that have the savings banks teaching, more in Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states than in others, though California, Oregon and several of the north and middle west states are doing well with the work. In Pennsylvania the system of school savings is in 350 public schools, and the amount the scholars in these schools have deposited to their bank credit reaches almost $2,000,000.

There have been requests for School Savings Banks literature received from all the states in the south and it has always been freely sent. These requests come often from superintendents and principals of schools. As to results, I give one instance: Mr. W. K. Tate state supervisor of elementary schools in South Carolina, asked for literature on school savings banks last winter for the use of some of his school principals. Last month he wrote to me, "Your leaflets with reference to school savings banks were put to good use last year in Columbia. A school savings bank was instituted by one of the principals of the city schools and the Parker Cotton Mill Company established in their sixteen mills in South Carolina a system of saving. I thank you for your generous assistance in this matter."

Bishop Cranjon of the Roman Catholic diocese of Arizona is reported to have engaged attorneys to contest the constitutionality of the statewide prohibition law, basing his contention on the provisions that would prevent the use of wine at the sacrament.

The reputable physicians and druggists of Oregon are insisting that the statewide prohibition bill now under consideration shall provide that no liquor shall be sold by physicians and druggists on prescription.


## The Gift Problem

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A suitable, desirable and helpful New Year's Gift for father, mother, sister, brother or friend is found in

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## MOTHERS OF MEN

*By Daniel A. Poling*

THE Perfect Gift-Book. "The most eloquent tribute to womanhood ever delivered upon the American platform and the most convincing argument yet offered for woman's enfranchisement." An ideal gift for mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters. A foreword by Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a motherhood poem, "The Mystery." "Mothers of Men" was first delivered at the National W.C.T.U. Convention in 1913, and later at the opening of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Campaign.

Single copies, 55c, postpaid; five copies to one address, $2.50, postpaid
Special rates to campaign committees

The United Evangelical Publishing House
Department L., Harrisburg, Pa.

# The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Church

(Excerpts from Addresses by National Superintendents at National Convention)

## EVANGELISM AND THE CHURCH

Mary E. Kuhl

If the churches and all Christian temperance organizations were to become a unit in this mighty conflict against the legalized rum traffic, soon "the fear of them and the dread of them would be upon all nations under the heavens that foster sin, vice and intemperance." The spiritual armor for this warfare is definitely provided for us: The breastplate of righteousness; the shield of faith, quenching the fiery darts of the wicked; the sword of the spirit, piercing to the joints and marrow; the helmet of salvation, cultivation of the intellect to be used for good; the loins girt with truth, holding all the armor together; the peace sandals, preparation by prayer and study of the Word; all well oiled by the Holy Spirit.

The method of using the armor successfully is to lift it up, put it on, wear it bright, wield with might, till every wrong is righted; converting the airships and dirigibles into institutions for a higher educational sentiment, and using the zeppelins and submarines for dynamiting the liquor evil till it is uprooted at the seat of our government, where it is most strongly entrenched. This is evangelism in its broadest sense and will enlarge our activities for the world's salvation.

## CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

Dr. Louise C. Purington

"Keep the torch lifted high," was the clarion call of Anna A. Gordon after so much of light and blessing went out with Lillian M. N. Stevens. We are trying to lift the torch as high as heaven and to throw light to earth's remotest bounds.

"Mother," "home" and "heaven" may be the sweetest words in any language, but "together" is the most blessed one.

*Together*, Home and Foreign missionary boards and workers and the W. C. T. U.,—"allies" for the onward march of the Kingdom, are all co-operating.

One in Christ Jesus, we study the responsibility of white-ribboners to the missionary work and of missionaries to the abolition of the liquor traffic:

The responsibility of the United States toward her wards in Alaska, Cuba, the Philippines, Panama, Hawaii for the fulfillment of Christ's last command, "Go ye into all the world."

The effects of intoxicants upon the child races.

And we all profit by the reflex influence of co-operation.

This department was adopted by the World's Union at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1903—Saint Frances had gone, Saint Lillian was there. (Dr. Louise C. Purington was appointed superintendent). The department was adopted by the National union at Denver, Colorado, in 1908, and our sainted Ella Gilbert Ives was appointed superintendent. God knows she served it faithfully for five beautiful years.

The department motto is, "Go ye into all the world." Our aim is to show the awful hindrance the liquor traffic is to the work on mission fields; to enlist all missionary boards in study and application of the facts; to show that it is not gospel ethics to send out missionaries to preach the gospel and then make the work hard for them by not removing the obstacles in the way.

You and I standing before the map of the world have for our call, "That's my dream," "All for Christ."

## WORLD'S MISSIONARY FUND

Mrs. Caroline McDowell

We reiterate our slogan:

To evangelize the world, we must first destroy the alcoholic drink traffic and habit. The church may do this when she wills; she has both the men and the money required.

The World's Missionary Fund is for temperance propaganda in the foreign field. It is provided by securing at $100 each life and memorial memberships to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In the United States since January, 1914, $1,400 have been contributed in this manner. This, with the $3,000 pledged at the last National Convention, and since that time paid, increases this fund this year to $4,400, an amount utterly inadequate to meet the urgent appeals for aid coming from China, Japan, India, Africa, Ceylon, Burma, Egypt, Palestine, and other lands. These appeals are for temperance missionaries, and for our temperance literature, leaflets, charts and posters, translated into these various languages. Last year the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, at Brooklyn, pledged itself to an earnest endeavor to raise for this work, during the next three years, a fund of $100,000. Because of the European war, we will have to depend largely upon our own country to furnish this fund. Sisters, listen! Only twelve cents a member each year would, in three years, from the United States alone, give us this amount.

We who have the scientific knowledge concerning the effects of alcohol, in our love for God and for humanity, should, as our high privilege, heed the Divine commission and to our utmost "*go tell*" and "*to the uttermost parts of the earth*," remembering the destruction and degradation that our American exportation of beer and rum have brought to foreign people; fearing, too, that as breweries and distilleries are driven from our country they may be transferred to other lands.

## SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom

The best forward step the Sabbath Observance department has taken this year has been in co-operating with the executive committee which is arranging for the Lord's Day Congress to be held in San Francisco next July.

International Lord's Day Congresses have been held at previous International Expositions in Europe and America, notably at Chicago in 1893 and in St. Louis in 1904.

Being invited by the managers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to hold such a Lord's Day Congress in San Francisco, leaders of various Lord's Day societies met in January and accepted the invitation. An honorary council has been formed consisting of presidents of great organizations uniting in the arrangements and prominent leaders in state and church, in education and industry, throughout the world. President Woodrow Wilson, being chosen as chairman of the council, accepted the position.

The program, to be published later, will cover the broad Sabbath question in all its world-wide aspects. There will be first of all a world's survey, country by country, of the conditions of this problem in every land. In addition this Congress will deal (1) with the religious and moral aspects of the Sunday problem, (2) with the industrial and economic, (3) with the domestic, hygienic and social, (4) with the legal and governmental.

## UNFERMENTED WINE AT THE SACRAMENT

Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the church in action against alcohol. Why is the church in action against alcohol? Because alcohol is the enemy of the human race. It is the enemy of the home, of the child, of the church and of the nation. Science says alcohol is a narcotic poison. It is the product of death, for when the fruit or grain is in the process of decay we get alcohol. Years ago the W. C. T. U. lifted up its standard against the use of alcoholic wine at the communion table. It said the Bible in every account says Christ used at the Lord's supper, "the fruit of the vine." The fruit of the vine is pure and sweet. God's bottles are sealed up air tight. There is no alcohol there. This pure, unfermented juice of the grape is what Christ gave his disciples. After fruit, by decomposition or fermentation, is transformed into alcoholic wine, it is the fruit of death and decay and how could that represent as a symbol the blood of Christ shed to give us life. Since the W. C. T. U. began its agitation against the use of alcoholic wine at the Lord's supper nearly all denominations except the Episcopalian, German Lutheran and Catholic have abandoned its use. In the latter church the priest drinks the wine.

We ask is it right for a church to use in a religious ordinance what science defines as a narcotic poison and say to the communicant at God's altar that this represents the blood of Christ? Is it right to give to the tried and tempted man, who is struggling perhaps with his appetite for drink that which will awaken it. "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine

The Sunday school is the educational department of the church. The twentieth century Sunday school is the church studying the Bible. It is estimated that eighty-five per cent of the accessions to the church come from the Sunday school. The church of the future is what we are making it today in the Sunday school.

Very early in the history of the W. C. T. U. we saw this open door of opportunity and through the years the Sunday School department has been putting its impress upon the church. We have sought to emphasize the great temperance truths of the Bible and to teach God's prohibitory law as therein revealed. Through our pledge work we are seeking to have every member of the Sunday school make for himself a prohibition law. Through Bible temperance teaching we are educating the conscience of the future citizens and laying the foundation of true Christian citizenship. We are not only educating but we are enlisting the Sunday schools in the warfare against alcohol. The organized men's Bible classes are entering actively into the state campaigns for prohibition and the call has come to the Sunday school to organize and work for National Constitutional Prohibition.

**Going to Florida?** STOP at THE HAVEN—a hotel conducted on CHRISTIAN LINES by REV. and MRS. L. L. PICKETT, widely known in temperance work, at 14 Joiner Street, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS THAT MEET IN CONVENTIONS:

*Bannerette and Sign Holders*—Made of heavy wire quickly attached to chair, pew, bench or other seat: will not mar furniture; clamps tipped with rubber. Light weight; take up little space. For prices, etc., write to DR. LUEMA G. JOHNSON, 1014 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

# THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION AND THE GOVERNMENT

(Excerpts from Addresses by National Superintendents at the National Convention.)

## PRISON REFORM

Minnie B. Horning

When we consider that the average age of the 100,000 people serving sentences behind prison bars is twenty-three years, there comes a realization that something must be done and done quickly for the horde of youthful law breakers.

Statistics show that seventy-eight per cent of juvenile offenders are not in good physical condition; that less than eight per cent are naturally criminal, and that a large percentage are abnormal. Study the types of boys who appear in the juvenile courts. Many of them are morons whose bodies have grown but whose training comes to the limit of development at the mental age of twelve. For this class there should be provided the institution or the farm colony where they can be cared for in accordance with their mental condition.

The most common offense of the juvenile offender is truancy. He is not interested in study for study's sake but needs practical work. For him should be provided manual training, scientific gardening, the care of animals, etc. Children become delinquent through lack of a place to play. Municipal playgrounds with organized amusements are becoming a defense against such delinquency by keeping boys off the streets.

The very foundation of the stability not only of society, government and the state, but of all character formation is the home. The duty of society then is to safeguard the homes of the nation.

Without question the drink traffic is responsible for the wreckage of more homes than all other evils and dangers combined, for it is universally recognized as the most potent factor in disease, degeneracy, poverty and crime.

We may furnish institutional care, found farm colonies, establish municipal playgrounds, vocational schools and all manner of remedial treatment, but while the open saloons remain, while the legalized liquor traffic is allowed to exist we shall be obliged to repeat over and over our educational propaganda for the arousement of the public thought and the public conscience looking toward National Constitutional Prohibition.

## CURFEW AND WOMEN OFFICERS

Miss Mary E. Brown

Mother love cannot rest till it knows that all the children are safe from the evening dangers of the streets, so organized mother love has prepared the department of Curfew which seeks to secure the enactment of the curfew ordinance in every village and city of the nation. This effort has been in large measure successful, and in thousands of towns the flash of the street lights or whistle of the fire signal tells the children that it is time for them to seek the shelter of home.

However, laws and ordinances do not enforce themselves, so again organized mother love is planning for the protection of its own by urging the appointment of policewomen who shall specially interest themselves in the protection of women and girls. It has been noticed that where these officers are at work curfew is enforced and more attention is given the moral welfare of the young than where only men officers are employed.

Though of but recent origin the policewoman idea is spreading rapidly. Already there are more than eighty in the United States. Portland, Oregon, has 4; Los Angeles 5; Seattle 8; Chicago 20; Baltimore 5; St. Paul 2; Minneapolis 3; and a number of smaller cities one each.

Do these women officers walk a beat? What are their duties? The work done by our women in Seattle will answer the question. One woman is in charge of the work; one does night work at the docks; another does night work at interurban and railroad stations; one gives her time to caring for girls referred to the juvenile court; two visit dance-halls, cafés and shooting galleries; one is office stenographer, and one is bailiff in the Woman's court. Assistance is given in many cases of domestic infelicity, delinquent girls and women are cared for, (in many instances without going into court) and numbers of runaway girls are located. We receive letters of inquiry from all parts of the United States and have recently searched for young women from England and Australia. An important part of the work is the bringing to justice of men who have wronged girls. I hold in my hand a picture of a Georgia girl who has been cared for by the policewomen of Seattle for some time. She is an unmarried mother, sub-normal to the extent of being incapable of self-support, so these policewomen have made her their special charge.

## CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

Mrs. Emma L. Starrett

We live in a land where the burden of self-government rests upon its common citizenship. As the individual is the result of all the organs and forces of body and mind, acting upon one another, so a nation is a complex result of all the good and evil that exists in the individuals who compose it. You cannot go wrong and the nation go right. "You cannot hide in the multitude; you *are* the multitude."

When we realize individual responsibility, we must also realize that it is a sacred duty to study the problems of citizenship. Votes for women is coming fast and with this right the thing to be emphasized is the responsibility it involves.

We are urging in this department compilations and study of laws and a civil government of our state that we may be familiar with our laws and know how to use our vote intelligently.

There is no question that under license laws every saloonkeeper, almost, would be put out of business in sixty days if the laws were enforced, for the law provides there shall be no sale to drunkards. to minors, or on Sunday. And yet, hardly a day goes by when men are not gathered up on the streets who have been made drunk by the violation of law. We snatch up the man who is drunk and fine him and then pay no attention to the man who has committed the greater crime. Why? *Because public sentiment is not strong enough to enforce the law.*

## JUVENILE COURT, INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AND ANTI-CHILD LABOR

Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford

The W. C. T. U., representing as it does organized motherhood, (for the womanhood of this country is, in its entirety, the mother heart of the race, whether actually the mothers of children or not), has in spite of all the governmental foolishness that has put it in quarantine, stamped itself upon the government of the United States indelibly; but the results have been pitiably out of proportion to the efforts put forth. Yet without these efforts the age of consent would still have been fourteen or less, and there would never have been industrial homes for girls, nor manual training schools, playgrounds, recreational centers, nor departments of public welfare in the municipal government of so many of our most progressive cities; nor that splendid clearing house of child welfare, the juvenile court; in fact the majority of our modern schemes for social welfare would not for another century, perhaps, have been given the opportunity to forestall juvenile delinquency and provide for a sane and sound future citizenship.

Although women and her share in the world's work are so often crucified, (and nowhere is this fact better and more succinctly set forth than in this wickedest event of history, the present war), the mother heart is the outstanding element of our government to which, in a most amazing way, almost all the warring nations have appealed—the mother sense of justice and of fairness among the quarreling children.

God grant that even in her handicapped condition, the organized motherhood of this composite nation, interested so largely in every one of these distressed countries, may be enabled to hand down the greatest verdict of the ages, as the mother heart indeed has from the beginning handed down the most vital judgments of the race, a verdict of universal peace. Then indeed will it be possible for the department of the W. C. T. U. which I represent to carry on the constructive work that is designed to fit the race for that noble efficiency which will deliver us from the weaknesses of humanity and lead us into the realm of stalwart, wholesouled Christian citizenship.

## PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey

There never was more need of peace workers and peace organizations and of their co-operation than at the present time. Let us not be discouraged by conditions in Europe. These conditions should arouse us to persevere and build the structure of peace with all our might. It may be that the awfulness of the war in Europe will arrest the thought of nations and convince them that there is a better way of settling difficulties than by cruel carnal warfare.

Reports from state superintendents of the Peace department show much work has been done with good success in many places. Many thousands of pages of peace literature have been distributed. Some of the interesting and impressive books recently published have been placed in public libraries. Peace papers have been subscribed for. Many peace lectures have been given and sermons preached. Public meetings with programs in the interests of peace have been held. The anniversary of the first conference of nations, May 18, was celebrated by the schools in many localities. Our General Peace Day (the third Sabbath in December) was observed in very many churches by peace sermons and by appropriate exercises in their Bible Schools. In some states the subject of peace has been given a prominent place in public meetings of local unions. Much influence has been exerted to prevent military teaching in schools and the public press has been utilized for the promulgation of peace principles. School essays have been written on subjects bearing upon peace and petitions have been circulated with great success. Hundreds of letters bearing protests or requests have been sent to government officials in cities, states and national capital. Numerous resolutions for the interests and promotion of peace have been successfully presented at conferences, conventions and other public assemblies and many beautiful peace floats have appeared in street parades.

There will never be a permanent end to warfare until there is an end to teaching the tactics of warfare. O that men would banish the implements of hate and cease to delight in the engines of destruction.

# THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION AND THE PUBLIC

## WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN AND MINERS

MRS. W. A. LOYNE

This department is growing rapidly and its National superintendent finds it next to impossible to keep up with the trend of the work. With so many and efficient workers, there are constantly developing new methods of doing things, and one must be on the watch to do the right and best thing for the whole field, covering as it now does nearly all parts of our country.

Our superintendents, the past year, have been working more than ever among the men and their families for a saloonless nation. Many meetings and services of various kinds have been held in camps and all sorts of places where men are at work, as well as in halls and churches. Many have signed the pledge and many families have been greatly benefited and comforted. The superintendent and all connected with the department are profoundly impressed with the dignity and importance of the mission to this class of men and the relation of our great organization to these millions of workers in mine, camp and quarry, mill, waterway and on the log trains, and many other places where these toilers are to be found. What a demonstration of the gospel plan is found in this great department, working through the year, winter and summer, day and night.

This year alone probably twenty tons of reading matter and more than a thousand comfort bags, thousands of parts of the Scriptures in many languages and hundreds of books have been used. The liquor traffic is the deadly enemy of the men for whose benefit this department is organized and its overthrow must come. We are working toward that end.

## WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN

MRS. ELLA KROFT

We are living in a fast age. The speed mania of our time is responsible for many an accident both on land and water. As the speed mania is responsible for many serious accidents, so the drink mania is responsible for an appalling number of accidents, taking the lives of hundreds and hundreds of people. So long as people take into their systems a poisonous drug, let it be alcohol or a narcotic in any form, that wastes vitality and even life itself, so long will these dreadful accidents occur and the public be in danger.

The sharp competition, the rivalry in business, the speed of the times demand the best thought, the best body and great endurance for the tasks of life. These men need a wide-awake brain, a clear vision, steady hand, a strong nerve, and a firm tread. Many of the men in this department are total abstainers and every year many more are added to the list. Many railroad men are banishing liquor from their banquets and social functions, and their wives are becoming affiliated with the W. C. T. U.


## Will You Come Home Sober, Papa?

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG BY REV. J. C. HARRISON of the ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This is one of the best Temperance songs written in years. Its beautiful story of a young girl's plea to her father is really a Temperance sermon, while its melody is one of the sweetest ever written. Ask your music dealer for it, or send 10c to the publisher. P. J. Howley Music Co., 102 West 42nd Street, New York. Special rates on quantities to Societies or Temperance Organizations.



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## A Woman in Your Church Who
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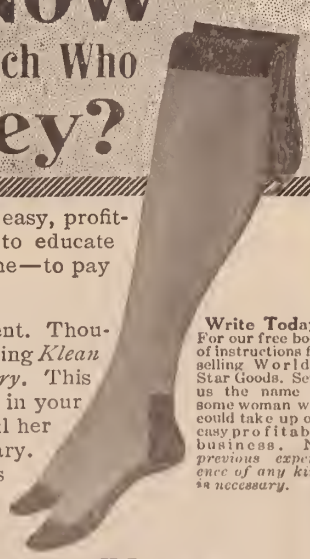

A woman who would be glad of an easy, profitable occupation to support herself—to educate her children—to buy or furnish a home—to pay off a mortgage—to dress better?

Call her attention to this advertisement. Thousands of women are making money selling *Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery*. This is her opportunity. We want an agent in your home town. She can give part or all her time. No previous experience necessary. No need to travel. Two women agents in California began in their home town, and each made over

**Write Today** For our free book of instructions for selling World's Star Goods. Send us the name of some woman who could take up our easy profitable business. No *previous experience of any kind* is necessary.

## $3,000 the First Year

One woman with a child to support sold $210 in one week. Another agent made $3027 in eight months. Another makes over $4000 every year.

Our goods are easy to sell. With our line, you can supply the entire household, men, women and children. Klean Knit Underwear and Fibre Silk Hosiery have a reputation for superior wearing quality, superior fit and superior style everywhere. Eighteen years of manufacturing *quality goods* have made us the largest concern in the world selling knit goods direct to the consumer. Agents wanted in every town. It is a refined and pleasant business. Write today for our free catalog and full details. We protect agents in territory and make prompt delivery.

**World's Star Knitting Company**

**Department 508** **Bay City, Michigan**



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for the

# Holiday Season

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Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard. Price, 60 cents.

A Modern Madonna, Carolyn Stanley. Price 60 cents.

Freckles, Gene Stratton Porter. Price, 60 cents.

John Barleycorn, Jack London. Price $1.42.

Lois Morton's Investment, Mrs. Eva Murphy. Price, $1.35.

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Who's to Blame, Marietta Holley. Price, each, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

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will want the

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FOR 1915

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

EVANSTON ILLINOIS

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### WIN ONE CIRCLE

Every subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL desires to honor the memory of our promoted leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. She can do this most effectively by securing one new subscription to the official paper as a memorial to the one who did so much for, and was so greatly interested in it. Send in the name of the new subscriber as soon as possible. You will then be enrolled in the "Win One Circle" and receive your membership card, the badge, and the little white enamel stick pin. In this way you can definitely help to make sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.

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40. Miss Anna McZentmyer, Higginsville, Mo.

### VERMONT'S RECORD OF WORK

The fortieth annual convention of the Vermont W. C. T. U. was held at Brattleboro. While the attendance was not so large as in some previous years, enthusiasm and devotion to principle marked the convention. The first evening an informal reception was given to the delegates. Rev. George E. Tomkinson, pastor of the First Baptist church, in which the convention was held, extended greetings in behalf of the churches and the town; Principal E. Burr Smith spoke for the schools, and the welcome from the local W. C. T. U. was voiced by the president, Mrs. Mary E. Tucker. The response was given by the state corresponding secretary, Miss Elsie Pease.

The first evening's program opened with an interesting prohibition playlet entitled, "The Children's Tribute to the Prohibition States," given under the direction of Mrs. F. E. Perry. Twenty children, as well as a number of older people, took part. The days and evenings which followed were filled with all which goes to make a live convention. The music, interspersed between reports and addresses, added much to the enjoyment of delegates and visitors.

The annual address of the state president, Mrs. Minnie L. Pearson; a speech by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston on "The Need for National Constitutional Prohibition and Equal Suffrage," a paper on "Health and Dress," read by Dr. Mary Sherburne of Rutland; addresses on "Moral Education" and "Equal Suffrage" by Mrs. F. H. Rastall and Mrs. Frances Wyman, respectively, were choice numbers of the program. A silver medal contest, participated in by six girls, also called forth favorable comments. The medal was awarded to Beatrice Scovell and souvenirs were given to the other contestants.

A gain in membership was made during the year by eight counties and thirteen new unions were organized. The report of the treasurer showed a balance. Pledges of money for state work from county and local unions and from individuals amounted to $103.

The memorial service was led by Mrs. G. E. Davidson, and was a tender tribute to promoted comrades. Mrs. Harriet Vandoorn Brown, nearly ninety-two years of age, and one of the three living charter members of the Brattleboro union organized in 1878, was introduced to the convention and expressed herself as never having tired of the work.

The resolutions passed were brief, but inclusive. The old board of officers was re-elected.

### TEMPERANCE IN NON-CHRISTIAN LANDS

(Continued from Page Four)

families north of Bombay, invited two of us ladies to come and travel among the baby kingdoms of those seventy princes and to the city of Rajkot where he himself lives and where the college for princes' sons is situated and to work for temperance there for two, three or four months and he, the Thakur, would bear all expenses, giving us fish, fowl, vegetables, milk, bread, butter and fruit, and denying us only the flesh of the cow. You may imagine how I longed to go, but having no companion who could accompany me and also having only one bodily presence, I could not enter this open door.

The Thakur's sister, the Rani of Vizagapatam on the east coast, has a society affiliated with our W. C. T. U. It is composed of high caste ladies. I wish you could see the Rani in her beautiful home training her sister's lovely children, a little prince and princess. May I transpose Grey's beautiful lines to fit some of the pearls of the zananas whom we want to reach,

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed zanana home doth bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.
And waste its sweetness on that poisoned air.
But into India's closest shut-in home
The loving Saviour's call has sounded sweet;
And leaving wealth and rank and all, they come
And break their alabaster boxes at his feet."

One of these "gems," Pundita Ramabai, is one of our honorary vice-presidents, and Lady Laidlaw is another. In 1912 our first honorary vice-president, Mrs. MacPherson, was called to her reward.

In conclusion may I say, "Hold the banner high." Our W. C. T. U. ideals, our Christian ideals transplanted to distant shores will never rise higher than the tide rises in Christian America. When we voluntary exiles come back we sing,

"Home again, home again,
America for me.
Home again, home again
To the land of brave and free.
Yes, it's home again, home again,
Across the ocean's bars,
Where the land is full of sunshine
And the flag is full of stars."

May we sing as we come in 1920,

"Home again, home again,
America for me,
Home again, home again
To the land from liquor free.
Yes, it's home again, home again
Where there are no saloons and bars,
Where the land is full of righteousness
As the flag is full of stars."

A happy event in the history of the Saginaw (Mich.) federated W. C. T. U. was the presentation to high schools of the city of two fine portraits of Frances E. Willard.


# What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said

Compiled by ANNA ADAMS GORDON

## A Souvenir Book

of selections from addresses delivered before the National W. C. T. U. annual conventions, 1899-1913, together with portrait, brief biographical sketch, Mrs. Stevens' historic proclamation, the closing paragraph from her last public address and her last message to her country. A book of ninety-six pages, daintily bound in olive green cloth.

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